

# The Democrat.

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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 Tarbell House.  
E. B. LITTLE, G. F. LITTLE, E. L. BLAKESLEE.  
Montrose, Oct. 15, 1872.

**F. I. LOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Montrose, Pa. Office on Public Ave., second door above Democrat's Office.  
Montrose, March 26, 1876.

**SCOVILL AND DEWITT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW** and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Office No. 49 Court Street, over City National Bank, Birmingham, N. Y.  
Wm. H. Scovill, JEROME DEWITT.  
June 18th, 1873

**EDGAR A. TURRELL,** COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 170 Broadway, New York City.  
May 12, '75.—(Feb. 11, 1874.—'7)

**A. O. WARREN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Bounty, Back Pay, Pension and Extension Claims attended to. Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, '69.]

**L. F. FITCH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,** Office at the Court House, Montrose, January 27, 1875.—17.

**W. M. A. CROSSMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Office over the First National Bank, Montrose, Pa. W. A. Crossman.  
Montrose, April 19, 1876.—17.

**W. D. LUSK, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,** Office over First National Bank, Montrose, Pa. W. D. Lusk.  
Montrose, Dec. 13, 1875.—17.

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

**E. O'NEILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Office over M. A. Lyon's Drug Store, Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. [June 9, '75.—17]

**D. W. SEARLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Office over the Store of M. Dussanier, 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.—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. 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.—17

**DR. W. W. SMITH, DENTIST.** Rooms at his dwelling, next door north of Dr. Halsey's, on Old Runway 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  
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.—17

**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, 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.  
WALACE HEWITT.  
Montrose, Jan. 1, 1877.

### AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

**AMI ELY,** 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 23, 1877.—80

**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, 27RY US.

# The Democrat.

STAND BY THE RIGHT AT ANY COST.

VOL. 34. MONTROSE, PA., JUNE 13, 1877. NO. 24.

## 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. 30, '75.  
Montrose, March 22, 1876.—87

**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.—17

**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 of 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 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. 18, 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.—17.

**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.** (Herring's patent) constantly on hand. BILLINGS STROUD.  
Montrose, Feb. 23, 1877.—17

**W. W. SMITH, CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURER.** 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.—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. ELDEED, CASHIER.**

Montrose, March 23, 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.

## WHAT IS HIS POLICY.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle says that it is necessary for us to consider, what is the President's Southern policy? The answer is simple; so far as it goes it is simply the Democratic policy, diametrically opposed to every principle for which the Republican party has contended ever since the war. It is a Democratic policy and it is forced upon him by the Democratic party. It was forced upon him by the fact, known to no one so well as to Mr. Hayes, that the Democratic party is in a majority; that majority elected not him but Mr. Tilden, to the Presidency, and that though by an unprincipled piece of jugglery he was able to wrest the presidency from its lawfully elected candidate, that same jugglery had no power to set aside the will of the people as regards the military dictatorship in the South; that not only the Democratic majority but a large portion of the Republican minority was unalterably opposed to a continuance of that state of affairs, and Mr. Hayes set it aside simply because he had no power to carry out any other policy; in plain English, because he could not help it. Away then with the empty threat of abandoning that policy. He can't go back on it for the same reason that he could not help adopting it—for the reason that he is helplessly dependent upon the Democratic party, which is going to ensure the true carrying out of that policy not by any such suicidal policy as giving up the organization of the House to the Republicans, not by electing Garfield Speaker, save the mark, but by securing the full control of one if not both Houses of the next Congress, and, having done that, defying him to go back on his Southern policy; which we again repeat is not his policy, but that of the Democratic party, which will be carried out by the Democratic party under its own organization.

