

STAND BY THE RIGHT AT ANY COST.

VOL. 34. MONTROSE, PA., MARCH 21, 1877. NO. 12.

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. 20, '76.
Montrose, March 22, 1876-371

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, '72-74.

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

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.

LOUIS KNOLL, SHAVING AND Hair Dressing. Shop in Seale'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, or furnished to order. Repairing promptly attended to.
New Milford, May 17, 1876-77. JULIUS SHULTZ.

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

SAMPLE SAFES—FARRELL & CO. (Herring's patent) constantly on hand.
BILLINGS STROUD.
Montrose, Feb. 23, 1877-77.

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

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.,
Montrose, March 10 '75.-77. Bankers.

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.

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

CAMERON.

The resignation of Simon Cameron, on the 12th inst., to his seat in the U. S. Senate, and evidently with the intention of forcing the election of his son, J. Don. Cameron (the disgraced Ex-Secretary of War) to his seat, indicates that there still exists a supreme sway over our Republican Legislators; and that they must do his bidding. The Ex-Sec., after manipulating the Cincinnati Convention and controlling Gov. Hayes' nomination, undertook next, with the help of Morton, Chandler & Co., to cheat the honestly elected President out of his election by controlling the election returns of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, by using the federal troops to that end.

Expecting to be rewarded by a seat in the cabinet he assumed the role of a dictator and evidently disgusted Gov. Hayes. Whereupon the whole Cameron family undertook dictation in earnest. Simon quietly on his birthday retires to his parlor and "reclining upon a sofa," tells his friends that he is "78 years old to-night," and is tired of public life.

While this farce was being enacted at Washington and the ancient Simon is tearfully taking leave of "Public Life," the youthful and more vigorous Don marshals the republican hosts at Harrisburg and the announcement of both events are simultaneous.

The Harrisburg Daily Patriot of March 17th tells the whole story and will be appreciated.

No popular demonstration, it seems will be made in Philadelphia against the Cameron transfer of the United States senatorship. The newspapers of that city, though almost unanimous in their denunciation of the indecent transaction, appear to have too little influence upon public opinion to arouse a popular protest against it. There is no doubt that there are in the legislature enough republicans to resist and defeat the family arrangement if they were properly sustained by their constituents. A meeting in the Centennial city, organized and addressed by some of its leading republicans, would have gone far to break this last and worst of Cameron jobs. It would have encouraged to resistance republican representatives at home as well as in other parts of the state, and there would have been a score or two of members ready to resist the transfer instead of a solitary manly protestant in the person of Mr. Chapin of Erie. But the republican party of Pennsylvania has lost its spirit. There no longer remains any of the manhood that defeated the work of a Cameron caucus in 1855. In the corruption and servility to which the party has fallen it accepts such leaders as the Camerons as a matter of choice and will have no other. The few who indignantly denounced the family transfer soon became alarmed at the noise they made. They have already been silenced into submission and they will content themselves with making fists in their pockets until the Cameron power again asserts its supremacy when they may arouse themselves to a fitful but unavailing protest, and then sink back into their condition of political vassalage.

At Aiken, South Carolina, Friday four negroes were hanged for the murder of two Germans last November. The murder was an atrocious one, the bodies of the victims being burned in their houses. Five negroes were convicted of the crime, the jury before whom they were tried consisting entirely of colored men. One of the murderers, named Stephen Anderson, was respited by Governor Hampton at the last moment for thirty days. Notwithstanding the high state of feeling against the accused, arising from the certainty of their guilt, they having after conviction confessed their guilt and other murders and crimes of a heinous nature, the mandate of the governor was respected. The people of South Carolina evince the most loyal obedience to his authority even in matters of life and death, and this deference extends to all parts of its territory, where the authority of Chamberlain is not sustained by the army of the United States, and yet Mr. Hayes sits biting his fingers at Washington and cannot make up his mind.

PREDICTIONS.

