

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, 1876-3y1.

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, '73-1f.

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 S. 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, 1871. BILLINGS STROUD.

JOHN GROVES, FASHIONABLE Tailor, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Chandler's Store. All orders filled in first-class style. Wanting done on order on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, June 20, '75.

E. T. PURDY, MANUFACTURER of wigons 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 28, 1876.

LOUIS KNOLL, SHAVING AND Hair Dressing. Shop in Squire'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. JULIUS SHULTZ. New Milford, May 17, 1876-1y.

JEFFERSON GRIFFIS, DEALER 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. (Herrig's patent) constantly on hand. BILLINGS STROUD. Montrose, Feb. 23, 1877-1y.

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

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE or 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 '75-1f.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Montrose. CASH CAPITAL.....\$100,000.

MOVED 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.

THE AMERICAN STAPLE.

The meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturer's Association last week says the Pittsburg Post, developed a number of interesting statistical facts in relation to this great American staple. A number of very interesting papers were submitted, and among them one by Mr. Edward Atkinson, one of the Vice Presidents of the Association, relative to the future production of cotton and the manufacture of cotton fabrics. From this we learn that the cotton consumed by the world amounts to 6,000,000 bales, of the average weight of American bales. Of this total the United States consumes 600,000,000 pounds, Great Britain 1,297,000,000 pounds, and the rest of the world 1,009,000,000 pounds. Or, in other words, the United States has a little more than 14 per cent. of the spindles, and consumes a little more than 20 per cent. of the cotton. About 93 per cent. of the production of the spindles of the United States is used at home, and the remaining 7 per cent. is exported. Per contra, 15 per cent. of Great Britain's product is all that is consumed at home, and the remaining 85 per cent. is exported. It is possible to extend the demand for cotton fabrics almost indefinitely. At present, the manufacture of the staple in this country is at the rate of a little over 13 pounds per head of the population, of which 12 pounds is consumed by them. Great Britain annually exports from \$350,000,000 to \$375,000,000 worth according as the price of middling cotton is above or below 6 1/2 per pound. The value of the cotton goods exported from this country in 1874 was about \$4,500,000; in 1875, a little over \$11,000,000, and they are now running at the rate of \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000 per year.—Great Britain sends one-fourth of her exports to the Continent and the other three-fourths to Asia, Africa, South America, Mexico, Central America and Australia.

To state this by way of comparison we find that Great Britain exports to other countries the product of 800,000,000 pounds of cotton, while the United States exports but 40,000,000 pounds. With Great Britain it is now a question of cheap transportation if she would keep her trade with the distant parts of the world. The Association, therefore, urge upon the United States government the repeal of all acts that restrict navigation, as well as the exemption of ships from taxation, as the true policy to be pursued at this time.

England's immense advantages in the markets of the world at this time is attributed to her marine policy and the thorough organization of her consular system, which is conducted upon a much better principle than our own. Mr. Atkinson claims that our proximity to the cotton fields ought to compensate for the present advantages of England, and put us on nearly an equal footing. He says that in Asia, Africa and South America there are from five to eight hundred millions of people whose clothing is almost wholly of cotton cloth. It is now produced by hard work alone. Four hundred millions of people, consuming at the rate of five pounds of cotton per head, would call for 4,000,000 more bales from our Southern States and 4,000,000 more cotton spindles from America or Europe to work them up. The Chinese Empire is of itself to contain that number of souls, and machine-made fabrics have but slightly displaced as yet those produced by hand. Except India she is now the largest buyer of cotton goods.—At present, only one person in 17 in China has been served with machine-made goods at the rate of five pounds each a year. Under the new treaty with China there are four ports, two of which are far in the interior, which have been recently opened to foreign commerce, and the control of the river navigation by steamers has passed into the hands of the Chinese merchants. There is every prospect that we may greatly enlarge our trade with China, by exchanging teas and silks. Our American cotton goods are greatly esteemed in China for their superior quality, and are used in great variety. What we really need most at this time are superior facilities for transporting our goods to foreign markets. In all things else we have equal, if not superior advantages, compared with Great Britain.

FALLING MONOPOLY.

