

The Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT MONTROSE, SUSQ. & CO., PA., BY

HAWLEY & CRUSER, EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

At Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Democrat as an advertising medium is un surpassed in this section. 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.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

LITTLER AND BLAKESLEE, AT- Torneys at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office opposite the Tarbell House. R. B. LITTLE, Geo. P. LITTLE, E. L. BLAKESLEE. Montrose, Oct. 15, 1876.

F. I. LOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Orphans' 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, Binghamton, N. Y. Wm. H. SCOVILL, JEROME DEWITT. June 18th, 1873.

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

A. O. WARREN, ATTORNEY, AT- Law, Bonny, Back Pay, Pension and Ex-emption Claims attended. Office at corner below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, '69.]

L. F. FITCH, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor-at-law Montrose, Pa. Office as heretofore, below and west of the Court House. Montrose, January 27, 1875-'76.

WM. A. CROSMON, ATTORNEY at Law, Office over the First National Bank, Montrose, Pa. W. A. CROSMON. Montrose, April 19, 1876-'77.

W. D. LUSK, Attorney and Coun- sellor at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office over First National Bank, Montrose, Pa. Dec. 13, 1876-'77.

J. B. & A. H. MCCOLLUM, AT- torneys at Law, Office over H. Cooper & Co's Bank, Montrose, Pa. May 10, 1877-'78.

E. O'NEILL, ATTORNEY, AT Law, Office over A. E. Burn's Drug Store, Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. [June 9, '75-'77.]

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

PHYSICIANS.

H. D. BALDWIN, M. D., HOMEO- pathic Physician and Surgeon, has located himself at Montrose, where he will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care. Office in Carnegie building, second floor, front. Bards at Mr. E. Baldwin's. Montrose, Pa., March 10, 1875.

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

E. E. SNYDER, M. D., HOMEO- pathic Physician and Surgeon, New Millford, Pa. Office at the Union Hotel. Aug. 29, 1876-'77.

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 to 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-'77.

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-'75.

DRUGGISTS.

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

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. Montrose, Pa., May 5th, 1875.

HOTELS.

VALLEY HOUSE, GREAT BEND, Pa. Situated near 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, 1876-'77.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, M. J. HAR- rington 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.

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 HEWITT. Montrose, Jan. 1, 1877.

THE PEOPLE'S MARKET, PHIL- lip Hahn, Proprietor. Fresh and Salted Meats, Hams, Pork, Bologna Sausage, &c., of the best quality, constantly on hand, at prices to suit. Montrose, Pa., Jan. 14, 1873-'74.

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., MARCH 14, 1877. NO. 11.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS.

A. W. COOLEY, BUILDER, STILL ON THE TRACK! Every style of buildings erected, and everything furnished, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Contracts cheerfully furnished. Stair building a specialty. None but experienced workmen tolerated. Jan. 30, '75. Montrose, March 22, 1876-'77.

H. BURRITT, DEALER IN STA- ple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Paints, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Fur, Buffalo Robes, Groceries, Provisions, &c. New Millford, Pa., Nov. 6, '73-'74.

W. A. TAYLOR will hereafter furnish to the people of Montrose and vicinity Oysters by the pint, quart or gallon. Also systems prepared in every style. Dining-rooms over E. C. Bacon's store, south Main Street. Jan. 10, 1877. W. A. TAYLOR.

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. Sept. 30, 1874. W. B. DEANS.

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.

E. T. PURDY, MANUFACTURER of wood work 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 20, 1876.]

LOUIS KNOLL, SHAVING AND Hair Dressing Shop, in Scarle'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.

NEW MILFORD MACHINE SHOP. All kinds of machinery made and furnished to order. Repairing promptly attended to. JULIUS SHULTZ. New Millford, May 17, 1876-'77.

GRIFFIS & SAYRE, DEALERS IN Hardware, Iron, Nails, House-trimming Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Wood, Stone, Lumber and Pressed Tin Ware, &c., &c. March 15, '76.

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

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

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

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

BANKING.

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 and other Bonds bought and sold. Coupons and City and County Bank Checks cashed.

OCEAN STEAMER PASSAGE TICKETS TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INTEREST ALLOWED on special time

Deposits, as per agreement. 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., Bankers. Montrose, March 10 '75-'77.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Montrose.

CASH CAPITAL \$100,000.

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.

A HYPOCRITICAL CAMPAIGN.

From the day of the nomination of Mr. Hayes as the republican candidate for the presidency the northern stump roared with denunciation and defamations of the white people of the south and the northern republican press teemed with various but always horrible versions of the story of the bloody shirt. Morton raged over the wrongs of the southern negro conjured up from the rank perjurers before the senate investigating committees. Ingersoll blustered and blasphemed in the wildest harangues against the local self-government in the barpet-bag States. Blaine's dsingenuous and acrimonious reply to Ben. Hill in the House of Representatives was scattered broadcast through every northern state. If the supporters of the democratic candidate pointed to the corrupt actions and crimes of the Republican administration they were met with the assertion that the success of the democracy meant the restoration of the south to power in the government. When the splendid economies achieved by the democratic house of representatives in the appropriation bills was alluded to, the argument was thought to be answered by a fling at the "rebel brigadiers." When the proud career of Samuel J. Tilden as a political reformer was mentioned, it was only deemed necessary to reply by recklessly alleging the Democratic statesman's sympathy with the rebellion and the intention of the democracy to pay the "rebel debt."