Readers, however, need not take our statement to this effect. Senator Morton of Indiana, is indisputable authority for our proposition, for his is the testimony of an unwilling witness. He is no friend either of the Democratic party or of Mr. Hayes, yet he says that the attempt to sustain any longer the carpet-bag rule in Louisiana "would have been futile and the failure disastrous." He speaks of the Packard and Chamberlain governments as "existing only by name, surrounded by enemies, living only from day to day, by the presence and protection of the United States troops." He shows that the Republican Senate itself would not have sustained him in a reactionary policy. He says: "Five Republican Senators voted against seating Kellogg, thus refusing to recognize the Packard government, a number of Republican Senators, sufficient when added to the Democratic members to constitute a majority, have steadily refused to recognize the Republican State government in Louisiana since 1873." Enough; by all evidence the President's Southern policy is simply a Democratic policy forced on him by the whole nation; he cannot abandon it for the same reason that he could not decline adopting it; the Democratic party owes him nothing for it except the making careful provision for carrying it out, which it can do better by retaining that predominance of power which first forced this policy on a Republican administration; all threats of reversing it are nothing but idle vaporing, whoever utters them. He need not hope for the aid of Southern men in the scheme for organizing the House in the interest of the Radical party; what he calls his Southern policy is really a Democratic policy and is safest in Democratic hands.

Gov. Tom Young, of Ohio, has stretched his long arm over into Pennsylvania and secured an appointment of national bank examiner with a salary and perquisites of \$10,000 a year for his brother Hugh, of Tioga county. Hugh has resigned his seat in the legislature to accept the position, and Tioga county will choose a new member next November. In the last session Hugh grumbled a good deal over the Cameron transfer of the United States Senator but he soon subsided. With this office he will not give any trouble. The Tioga republicans should send somebody to the house, who will submit to the Cameron yoke and not make such wry faces about it.—Patrol

## HENRY S. MOTT.

The death of Henry S. Mott, a prominent Democratic politician of Pike county, recalls the most eccentric political contest ever known in Pennsylvania. Mr. Mott had figured actively in the local struggles of his little wilderness county, where the Democracy polled all but a few scattering votes, and had been elected Sheriff as early as Ritner's time, but was refused his commission. In 1852 he emerged from the northeastern forests as a Legislator and made himself so active in the direction of his party at Harrisburg, that he was nominated for Canal Commissioner in 1854, against George Dorsie, one of the most respected and popular Whigs in the state. But the Know Nothing leaven had just got to work in both the old parties and it so thoroughly leavened them that the result not only defied all calculation, but astonished the leaders at its confused, conflicting and frightful majorities. Pollock, Whig and supported by the secret order, received 204,008 to 167,001 for Bigler for Governor, electing the Whig candidate by 37,007 majority. For Supreme Judge the Know Nothings supported Mr. Baird, their own candidate, and gave him 120,576 votes to 167,015 for Black, Democrat, and 78,571 for Smyser, Whig, re-electing Judge Black (then Chief Justice) by 46,444 plurality, although in a minority of 32,137 of the whole vote cast. For Canal Commissioner, the united Democratic and Know Nothing vote was cast for Mr. Mott, and he received 274,074 votes to 83,331 for Dorsie, Whig, who happened to be a foreigner by birth, giving Mott the unprecedented majority of 190,743. The Know Nothings supported the Whig candidate for Governor, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, and their own candidate for Supreme Judge, thus electing two of the Democratic candidates and one of the Whig candidates, and the majorities ranging from 190,743 Democratic, to 37,007 Whig, in a poll of less than 375,000 votes. Mr. Mott was crushed by his stupendous majority, and he never fully recovered from the wholly unjust suspicion that he had in some way affiliated or coquetted with the new secret order to save his election. He maintained the confidence of his people at home, however, as was evinced by his election to the Senate in 1860, and to the Constitutional Convention in 1873. He was in feeble health during the session of the Convention, and gradually declined until a few days ago, when he joined the innumerable throng that sleep in the City of the Silent.—Phila Times.

In November last, when it became evident that the Republican leaders intended to count Hayes in in spite of the election of Mr. Tilden, the New York Herald said:

"We will grant everything to the Republican leaders; grant that they observe every particle of the bad laws they have enacted down there; grant that they not only count in Mr. Hayes, but carry the count through congress; grant that they actually install Mr. Hayes in the White House on the 4th of March; and, after all, if they have not completely satisfied the intelligent public opinion of the country that the count is just and honest, nothing they can do will give either content, or security, or permanence to the general interests of the country. All industries and commerce will be struck with paralysis. No capitalist will venture on enterprises; no merchant will dare to lay in a stock of goods, because no prudent consumer will buy more than he needs from week to week; no sensible man will buy our bonds or hold them; no manufacturer will venture to produce beyond his actual cash orders; credit between man and man will be gone; the number of the unemployed will increase tenfold; poverty and want will overwhelm the country."