Yesterday was the expiration of the last of the series of patents for such essential portions of the sewing machines as are used in all sewing machines made. This last patent is known as the Batchelder needle plate. It is a small plate beneath and through which passes the needle to connect with the shuttle, and it covers all styles of feeding devices in which the cloth is fed between the clamping surfaces. The patent of Howe for an eye pointed needle, a shuttle and other mechanical devices, and also the Wilson patent for what is called the four-motion feed, both of which have heretofore expired, were of the same character. These various mechanical appliances common to all sewing machines added greatly to the cost of their manufacture through the exorbitant royalties which the owners of the patents exacted for their use. By a statement recently made public, one manufacturing company paid during the last ten years the sum of \$800,000 for the use of the Batchelder patent alone. This gives one but a faint conception of the enormous amounts that have been paid in royalties to the owner of these patents. From this it would seem that there should be a considerable reduction in the price of sewing machines, for certainly in being relieved of these enormous burdens a machine should be produced at a sum much below what the cost of manufacture has heretofore been. But in order to bring a sewing machine within the reach of every one at an equitable price, there is one other phase of the business which should receive the early and earnest attention of those engaged in their manufacture. If they have the power and will only break up some of the abuses which encumber the selling of sewing machines, they can still further reduce prices and confer a benefit upon the community.—One of the most vicious of these abuses is the system of leasing machines, now in vogue, on payment of five or ten dollars with the privilege thereafter of monthly payments for the balance. To a correction of the evils which grow out of this system, often aggravated by an unscrupulous agent, they should apply a vigorous and unsparring hand, and with reduced prices and fair dealings, there is no good reason why their business, already great, should not be still further extended.

The Supreme Court of the state have just decided a case in regard to the liability of road supervisors, which is especially important to these officials.—There is no township office of more responsibility. The case in point was that of the township of Mahanoy against Scholly, appeal from the court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. The wife of the plaintiff brought suit to recover damages for the death of her husband, the same having been caused, as alleged, through the negligence of the defendants in not providing a safe road.—Where the accident occurred the road was barely of sufficient width to allow two vehicles to pass. A wagon was standing on one side of the road and on the other the end of a log protruded. In attempting to drive between the two deceased struck the log and was thrown down a precipice and killed. It appears that the supervisor had let the road out for repairs to the lowest bidder, who had given bond to fulfill his contract. It was claimed that this relieved the supervisor from responsibility, the bond having stipulated to save the township from all accident. The court, however, decided against this view of the case and held the township liable for damages. The point was argued also that where natural obstructions prevented a county road was not required to be opened its full width. But it appears that if a jury believe a road unsafe for travel, let the cause be what it may, it is evidence of negligence and the township is responsible.

Caleb Cushing thinks the war in Eastern Europe will be a very good thing for the United States, but he can't exactly understand why it should have already raised the price of flour two dollars a barrel. He thinks the price is purely speculative and that it must come down. Wherein he is probably correct.

POLITICAL SQUIRMING.

There is a great deal of squirming among the politicians of New York, and especially on the part of leading Republicans, to relieve themselves of complicity in the passage of the Tweed charter. The Evening Post says:

"It is fully made out that a hundred and fifty thousand dollars were sent to Albany in one lump for the purpose of ensuring the passage of the bill which contained the charter, and the bill was passed. Those who voted for it may divide the infamy among them. There is not a single one of them all who can clear his skirts of the foul blot which his agency in the matter has left upon them."

Some effort having been made to connect Mr. Tilden with the charter, the Post—evidently Mr. Bryant—makes this statement:

"It was in April of the year 1870 that Samuel J. Tilden, not a frequent visitor at the office of the Evening Post, came and desired an interview with the senior editor, which he had, of course. He seemed moved from his usual calm and quiet demeanor. His raised, he said, related to the charter which Tweed and his creatures were trying to get enacted as a law. If that should happen, he said, it would give the city, with all the powers of its government, into the hands of men who felt no restraint of conscience, and who would plunder it without stint. The city would be ruined, he said, if the charter, contrived with a special design to make speculation easy, were fastened upon it, and it was altogether important that the Evening Post should resist its passage with all the power of argument which it possessed, and prevent it if possible. He then, with his usual perspicacity, pointed out the contrivances for misusing the public funds which were embodied in the bill, and expressed his earnest hope that the people should be warned of them in our columns. We make this statement out of a desire to deal fairly with Mr. Tilden, who has in some quarters been accused of favoring the Tweed Charter in the early stages of the discussion. On the contrary, it is but simple truth to say that he was its enemy from the beginning.

