

# The Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
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## HAWLEY & CRUSER,

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.  
At Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

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E. B. HAWLEY. W. C. CRUSER.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

#### ATTORNEYS.

**LITTLES AND BLAKESLEE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,** Montrose, Pa. Office opposite the Turrell House.  
R. B. LITTLE, C. P. BLAKESLEE, S. L. BLAKESLEE.  
Montrose, Oct. 15, 1876.

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

**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.  
Jan. 15th, 1876.

**EDGAR A. TURRELL,** COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 170 Broadway, New York City.  
May 12, '75 (Feb. 1, 1874-75)

**A. C. WARREN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Bountiful, Back Pay, Pension and Execution Claims attended to. Office first door 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, 1876-77.

**W. M. 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 Counsellor at Law,** Montrose, Pa. Office over First National Bank.  
Montrose, Dec. 13, 1876-77.

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

**E. O'NEILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Office over M. 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, 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 PERNANENTLY LOCATED in 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. F. 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, 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.  
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, 1873-77.

**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. 26, 1876.

#### 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 BEWITT.  
Montrose, Jan. 1, 1877.

#### AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

**AMIELY,** AUCTIONEER, Address, Brooklyn, Pa.  
June 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 21, 1877-78.

**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.

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#### 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, 1876-37.

**H. BURRITT, DEALER IN STAPLE** and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, 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, Raw, Baked or Clam Soup. Also, Ice Cream on hand at all times. Dining rooms over E. C. Bacon's store, south Main Street.  
Jan. 1, 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. Goods 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 28, 1876.]

**LOUIS KNOLL, SHAVING AND** Hair Dressing. Shop in Searle'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.  
New Milford, May 17, 1876-77. JULIUS SHULTZ.

**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. BILLS 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

**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.

#### 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.

#### AMERICAN COMMERCE WITHOUT AMERICAN SHIPS.

A few days ago the *World* published a brief synopsis of the laws which have strangled our commerce, and called the attention of American merchants to the fact that a sweeping reform of our navigation acts must necessarily precede any attempt to recover our lost position on the ocean. Had President Hayes consulted the interest of the country instead of the interest of his own Administration, a movement for the repeal of the restrictions which now make the establishment of an American merchant marine impossible might have been begun and carried through at a summer session of Congress. If the war in Europe become general, and particularly if it involves Great Britain, the carrying trade of the world will naturally seek the protection of the American flag, and yet the actual state of our laws regulating commerce is such that American capitalists and merchants will be entirely unable to avail themselves adequately of this golden opportunity. At the Chamber of Commerce dinner this subject, so vital to New York, was taken up by Secretary Everts, who was strongly seconded by Mr. David A. Wells. Secretary Everts talked Free Trade with an emphasis which shows that he at least has little faith in the resurrection of Old Line Whiggery, declaring that when we sell we must be ready to buy; that commerce must be delivered from entangling laws; that tariff ought to be simple; that nothing can prevent the revival of our commercial prosperity but bad laws, and that we must get ships by buying them as well as by building them. Mr. Wells clinched these statements which echo so exactly with our own. "What is the use," he said, "of an army or navy to defend our commerce when the laws say there shall be no commerce? By our present laws a citizen is forbidden to import three things—counterfeit money, obscene books and ships." Everybody must admit the appositeness of such language as this before such an audience on such an occasion; and it is an encouraging sign to see the fundamental doctrine of Free Trade in all things, including the vessels by which all trade must be carried on, thus openly advocated not only by a theoretical political economist whose opinions are those of a professor, but by the representative statesman of the Administration, who must be supposed to speak with authority regarding its policy. If, as the remarks of Secretary Everts indicate, the Administration intends to urge the abandonment of the Republican doctrine of complicated tariffs for protection and not for revenue, and to advise the repeal of those restrictions on the purchase of ships which the Republican party imposed and has so long maintained, the last link which connects Mr. Hayes and his associates with the record of the organization which put them into office will be severed. Such a movement would be another long step towards recognizing the triumph of Democracy in our national affairs, and one scarcely less difficult to take than was the concession of Home Rule to the Southern states. Every day makes it plainer that the Administration of Mr. Hayes is leading directly, not to any compromise between the Democracy and the Administration, but to an absolute supremacy of Democratic ideas and of Democratic organization in the control of public affairs. The party which actually carried the last presidential election, and not the party which cunningly and unfairly appropriated to itself the presidential office, must rule the nation, and the sooner all sensible men recognize this as inevitable the sooner we shall see the country really moving on to a new era of prosperity and peace.

#### OPPOSED TO BETTING.

Colonel J. W. Forney, in a letter to the *Lancaster New Era*, tells a characteristic story relating to the late President Buchanan, and which shows how strongly he was opposed to gambling on the result of elections, not only opposed to it personally, but opposed to his political friends betting on elections even when they had a "sure thing" of it. The point may be made by giving Colonel Forney's language: "It was after the Presidential election in November, of 1844, when Henry Clay was the Whig, and James K. Polk the Democratic candidate. Great crowds had gathered at the railroad depot in Lancaster to receive the news from Western Pennsylvania. There were no universal telegraph wires then, as now, and we had to be content with the news as it came to us by steam. The train from Pittsburg came in and a great rush was made to get election news from the passengers. The first man I met was the late Henry S. Megraw, then a young lawyer in large practice in Pittsburg, who, taking me aside, gave me the figures of the results in a number of the Western counties, which he had confidentially obtained from a correspondent of a New York paper who had collected them for the exclusive use of his employers. They indicated that Pennsylvania had gone for Polk. No other passenger could supply the facts I had in my possession. Mr. Buchanan was among the waiting throng, and I very naturally privately gave him my news. I never shall forget his remark: 'Do not let these returns be used for any betting purposes; take them to the whig headquarters with my respects, and make them the common property of both parties.' I promptly followed his advice, although what I had to say to the Whigs was not palatable.—In half an hour afterwards the train from the East brought the fact that New York had declared for the Democrats, and it was a pleasant reflection that nobody had won any money by offering to wager on the secret returns from western Pennsylvania."

