

# The Democrat.

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

**HAWLEY & CRUSER,**

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

At Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.—This Democrat as an advertising medium is unsurpassed in this section. Its circulation is constantly increasing, and its advertising rates are reasonable. Rates will be given on our office or by mail. Advertisements are payable quarterly.

**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, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,** Office opposite the Tarbell House.  
R. B. LITTLE,  
GEO. P. LITTLE,  
E. L. BLAKESLEE.  
Montrose, Oct. 15, 1876.

**F. I. LOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Office on Public Ave., second door above Democrat's Office.  
Montrose, March 28, 1876.

**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 15th, 1874.

**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,** Office on Public Ave., second door above Democrat's Office.  
Montrose, Jan. 27, 1875.—'75

**L. F. FITCH, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Office at the Court House.  
Montrose, Jan. 27, 1875.—'75

**W. M. A. CROSSMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Office over the First National Bank.  
Montrose, April 19, 1876.—'76

**W. D. LUSK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,** Office over the First National Bank.  
Montrose, Dec. 12, 1876.—'76

**J. B. & A. H. MCCOLLUM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,** Office over W. H. Cooper & Co's Bank.  
Montrose, Pa. May 10, 1871.—'71

**E. O'NEILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Office over M. A. Lyon's Drug Store, Brick Block.  
Montrose, Pa. (June 9, '75.—'75)

**D. W. SEARLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Office over the Store of M. Deessner, 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 Foundry.  
(Aug. 1, 1869.)

**E. E. SNYDER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,** has PERMANENTLY LOCATED in New Milford, Pa. Office at the Union Hotel.  
Aug. 23, 1876.—'76

### DENTISTS.

**L. S. POTTER, DENTIST,** WISHES to inform the citizens 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 25th, 1876.—'76

**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. 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.—'74

### 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.—'73

**EXCHANGE HOTEL, M. J. HARRISON,** 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, 1873.

### MEAT MARKETS.

**MONTROSE MEAT MARKET,** Public Avenue. First-class meats always on hand at reasonable prices. Sausages, poultry, &c., in season. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.  
WALLACE HEWITT.  
Montrose, Jan. 1, 1877.

### AUCTIONEERS.

**M. C. SUTTON,** AUCTIONEER, Chocount, Pa.  
Feb. 7, 1877.

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

**AMI ELY,** AUCTIONEER, Address, Brooklyn, Pa.  
Jan. 14, 1874.

### SURVEYORS.

**H. L. GRIFFIS, CIVIL AND MINING** Engineer, Harford, Pa. Surveying and Plotting promptly and accurately done. ALSO—Any other engineering work solicited.  
April 27, 1877.—'77

**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.

# The Democrat.

STAND BY THE RIGHT AT ANY COST.

VOL. 34.

MONTROSE, PA., MAY 23, 1877.

NO. 21.

## 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, '75.  
Montrose, March 22, 1876.—'76

**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.—'73

**W. A. TAYLOR** will hereafter furnish to the people of Montrose and vicinity, Raw, Baked or Cram Soup. Also Ice Cream on hand at all times. 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, '76.

**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 26, 1876.]

**LOUIS KNOLL, SHAVING AND** Hair Dressing. Shop in Sparle's low 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.—'76

**JEFFERSON GRIFFIS, DEALER IN** Hardware, Iron, Nails, Housefurnishing Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Wood, Stone, Lumber and Pressed Tin Ware, &c. &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, 2 Oct. 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.—'75

## 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.

## GRANT DEMONSTRATION.

The enthusiastic demonstrations in Philadelphia on the departure of Gen. Grant for Europe turns out to have a much deeper significance than a mere personal compliment. A movement has been set on foot to make Grant the next radical candidate for President. Already in the third month of Hayes' administration the leaders of the party have become so much disgusted that they have begun to intrigue for the succession. They sigh for the good things they have enjoyed for the last eight years and they impatiently await the close of this Hayes interregnum that Grant may lead them back to power and pell. The occasion of the trip down the Delaware on Thursday was "improved" to let the public into the secret of this presidential movement.