Another week will probably see the fall of the curtain upon the drama of usurpation in the South. The course for the administration to pursue is so plain that mistake is impossible. There is no more occasion for a Southern policy than for a Western policy or an Eastern policy. Let the constitution of the country and the laws made thereunder be the guide of the President in dealing with South Carolina and Louisiana as in dealing with New York and Ohio. The whole country thrilled with indignation, even in the heat immediately following the Presidential campaign, when Ruger and his troops took possession of the Capitol at Columbia, and assumed the right to pass upon the credentials of members of the General Assembly and to eject those who were not provided with passports from the Superintendent of the penitentiary. Those troops are still in possession of the Capitol of South Carolina, while the Governor sits in a hired house to perform such duties as the military power deem not in conflict with a contract exacted at the point of the bayonet. In Louisiana a cordon of stacked muskets surrounds the State House, and the rightful Governor and Legislature may not pass it without defying the authority of the United States. In a few days President Hays will fulfill his oath to support the laws of his country and execute the pledges still fresh on his lips by ordering these soldiers from the Capitol to the barracks in either State. He need do nothing more. The rest will do itself. The usurpers will surrender their ill-gotten gains, and, impelled by consciousness of villainy, leave the prostrate States for new fields and pastures green. No blood will be shed. The legally elected officers will perform their duties unimpeded and with a care born of the knowledge that the eyes of the country are upon them.

Life will once more be sacred and property safe because crime is punished; taxes will be decreased and labor rendered more remunerative; tree public education will be fostered because the funds collected for this purpose are no longer stolen; the State debts will be recognized and efforts made to pay them; laws framed to defeat the will of the people as expressed in elections will be repealed; States long deprived of the right of self-government will be brought into line with the other States of the Union, and a national spirit will be quickened throughout the South because the people will be made to feel that they are "peers, not vassals." Louisiana and South Carolina, purged as by fire, will stand forth rejuvenated, the Southern question will no longer vex a long suffering country, and the whole land will share in the benefits of their new-born peace and prosperity.

With cheerful confidence we await the happy result. Its importance has not been exaggerated; the picture has not been overdrawn. No event since the surrender at Appomattox has been fraught with more blessings to the country than will attend the stroke of the pen that shall recall the soldiers of the Union from the work of partisans and lift the bowed heads of our off-erring but too sorely punished sister Commonwealths, South Carolina and Louisiana.—Phila. Times.

Saturday last was St. Patrick's day, the great event that furnishes a favorite theme with popular orators. It is a common custom of the Irish settlers in the New World to gather together in the cities and towns to commemorate, rather than celebrate the day.

This is so common, that the Irish peasant has a passion for owning as strong a love for the day as the native American for the Fourth of July, although they are dissimilar. One is the banishment of a curse upon Ireland the other the heralding of an Independence, which both nations respect, in America.

Let us then, for these reasons, and "on general principles" also, cordially hope that "St. Patrick's day in the morning" may always rise bright and clear and that the wearers of the green may celebrate their patron saint under a canopy of blue sky wide enough to make not a pair of breeches only, but a full holiday suit for every man of them all.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The movement for civil service reform under the Fraudulent President which was so loudly vaunted begins to define itself on the political horizon. Grant's Postmaster General Tyler is to take the place of assistant postmaster general under Colonel Key. The agreement between the high contracting parties, made in the presence of the Fraudulent President himself is that Tyler shall control all the appointments of the post office department in the north and that Key shall take the south. This a division of the spoils on a strictly sectional basis. It may be regarded as the dawn of the millennial era of that peace and reconciliation to which the Fraudulent President so beautifully alluded in his inaugural. Though in the second place Tyler has the better of this bargain. As the political pupil of Morton he has already given the country a foretaste of civil service reform. In the last contest he prostituted the entire service of the department to the basest partisan objects, and as a reward for his services he remains practically in charge of the post office system with a nominal head in Colonel Key, who represents the southern policy of the administration in the cabinet. This first demonstration in favor of civil service reform smacks strongly of Grantism in its worst phases.