Thus a false issue was raised which had the effect, so craftily designed by its authors, of obscuring in some degree those questions of political reform which alone in reality divided the two principal party organizations. Thus some ignorant people and others who ought to have known better but did not care to inform themselves, and still others who were only too happy to avail themselves of so wretched a plea, excused themselves to their consciences for voting an endorsement of the corrupt and scandalous practices of the chief personages connected with the Republican administration, and thus and thus only was Mr. Hayes enabled to carry a half dozen northern States which upon the issue of administrative reform would certainly have voted against him. But what do we see now? The men who made the loudest and fiercest proclamation against southern restoration, the very men who waved the red banner of irreconcilable animity to "rebels" and "traitors" from every stump in the north, the Mortons, the Logans, the Ingersolls, are utterly ignored and repudiated by Mr. Hayes. Nay, a "rebel," one of the unreconstructed sort who voted for Samuel J. Tilden, is appointed to a position in the cabinet to which more political influence attaches than to any other in the gift of the executive, while the attorney-general of Andrew Johnson, the advocate of the southern policy of the deceased ex-President, and that liberal who organized the Greeley movement and whose invectives in the senate against carpet-bag rule in the south will long be remembered, are made the official associates of the ex-confederate. Besides Mr. Hayes, in his inaugural address, unequivocally favors the restoration of local self-government to the southern people and goes even so far as to assert that this must be accomplished though it become necessary that party lines should be obliterated and existing political organizations dissolved. Now, O, timorous, narrowminded Republican, behold in these things the plain proofs of the deception practiced upon you by the cunning and unscrupulous leaders of your party. You imagined you were voting against "rebels" and "sympathizers with rebels" when you cast your vote for Hayes. You fondly supposed that only the "truly loi!" would administer the government and become postmasters, and tax gatherers, if your candidate would be chosen. If when gaily bedight in sheeny cap and cape with your enthusiasm blazing out in your swinging coal oil lamp as you trudged through the rain and mud in a Hayes procession some one on the side walk had shouted "Hurrah for Colonel Key, late of the Confederate States Army, for

Postmaster General in Hayes' cabinet," you would have broken ranks and brained him on the spot. At last you are undeceived. At last the scales fall from your long blinded eyes, and you behold the hypocrisy of which you have been the victim in all its hideous ugliness. Come, now, confess, repent, and go wash and make you clean.

The New Cabinet.

PERSONAL SKETCHES OF PRESIDENT HAYES' CONSTITUTIONAL ADVISERS.

William Maxwell Evarts, the new Secretary of State, was born in Boston in 1818. His father, Jeremiah Evarts, was a man of literary prominence and for a long term of years secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. His son William was graduated at Yale College in 1837; studied law in the Harvard School, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar of New York city. His progress in his profession was steady, and he received the degree of L. L. D. from Union College in 1857, from Yale in 1865 and from Harvard in 1870. When articles of impeachment were presented to the Senate of the United States against President Andrew Johnson, in 1868. Mr. Evarts was chosen by the President as his principle counsel, and his speech on that occasion added to his already high reputation as a sound lawyer. That trial resulted in a verdict of acquittal for President Johnson, and in July, 1868, Mr. Evarts was appointed Attorney General of the United States, which office he held until the close of Mr. Johnson's administration. When the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims met at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1873, Mr. Evarts was counsel for the United States. He also appeared for the Republican party before the late Electoral Commission. Of the many addresses delivered by Mr. Evarts in various parts of the country several have been published. His most important oration, outside the line of his profession, was that delivered at Philadelphia on July 4, 1876, in commemoration of the Centennial of the United States.

JOHN SHERMAN, OF OHIO.

John Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1823. He began his education at Mount Vernon, Ohio; from thence went to Muskingum and studied civil engineering and afterwards read law, was admitted to practice and formed a partnership with his brother, Charles T. Sherman. In 1848 Mr. Sherman came prominently into politics as a member of the Whig conventions of 1848 and 1852, and in 1854 was elected to Congress from the Thirtieth district of Ohio. He was subsequently elected to the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses. He was a candidate for Speaker of the Thirty-sixth Congress, but was defeated by a few votes. In 1861, on the resignation of Mr. Chase from the Senate of the United States from Ohio, Mr. Sherman was chosen to fill his place, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1873. While in the Senate Mr. Sherman introduced and supported the national bank bill and legal tender acts, and also opposed the continuance of the State banking system. He was likewise the father of a bill for funding the national debt and converting the notes of the United States.