The first speaker was Gen. Sherman who assured Gen. Grant that "millions" of people will be ready to give him all he wants on his return "only for the asking." Zach Chandler approached a little nearer the subject in saying "whatever criticism he may now receive full justice will be done him in three years and he will hereafter be known as a soldier and a statesman." Whether this justice is to take the shape of a nomination for President or whether it will be done in making a contrast of the Grant plan of pinning states to the republican party with the bayonet with the milk and water policy of Hayes the late secretary of the interior left to be inferred. Ex-Secretary Fish spoke of Grant as "one of the greatest men of the country." Ex-Secretary Robeson said "he was never found wanting, and that is what has stamped the man upon the hearts of the American people, who rise up to-day to do him honor." But it was left for Ex-Senator Cameron to blunt out the real meaning of the demonstration in this speech: "I believe that when he returns to us again he will be asked to take the helm again when the ship of state is seen going to destruction." The applause that greeted these words shows he well knew the audience were prepared for them.

General Grant will remain for a year or two in Europe where his fame will make him the object of much attention. In the meantime his friends at home will not neglect to keep him prominently before the public. By the time of his return they expect that the republican party will have become so thoroughly disgusted by the policy of Mr. Hayes that they will hail Grant as their deliverer and demand his nomination for a third term. The issues of the war will be reopened and a new campaign of the bloody shirt organized. The programme looks plausible, and it is in the hands of adroit politicians who are thirsting for revenge on the authors of the southern policy of Hayes and eagerly longing for a return to power.—Harrisburg Patriot.

At Deadwood, Dakota, there are scarcely 300 men doing regular work, yet there are thousands of people there seeking employment, without the least prospect of their getting anything to do. The great mass are speculators, prospectors, idlers, with a large and ever increasing number of wanderers, who curse the day that they were ever tempted to visit the Black Hills country, and the height of whose ambition now is to return to the States. Deadwood is growing rapidly. So are all the mining camps, except, perhaps, Custer, where poor luck has attended all the mining ventures of the year.—It is pretty evident that this season is not going to be a fair test of the actual value of the country as a mining region. There will be too little work done. It is the era of speculation.

When Gen. Butler entered upon his last contest for Congress he made a speech at Lowell in which he declared himself in favor of a reduction of the oppressive protective duties. This bold and unexpected declaration in a manufacturing city gained him votes, as he demonstrated to his audience that they needed a market for their products much more than high rates of duty. Gen. Butler is in harmony with the administration of Hayes at least on this branch of their policy.

## POLITICAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Chicago Times pertinently remarks that having wasted half a million dollars in the employment of electioneering agents, under the name of deputy marshals, at the south, during the presidential campaign, some members of the bread-and-butter brigade are howling about the niggardliness of the appropriations made by the last Congress. The expenses of the federal courts, in the southern states especially, have increased beyond all reason of late years, and it is perfectly well known that the funds of the department of justice have been used to a large extent for political purposes. It is furthermore believed that this abuse has existed, though in a less degree, all over the country. The system under which the United States marshals and district attorneys manage the administration of justice in the federal courts, appears to be peculiarly adapted to the encouragement of frauds and extravagance; and the present shortness of funds seems to offer a desirable occasion for a complete revision of the whole business. It will be remembered that in the course of some investigation made during the session of Congress, officers of the department confessed that it was impracticable under the existing system to obtain promptly in Washington any definite knowledge of the condition of the marshals' accounts, and quite impossible to exercise effective supervision of their expenditures. A system so lacking in checks and so destructive of all sense of responsibility, affords temptations to which no public officer should be exposed.

The committee of the legislature who personally inspected the fish way at Columbia are unanimously of opinion that the contrivance is an utter failure. They do not believe that a shad has ever passed through it or ever can, and they will so report. For years the commission have pretended that the fish way was a success, and have made it the basis of fresh appropriations. The abandonment of the fish way will enable the legislature to adopt some practical plan for opening the river for the passage of shad. By co-operating with the officials of the Reading railroad company who own the dam, there is little doubt that something can be done this season to procure proper sluices or fishways. If the company do not choose to repair the dam the fish way is already provided. If they do mend the break it may be done in such a way as to afford passage for the shad by the exercise of engineering skill. The Reading railroad will find it to their interest to second the wishes of the people in this important matter. The Susquehanna river must be opened.—Patriot.