The primary object of this reform movement is to seduce a sufficient number of southern members of congress through the patronage of the post office department, and thus prevent the democrats from securing the organization of the house. Col. Key's abilities and public services did not mark him out for the position of post master general. He succeeded Andrew Johnson by appointment yet he had not sufficient influence with his party to keep his place in the senate. But as a disappointed southern politician he was selected to distribute the patronage of the post office department to the best interests of the republican party. His duty will be to recruit the men whose greed or whose necessities will render them most susceptible to the blandishments of the administration and who at the same time will be the most available instruments in effecting its ends. In this noble work which so beautifully combines civil service reform with reconciliation Col. Key will have a valuable coadjutor in the friend of Morton, Grant's late post master general, who magnanimously takes the second position in the department in the interest of the public service. George Wm. Curtis will be unable to restrain his delight in the contemplation of this extensive system of civil reform. Col. Bob Ingersoll will recognize in it a new proof of the wisdom of the southern policy of the Fraudulent President.

In order that time may be given for this policy to ripen, the Fraudulent President and his advisers are anxious to prevent an extra session of Congress, or to postpone the meeting until as late a day as possible. In the mean time opportunities will be given to operate upon such representatives as are supposed to be susceptible to official influences. Instead of seeking to conciliate the southern people by the wise and liberal policy that was promised in the withdrawal of the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina and letting the bogus governments of Packard and Chamberlain fall, the Fraudulent President hesitates. The fraudulent governors cherish the hope that they will be sustained by the arm of federal power to the end, and they are encouraged by Blaine, Morton and all the intransigent leaders of the party. For a policy that would have compelled the support of the administration by the best men of all parties in Congress an extensive system of political corruption has been outlined through the management of the postoffice department, in the view of capturing the house, with a southern colonel as the chief distributor of plunder. It is possible that this policy with the meagre democratic majority in the house may succeed for the moment but it will only serve to complete the disgrace of this fraudulent administration, while the democratic party will emerge from the trial more vigorous and more united than ever before.—Patriot.

The members of the Cabinet are paid \$8,000 a year, while Fred Douglass' marshaling, for the District of Columbia, is worth \$12,000.

Does President Hayes think that color should be preferred to talent, or has the Prussian member of the cabinet already received a large proportion of his pay?

Gen. Grant is the only surviving ex-President of the Republic.

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.

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. Sample 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.

LITTLES AND BLAKESLEE, AT- torneys at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office opposite the Farbell House.
R. B. LITTLE,
GEO. F. LITTLE,
E. L. BLAKESLEE.

F. I. LOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to collecting and Orphan's Court property in any section. Sample shown and estimates cheerfully given at our office. Work ordered by mail will receive prompt attention.
No. 49 Court Street, over City National Bank, Birmingham, N. Y.
June 18th 1873

SCOVILL AND DEWITT, ATTOR- nays at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. Office No. 49 Court Street, over City National Bank, Birmingham, N. Y.
Wm. H. Scovill,
JEROME DEWITT.

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

A. W. WARREN, ATTORNEY AT Law. Bounty, Back Pay, Pension and Exchange on Claims attended to. Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, '69.]

L. F. FITCH, ATTORNEY AND Counselor-at-law Montrose, Pa. Office as heretofore, below and west of the Court House.
Montrose, January 27, 1875-77.

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

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

J. B. & A. H. MCCOLLUM, AT- torneys at Law, Office over W. H. Cooper & Co's Bank, Montrose, Pa. May 10, 1871-77.

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

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

PHYSICIANS.

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 Milford, Pa. Office at the Union Hotel.
Aug. 23, 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 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, 1874-77.

DRUGGISTS.

M. A. LYON, SUCCESSOR TO Abel Turrell, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, 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.

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.
Sept. 10th, 1873-77. HENRY ACKERT, Proprietor.

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.
Montrose, Jan. 1, 1877. WALLACE HEWITT.

THE PEOPLE'S MARKET, PHIL- lip Hahn, Proprietor. Fresh and Salted Meats, Hams, Pork, Bologna Sausage, etc., of the best quality, constantly on hand, at prices to suit.
Montrose, Pa., Jan. 14, 1873-77.

AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

AMIELY AUCTIONEER, Address
June 14, 1874. Brooklawn, Pa.

SURVEYORS.

J. C. WHEATON, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor,
P. O. address, Franklin Forks, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

PRINTING.

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