

The Democrat.

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AT MONTROSE, SUSQ'IA CO., PA., BY

HAWLEY & CRUSER,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

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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, lines, 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.

LITTLES AND BLAKESLEE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Pa. Office opposite the Tarbell House.
R. E. LITTLE, G. P. LITTLE, E. L. BLAKESLEE.
Montrose, Oct. 15, 1872.

F. I. LOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Office of Court practice. Office on Public Avenue over First National Bank, back.
March 29, '76.

SCOVILL AND DEWITT, ATTORNEYS 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.
Mar 12, '75.—(Feb 11, 1874-'75)

A. O. WARREN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Pa. Law, Bonyon, Back Pay, Pension and Examination Claims attended to. Office at or below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, '69]

L. F. FITCH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Pa. Office as heretofore, below and west of the Court House.
Montrose, January 27, 1875.—17.

WM. A. CROSSMON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over the First National Bank, Montrose, Pa.
W. A. CROSSMON.
Montrose, April 19, 1876.—17.

W. D. LUSK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Pa. Office over First National Bank, Montrose, Pa.
Montrose, Dec. 13, 1876.—17.

J. B. & A. H. McCOLLUM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office over W. H. Cooper & Co's Bank, Montrose, Pa. May 10, 1871.—17

E. OXBILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over M. A. Lyon's Drug Store, Back Block, Montrose, Pa. [Jan 5, '75.—17]

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

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, offers 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., HOMOEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon, New Milford, Pa. Office at the Union Hotel.
Aug 28, 1876.—17

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. F. Stamp's new building, opposite the 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.—17

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.—17

DRUGGISTS.

M. A. LYON, SUCCESSOR TO Abel Turrell, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Teas, Spices, Fancy Goods, Jewels, 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, Montrose, Pa., May 5th, 1875. 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. Newly furnished rooms and sleeping apartments, splendid tables, and all things comprising first class hotel.
Sept. 10th, 1872.—17. HENRY ACKERT, Proprietor.

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.
Montrose, Aug. 28, 1875.

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.

AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

AMI ELY, AUCTIONEER, Address, Pottsville, Pa.
June 14, 1874.

SURVEYORS.

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

PRINTING.

C. M. LIVINGSTON, CITY BILL Poster and Distributor. He has the only post-office in the Borough. Terms very reasonable.
Montrose, Feb. 24, 1877. 81.

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

The Democrat.

STAND BY THE RIGHT AT ANY COST.

VOL. 34.

MONTROSE, PA., APRIL 25, 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. Contracts cheerfully furnished. Fair building a specialty. None but experienced workmen tolerated. Jan. 20, '75. Montrose, March 22, 1876.—371

H. BURRITT, DEALER IN STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Druggs, Oils, and Paints, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, Groceries, Provisions, &c. New Milford, Pa., Nov. 6, '73.—11.

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.

E. 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 20, 1876.]

LOUIS KNOLL, SHAVING AND Hair Dressing. Shop in Searle'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. JOLIUS SHULTZ. New Milford, May 17, 1876.—17.

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

SAMPLE SAFES—FARRELL & CO. (Herring's patent) constantly on hand. BILLINGS STROUD. Montrose, Feb. 28, 1877.—17

W. W. SMITH, CABINET AND Chair Manufacturers. Post-Office 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.,** Bankers. Montrose, March 10 '75.—17.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Montrose.

CASH CAPITAL..... \$100,000.

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

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

WM. J. TURRELL, President. G. B. ELDRED, 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, } Job Printing at this Office.

THE LAW REGULATING STAY OF EXECUTION IN CERTAIN CASES.

Our readers will remember that we published the above entitled law some two weeks since without comment.