The policy of non-intervention at the South makes dull newspapers. From New Orleans instead of White League movements, negro troops, affrays, conspiracies, barricaded Legislatures, and rampant Governors, we are getting harrowing dispatches about the election of delegates to an International Cotton Convention. In both South Carolina and Louisiana, business is improving, real estate advancing, State and city bonds going up, the people contented and industrious, energetically trying to make up for time lost in experimenting with dual governments. And all brought about by Hayes kicking Radicalism to the dogs and applying the principles of the St. Louis platform and Tilden's letter of acceptance. After all it was the grand old Democratic party that did the good work and long may it wave.

For the first time in the history of Massachusetts a Republican governor has had the courage to veto a prohibitory liquor bill. In assigning his reasons for the veto of this bill Gov. Rice says that the present license law is working well, that the sale of liquors is diminished under it, and that public sentiment does not demand a change. Extreme laws he says have never been enforced in Massachusetts and never can be. The proposed law in his opinion would greatly impede the temperance movement by introducing a new element of discord into the discussion and by furnishing the enemies of reform with plausible excuses for setting the law at defiance.

## THE RAFTING SEASON.

The usual Spring flood has placed the Delaware in good rafting order, and rafts for the past ten days have been coming down freely. Many years ago the "tying up" locality of rafts in the Delaware River at Philadelphia was along shore in old Kensington. The march of improvement then pushed them toward Richmond, but the Railroad Company gradually monopolized the river front at that place, and the rafts were forced further up the river, and now lie just below Birdesburg. The run of rafts this Spring is about three-fourths the usual run. The average for logs will not from present indications exceed \$6 per thousand feet. A few sales of extra fine rafts are reported to have brought \$8. Many rafts of small logs, poor quality, have sold as low as \$4.50 and 5. Sawed lumber seems to be in rather better demand, a number of sales being reported at from \$9 to \$11 per thousand. The bulk however, will likely be sold at \$7 to \$8 per thousand. It is said there is not much more than half the usual quantity of lumber on the banks this season, the dry weather last summer and fall, and the severe winter keeping the saw mills idle.

Cherry lumber is bringing at the Water Gap \$20 to \$25 per thousand. The lumber is sold at that place to the large Slate frame factories. The supply is represented as exceeding the demand. One reason given for this is, that a great deal of lumber reaches the city by railroad, and lumber dealers prefer buying that, even at higher prices, because they can buy in smaller lots and get it when they want it. The supply of hard wood is not up to the usual quantity, although it fully supplies the demand. Prices are somewhat lower than last Spring, but the market for this kind of lumber is said to be very unsettled. The views of buyers and sellers are said to be wide apart.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The President of the International Exhibition Company has recently returned from Europe, where he had a number of interviews with the French Commissioners in charge of the Paris exposition, which is to be held in 1878. He finds the French authorities pressed on all sides for extra space. All Governments except Germany, Morocco and the United States, have accepted the invitation extended to them and filled the space allowed; many are asking for more. The Government of this country is urged to delay no longer, but to make immediate preparation for a creditable representation at this important and interesting gathering of the nations. The postponement of the extra session of Congress till October must necessarily interfere with any immediate action in this direction, unless the Executive Department of Government takes the responsibility of appointing a commission to arrange preliminaries, as was done in the spring of 1865, to get in readiness for the exposition two years later. That was an irregular way of proceeding, and it is to be hoped we shall not have to repeat it. It imposes a restraint upon Congress, when it meets, that must have undue weight, while this is a question to be discussed and settled upon its merits. We appear to be a long time moving about such matters, but we go with a rush when once started.—Pittsburg Post.

Mortgages for the sum of \$12,500,000 are not very common, but such a one was filed the other day at Davenport, Iowa, says the Pittsburg Post, by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. It is issued by that Company in favor of the United States Trust Company of New York, in trust for future holders of the bonds, to be issued under conditions, and covers the main line and branches of the road and the entire property of the corporation. It is to all intents and purposes a first mortgage, though temporarily subject to a mortgage for \$9,000,000 to secure the sinking fund bonds, of 1866, which are to be redeemed with money to be obtained from the sale of the new issue, and also \$1,000,000 of income bonds issued in 1875. This covers \$10,000,000; the remaining \$2,500,000 will be used for permanent improvement of the property. The new bonds will be for \$1,900 each, and are payable July 1, 1917. They bear six per cent interest, payable semi annually, in January and July, in New York.

The Scranton Republican predicts that next year the coal tonnage will be as high as that of 1873, which was the largest yet known. The shipments this year have increased a million tons over the corresponding period of last year.