But all this was before the doctrine of "addition, division and silence," was taught and practiced by the leaders of the dominant party in Pennsylvania.—The men who run the affairs of the State and nation on behalf of Pennsylvania now act of a different mould from the sage of Wheatland, who would not permit betting upon secret information. The politicians who have been running our state for years would not only bet on secret information, but would use it as they have used it, in the interest of fraud, and stuff the ballot-box to overcome the actual vote of the people, which is sent to them by their paid agents secretly to notify them of the precise amount of fraud required. But there has been a great change in Pennsylvania politics in the last thirty-three years.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* states that a venerable southerner recently called on Mr. Tilden and told him that the whole country would have sustained his claim and made him President had he taken a firm attitude early after the election and insisted upon his rights. In reply Mr. Tilden said that he had thought carefully and most conscientiously over the subject in all its possible phases; that he had become convinced that should he adopt the course suggested it would be resisted by the radical party to the extent of drenching the land in blood; that he shrunk from the responsibility of precipitating another terrible civil war upon his countrymen, and consented to the compromise which averted so dread a disaster. He felt as keenly as any one the impropriety of the means by which the present result had been brought about, but for all that he did not regret his own action. As it was, the people of the United States understood it; the Democratic party to-day occupied such a proud attitude before the country as it had never occupied before, and no mortal power could resist its triumphal march to success in 1880.

Ben Wade's nephew estimates the Democratic majority in Ohio this fall at 20,000.

#### WHAT WAS FORGOTTEN.

The consequences that would ensue to the country, says the *New York Sun*, by putting into the office of President a man with a title manufactured as Mr. Hayes' has been, were left entirely out of view by the men who constructed that title. They proceeded upon the assumption that no matter what might be the materials out of which they fashioned it, the people of the United States are such lovers of peace, and have so much at stake, in public order, that they would acquiesce in any result rather than have a sanguinary contest for the possession of the Executive office.

This calculation, short-sighted and desperate, left out of view the enormous injury of the feelings of men that must be produced by relinquishing submission to that which could not be regarded as anything but a great public wrong. It left out of view all of that infinite mischief which was to ensue from a violent unwarrantable, indefensible construction of constitutional provisions; a construction which has made the electoral colleges mere machines for defeating the popular will, and has gone far to work out their destruction. It left out of view the spectacle of a President coming in contact with a people who cannot see him without seeing what is stamped upon his brow, the indelible marks of a fraudulent title; and, finally it left out of view the spectacle of a party maintaining that it has chosen a President through the electoral votes of a state in which the same tampering with the popular votes had aimed to appoint, and is confessed not to have appointed, a Governor.

For all these and a thousand other consequences of making a President as Mr. Hayes has been made, no man who is entitled to be regarded as a representative of that majority whose votes were given to his opponent is in any way responsible; and no man who is entitled to be regarded as a representative of that majority, or is in sympathy with it, can by any act allow it to be supposed that he means to overlook the wrong.

A case of great interest was argued before the Supreme Court last week. Hon. Job Mann owned a farm in Bedford county worth \$60,000, and at his death he devised his farm in trust for the education of the poor young men of Bedford county who desired to study for the ministry, without regard to sect or denomination. The will provided that the court should appoint a trustee to manage the farm and apply the proceeds, but it gave the power of selecting these young men to the court of Bedford county.—The Supreme Court is now pondering over the point raised by the heirs of Mann that the court could not, under the law, accept the trust, because the functions imposed by it were extra judicial, and that if the court could not discharge the trust it had no power to delegate the trust to another, because it was a special trust and confidence reposed in the court; that there existed no creative energy to set the trust in motion, and therefore the trust must fall.

Attorney General Lear rendered a very important decision several days since in relation to the \$3,000,000 gold (State) bonds, as they are called. These bonds are due in August, and are to be redeemed. The interest on them are paid in gold, and the question for his decision was, Are the face of the bonds to be redeemed in gold or currency? He decides that they are to be redeemed in currency; and bases his decision upon the renowned decision of the United States Supreme Court, 62d Wallace, in which they decided that if there was no specific contract, and the bonds did not say "to be redeemed in gold or specie," why then the current money of the day was the legal redeeming currency." He says that it makes a difference of \$210,000 in favor of the State, averaging the price of gold at the present time, and that the holders of the bonds have to submit to redemption in currency, because it is law.

A circular has been issued from the office of the New York Board of Health, declare a public or church funeral of any person who has died of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles or whooping cough dangerous to the lives of such as may attend who have not had the disease, and request the family to limit the attendance to as few as possible, and prevent the presence of those who have not had the disease of which the person died. It also recommends that the room in which the person died and the clothing and bedding used during the sickness be disinfected. The Board also advise the use of sealed wooden or metallic coffins when the family can afford the expense.

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