There has been very little discussion of this law by the press of the State in general. In view of the fact that the senior editor of this paper, who represented the people of this senatorial district in the legislature, had as much to do, perhaps, as any other one man, in the final passage of this law, it may be proper for us to refer to the matter and present, what we believe to be, its merits, and what induced him to labor for its enactment. We believe that the grand merit of the law is in the fact that at a time when it is impossible to enforce collection of debts in this state by execution and sheriff sales, without their amounting to almost a confiscation of the debtor's property, this law steps in and simply says to the creditor, your rights shall be secured, but you shall be prohibited from selling the property of your debtor for less than two thirds of its value. That because of a shrinkage of values and a corresponding increase of indebtedness, the cause of which the debtor is no more responsible for than the creditor, Shylock cupidly shall be "stayed," not only from demanding its "pound of flesh," but from taking the financial life of its victims, under existing circumstances. The fact that circumstances do exist which make it, not only possible, but the universal rule almost, that the hard earnings of a life time of the laboring and producing class, before this law was enacted, could be sold, under the Sheriff's hammer for a nominal sum that would not reach more than one quarter or one third of its cash value, giving the usurer, who has done more to bring this condition of things about in this county than all other causes combined, increased power to ply his unholy calling and doubly reap the rewards of his infamy; we say, the fact that such a condition of things did exist made it imperative, as we think, for the people's representatives to step in and stay the hand of the oppressor, certainly to the extent that he shall not confiscate more than one third of his victim's hard earnings. This, and this only, is the simple abstract principle upon which this enactment is based and is all the hardship that is imposed upon the creditor, and if it be treason to justice, the constitution and the masses of the people of this State to enact such a law, then your senator has surely offended in giving it his honest support and is ready to meet his just punishment at the hands of his constituency. We care not what lawyers, doctors or shylocks may say in regard to this law, to the contrary, the above is the true principle involved in it, and, as we believe, constitutes it one of the most meritorious and necessary laws, at this particular time, that emanated from the State Capital at the last session of the legislature. We have been very much amused at the "crocodile tears" which the shylocks of this vicinity have seemed to shed over the "poor(?) debtor," since this law was passed, on account, as they have said, of the "increased cost this law will make him." They talked this humbug with such oily gammon that at first they actually frightened some honest people into echoing it. The idea seemed to be conveyed that no man could be sold out by the sheriff, unless he added this expense to that already forced upon him under executions. One moment's reflection by the most common mind will show any one that no man need avail himself of the benefits of the law or incur the ten or fifteen dollars expense unless he chooses. The law was enacted for those whom it would benefit and for no others. If there are those who believe it better for them to be sold out by the sheriff than to incur this little expense and reap its benefits, there is nothing in the law which prevents it. They can so elect by waiving their rights under the law. It is argued also that "the rights of the creditor are impaired" by this law. That he has rights as well as the debtor. We admit that he has the same rights as the debtor. This law still leaves him an advantage. While he does not abate one cent from his indebtedness the debtor

must allow his property to be sold for two thirds of its value. If their rights were equal the creditor should pay the full value.

The most hightoned and technical objection is made by some of the legal profession, who seem to see a constitutional stumbling block in this law, as applied to judgment notes containing a "waiver" given before the law was enacted. We do not propose to argue this point here, but will answer it simply by giving a precedent. All notes, both bank notes (commonly called money) and notes of hand, either judgment notes or any other, are simply promises to pay, and of course should each be governed by the same rules. Every paper dollar of money is simply a note with a "promise to pay on demand &c." and is a contract as much as a judgment note. Have not Legislatures, in order to prevent banks from being sacrificed, passed laws allowing them to suspend specie payment, so that the holder of the bill could not get it "on demand?" Did not that impair contracts with the billholders, more emphatically than the conditions of this "stay law" does? Did the courts or the attorneys ever pronounce that unconstitutional? If the one be unconstitutional then most assuredly the other was also. Attorney General Lear decided the "Stay law" to be constitutional when a very heavy pressure was brought to bear upon him to interpose his objections upon this same ground and he refused to do it.

We cannot see where it impairs any former contracts except the creditor has one with his victim which gives him the power to sell his property for less than two thirds of its value. If there are creditors who can produce any such contracts then this law must clearly impair them. There is no stay of execution unless their property is attempted to be sold for less than two thirds of its value.

We have had military and political emergencies when a "coach and four" have been driven back and forth through the Constitution, both State and National, on the "plea of necessity," and if we believed that this "Stay law" did strain a very technical point in the constitution it could be justified on the ground of the necessity to protect the masses from the coils of the oppressor while at the same time it secures in full the rights of honest creditors. It simply allows the debtor or class a suspension (not of specie payments) but of the confiscation of their property for less than two thirds of its value.