GEORGE W. M'CRARY, OF IOWA.

George W. M'Crory, of Iowa, who has been appointed Secretary of War, was born near Evansville, Indiana, in 1835, but removed with his parents the following year to the territory that is now incorporated in the State of Iowa. After receiving a sound literary and legal education, Mr. M'Crory was admitted to the bar at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1856. In the following year he was chosen to the State Legislature, and in 1861 to the Senate for four years. After the end of this service he was elected to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses. It is claimed that Mr. M'Crory originated the Electoral Commission as a means of settling the difficulty in relation to the Presidential question.

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, OF INDIANA.

Richard W. Thompson has been selected by President Hayes as Secretary of Navy. He is a son of old Virginia, having been born in Culpepper county in 1809. After receiving a good classical education he emigrated to Kentucky and from thence to Indiana, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He at once took a decided interest in political matters, both state and national, and was elected to the Legislature in 1834 and re-elected in 1835. In 1836 he was sent to the Senate, in which body he remained two years. His appearance in

Congress was in 1841; in 1844 he was chosen a Presidential elector and in 1847 again took a seat in Congress. He was again a Presidential elector in 1864, and in 1868 a delegate to the Republican National Convention. The Chicago resolutions of 1860 were written by Mr. Thompson. At the Cincinnati Republican Convention of 1876 Mr. Thompson was chairman of the Indiana delegation and nominated Mr. Morton for the Presidency. He also supported him until the stampede for Hayes began when he went for the latter. Mr. Thompson is set down to the account of Senator Morton. Mr. Thompson was originally a Whig, but has acted with the Republican party since its birth.

CARL SCHURZ, OF MISSOURI.

To Carl Schurz has been confided the care of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Schurz was born in Sivilr, Prussia, in 1829, and educated at the Gymnasium of Cologne and the University of Bonn. He took an active part in the Liberal revolution of 1848, in Germany, and when that failed escaped to Switzerland, and from there came to the United States in 1852. In a short time after landing he embarked in the anti-slavery movement in the Northwest, and was a member of the Republican Convention of 1860. He was appointed Minister to Spain by Mr. Lincoln, but returned, entered the army and was present at the battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. In 1867 Mr. Schurz assumed editorial control of the *Westliche Post*, a German paper published at St. Louis, and in 1869 was chosen United States Senator from Missouri. When Horace Greeley was nominated for the Presidency Mr. Schurz gave him an ardent support, and at the late election spoke and labored for Hayes.

DAVID M. KEY, OF TENNESSEE.

The new Postmaster General, David M. Key, is a native of Green county, Tenn., where he was born in 1823. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at the proper age, and after the practice of his profession for some years was appointed Chancellor of the Chattanooga Circuit, which position he held up to the time he was selected by Governor Porter to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States caused by the death of ex President Andrew Johnson. During the late war Mr. Key went with his section, raised a regiment in East Tennessee and remained in the field until the close of the conflict. He was a candidate for re-election to the Senate recently before the Legislature of Tennessee, but was defeated. In a speech delivered in the Senate, December 18, 1876, Mr. Key, in speaking upon national affairs said: "It is time for us to make our government one of law instead of force. It is time that offenders be tried and punished, and for those who are innocent. The wicked should be condemned, and not communities or States because wicked men are in them."

CHARLES DEVENS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

General Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, is to fill the position of Attorney General. He was born at Charlestown, in that State, in 1820, and after graduating at the Harvard Law School commenced the practice of his profession in Franklin county in 1841. In 1847-48 he occupied a seat in the Senate of his State, and was United States Marshal from 1849 to 1853. When the war broke out Devens at once entered the army as major of a regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. In a short time he was chosen colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, with which he participated in the memorable campaign on the Peninsula of Virginia. While in the field, in the neighborhood of Yorktown, Colonel Devens was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. From this field of action he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and led his command in all the desperate battles in that part of the Old Dominion. He was a desperate fighter, and received wounds at Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, Chancellorsville and Cold Harbor, one of which necessitated the amputation of his leg. In one campaign in Massachusetts Mr. Devens was the Democratic candidate for Governor in opposition to Governor Andrew, the candidate of the Republicans. He was defeated. After his return home from the army in 1865, General Devens resumed the practice of the law, and in 1867 was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. This position he held until 1873, when he was chosen Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, a post he still holds. Although taking no part in politics, still General Devens is recognized as a Republican, but attached to the more conservative wing of that organization.

This is the way the World puts it: The

measure of the thing is about this: Hayes had a popular majority of a quarter of a million against him, a majority of thirty-seven in the electoral college against him, the House of Representatives against him, the law and the Constitution against him, and Mr. Justice Bradley for him. Alone Mr. Justice Bradley did it.

"I said the sparrow, 'With my little arrow, I killed Cock Robin!'"

The Camerons are hard to suit.