It seems very much as if this prediction had come to pass. "All industries are struck with paralysis. No capitalist ventures on enterprises, and poverty, and want overwhelm the country."

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S WEALTH.

What Queen Victoria leaves behind her will never be known, because the wills of sovereigns are not proved, but those who have carefully considered the subject are of opinion that she must, since the Prince Consort's death, have saved at the very least £100,000 a year. Not only has she lived so quietly that a large proportion of her £385,000 a year public income must be saved, but it is to be remembered that Mr. Nield left her £500,000 which, at four per cent., would give her £20,000 a year; and she receives £43,000 from her Duchy of Lancaster. The crown lands, given up to the country in lieu of a parliamentary annual grant have of late years been so ably and economically managed that their revenue covers the royal allowance, and these crown lands were as much the property of the sovereign, as the lands of the Duke of Devonshire, or any other landowner are his. If the country choose to make the most of these lands by cutting up, say, New Forest, and selling it in lots, and adopting a similar plan with other outlying possessions of the crown, it would make money out of the royal family. The revenue of the Duchy Cornwall has risen from £22,000 in 1824 to £85,000, and increases annually about £3,000, so that the next Prince of Wales will probably be independent of a parliamentary grant. Queen Victoria is probably saving with a view of rendering her family as independent as the wealth of the Duke de Penthièvre rendered the house of Orleans, and made Louis Philippe, in consequence, the cheapest of French kings.—Washington Capital.

The London Times, in speaking of General Grant, says:

"It is, as we have observed, not a little remarkable that these tokens of national esteem should have been bestowed upon a politician who quits the political scene probably forever, and who is discredited as the leader, or at least the most conspicuous chief, of a broken party. It would be idle to deny that the faction which traded so long upon Gen. Grant's eminent services was completely routed at the elections of November last, and that President Hayes, though nominally representing the same principles, is attached to a different order of ideas, and appeals to a different level of popular sympathies. The honors paid to Gen. Grant are, therefore, all the more significant. They prove that democracies do not always forget great national benefits, and that they appreciate good intentions even when those intentions too manifestly fail to correspond with results.—Gen. Grant has no longer any political influence in the United States, yet he is treated with more ceremonious homage than would be bestowed upon the most powerful of cabinet ministers, or even upon the President himself.

The New York Tribune gives Governor Hampton credit for talking wisely and kindly about the negroes: He says it is the true policy to conciliate and educate them, rather than to oppress or intimidate them. He believes equal appropriations for educating of whites and blacks should be made, but he is opposed to co-education because the two races are on different intellectual planes and do not study together advantageously in the same classes. He thinks the young negroes are more precocious than the whites, but as they grapple with advanced studies they have, as the jockeys say, no staying power. He has no objection to negroes occupying any position for which they are fitted, but thinks the North must be convinced that as legislators in South Carolina they are more than a failure. He said that he knew them through and through, had always been their friend and they knew it, and while they made excellent laborers and skillful mechanics, he had yet to see the first negro who ever originated or invented anything.

The Concord (N. H.) Monitor opposes Hayes' policy, and in order to ascertain how its course was received by the leading Republicans of the state, it sent a circular to Republican members of the Legislature elected in March last, and to other prominent Republicans, inviting their opinion. It received eighty-six replies, and of these thirty-five unqualifiedly approve its course, twenty-four express their belief that Hayes is wrong, but counsel moderation, and twenty-seven believe that the result will vindicate Hayes' policy. That is to say, less than one-third of the prominent Republicans of New Hampshire are in accord with Hayes, and more than two-fifths are unqualifiedly opposed to him, and have no hesitation in saying so.