Judge Thayer, of the Philadelphia common pleas, has followed the opinion of Judge Trunkey, of Venango, affirming the constitutionality of the stay law, and setting aside a sheriff's sale of property on a writ of *venditioni exponas*, unexecuted at the time of the passage of the law, where the defendant claimed the benefit of its provisions. The law of 1877 and that of 1842 are substantially alike. The act of 1842 was held to be constitutional by Chief Justice Gibson in the case of *Chadwick vs. Moore*, 8 W. & S. 49.

In the noble zeal for reform which animates Mr. Secretary Schurz he has dismissed from the pension office a sister of General Grant's term the lady was dismissed, but upon application to him to be reinstated he endorsed her papers: "I think General Meade has rendered his country enough distinguished service to entitle his sister to consideration." Schurz has again dismissed her; but in the meantime it is observed that the appointments of Col. Mosby are undisturbed.

The members of the Democratic State Committee will meet in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, May 1, 1877, to determine upon the time and place for holding the next State convention. As the use of the Chamber of the House of Representatives was asked for and granted for this purpose, at the late session, we presume Harrisburg will be the place for the holding of the convention.

There are thirty candidates for sheriff in Lehigh county and three thousand who wish that sheriffs were altogether abolished.

RADICAL DISAPPOINTMENT.

Keen disappointment will be caused among the enemies of Mr. Tilden by the Tweed revelations. When Tweed was captured in Spain last fall many ignorant and prejudiced radical partisans were persuaded by the unscrupulous organs that he would be brought back in time to cover Mr. Tilden with exposure and disgrace. Of course the absurdity of this was evident to all intelligent men who were familiar with the ring trials. If Tweed could say a word in accusation of the man who had contributed more than all others to his overthrow his hatred and revenge would have prompted him to do his worst long ago. But the Tweed confession is now out and not a hint of suspicion rests on the pure character of Mr. Tilden. Prominent republicans of New York are shown to have been the corrupt tools of Tweed, industriously aiding him in all his schemes of fraud and plunder, but malignity and revenge cannot suggest an insinuation against the distinguished citizen who brought him to punishment. At one time Tweed was persuaded by O'Brien and a confederate, as he says in his confession, that if he would pay O'Brien \$150,000 they would use their influence with Mr. Tilden to stop any further investigation. Tweed paid the full amount of the money, and he understands that Connolly paid a like sum. But the investigations did not cease for one moment. This is as near as the Tweed confession touches Mr. Tilden. It shows that O'Brien made a lying and fraudulent pretense of influence that he did not possess in order to wrest from his fears of conviction a large sum of money. Tweed now revenges himself on O'Brien by exposing this transaction as well as a dishonest claim of his deceiver against the city, but his hatred cannot reach Mr. Tilden. There is nothing in the confession that can afford food to the malignity of Mr. Tilden's enemies. They have waited long and patiently trusting that something might be brought to light that would afford at least an excuse for their wanton accusations. But to their disappointment and dismay the gigantic coalition of the Tweed ring and the republican leaders of the New York legislature is exposed, while the object of their partisan hatred is unscathed.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

CHARLES F. ADAMS TO MR. TILDEN.

The following letter is now made public for the first time. As it will be seen, it was written on the day of the inauguration of President Hayes:

BOSTON, MARCH 5, 1877.
Hon. S. J. Tilden, New York.

MY DEAR SIR: On this day, when you ought to have been the President of the United States, I seize the opportunity to bear my testimony to the calm and dignified manner in which you have passed through this great trial.

It is many years since I ceased to be a party man; hence I have endeavored to judge of public affairs and men rather by their merits than the name they take. It is a source of gratification to me to think that I made the right choice in the late election. I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the small-est aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record! Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, has decided that constables and deputy sheriffs who speculate as private individuals through the opportunities afforded them while acting in their official positions, violate the act of Assembly which forbids officers of the Commonwealth receiving "any remuneration," except their regular fees, for anything done in an official capacity.

Visitors to the Centennial will remember the Globe Hotel fronting on Baltimore avenue for 500 feet with five wings extending in depth 210 feet, and containing 1,000 rooms. The cost of the property was about \$200,000. It was sold last week for \$3,475, the first bid being only \$1,000.

The very fact that Governor Hartranft signed the "Stay Law" the next day after it passed the legislature, shows his opinion of it. It was one of the last acts passed and one of the first that received his signature.

Quite a number of partisans who several months ago boasted that Tweed's confession would crush Tilden, are now dodging that confession themselves.

The Russian war manifesto is not expected until about the 29th inst.