The familiar proverb about lying like an army bulletin, says the Harrisburg Patriot, is receiving fresh illustrations in the Turko-Russian war. The first report came from the Turks that they had gained a victory at Batoum in Asia Minor, in which eight hundred Russians were said to have bit the sacred dust. This is immediately contradicted by a bulletin of the Russians which speaks of the engagement at Batoum as a mere affair of the outposts in which they themselves were victorious. Then came a Russian dispatch that a great battle had been fought before Kars on the 29th of April, renewed again on the 30th, and finally won by the Russians. But strange to say the Turks are utterly ignorant of any such battle having taken place in Armenia. The engagements between the Turkish monitors and the Russian batteries on the Danube are obscured by the same lying bulletins. A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Turks burnt the villages in front of Galatz. A Russian bulletin from Bucharest announces that the bombardment of the Turks was so insignificant that no one was killed.—Those who take an interest in the events on the Danube and in Asia Minor can reconcile those conflicting war bulletins at their leisure.

The saying that "it makes a difference whose ox is gored" was never more pointedly exemplified than it has been since the passage of the law regulating the stay of execution in certain cases. Because, under it, the money "coyotes" cannot continue their depredations upon the masses by a confiscation, almost of their hard earnings, in selling them out under the sheriff's hammer, for a mere nominal sum, but are "gored" with the necessity if they shall demand it, of paying two thirds of the value of such property, they howl about our streets like the disappointed wolf on the western plains.—It would take a volume almost to enumerate the laws that have been passed within a few years to favor the rich and oppress the poor which have not given them any pain at all because it was the other ox.

The Democratic State Committee at its meeting in Harrisburg, Tuesday May 1st, decided to hold the next State Convention at Harrisburg, Wednesday, August 8th, at 12 m, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for each of the following offices, viz: Supreme Judge, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS. LITLES AND BLAKESLEE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office opposite the Tarbell House. R. B. LITTLE, G. 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 accounts and Dr. J. C. 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, Birmingham, N. Y. W. H. SCOVILL, JEROME DEWITT. June 15th, 1873. EDGAR A. TURRELL, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 71 Broadway, New York City. May 19 '75.—(Feb. 1, 1874-1y). A. W. WARREN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bounty, Back Pay, Pension and Exemption Claims attended to. Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, '69.] L. F. FITCH, ATTORNEY AND Concessioner-at-law Montrose, Pa. Office as heretofore, below a west of the Court House, Montrose, January 27, 1875-1y. WM. A. CROSSMAN, ATTORNEY at Law, Office over the First National Bank, Montrose, April 19, 1876-1f. W. D. LUSK, Attorney and Concessioner at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office over First National Bank. Montrose, Dec. 1, 1876y1. J. B. & A. H. MCCOLLUM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office over W. H. Cooper & Co's Bank, Montrose, Pa. May 10, 1871-1f. E. O'NEILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over M. A. Lyon's Drug Store, Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. [June 9, '76-1f.] D. W. SEARLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over the Store of M. D. Sasser, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, '69.] PHYSICIANS. DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, Physician and Surgeon, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Montrose and vicinity. Office at his residence, on the corner east of the Post Office. [Aug. 1, 1869.] E. E. SNYDER, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon, has PERMANENTLY LOCATED in New Milford, Pa. Office at the Union Hotel. Aug. 28, 1876-1f. DENTISTS. J. S. POTTER, DENTIST, WISHES to inform the people of Montrose and vicinity, that he is permanently located, in the second story of E. S. 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, 1876-1f. 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, 1874-1f. DRUGGISTS. M. A. LYON, SUCCESSOR TO Abel Tarrell, 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. 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, 1873-1f. 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 his new first-class style. Montrose, Aug. 28, 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. W. ALLOE HEWITT. AUCTIONEERS. M. C. SUTTON, AUCTIONEER, Choconut, Pa. Feb. 7, 1877. GILBERT S. JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER, Address, Montrose, Pa. March 29, 1876. AMI ELY, AUCTIONEER, Address, Brinklyn, Pa. June 14, 1874. SURVEYORS. H. L. GRIFFIS, CIVIL AND MINING Engineer, Hartford, Pa. Surveying and Plotting promptly and accurately done. ALSO—Any other Engineering work solicited. April 2, 1877-3m. J. C. WHEATON, CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR. F. O. address, Franklin Forge, Susquehanna Co., Pa. PRINTING. JOB PRINTING of all kinds this at Office at low prices. TRY US.