# The Pemocrat.

PUBLISHED EVERT WEDNESDAY MORNING. AT MONTROSE, SUSQ'A Co., PA., BY

# HAWLEY & CRUSER.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS,

At Two Dollars per Year in Advance. At Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

TO ADVERTISERS:—The Democrar as an advertising medium is unsurpassed in this section. It reaches the Farmer, Mechanic, and business man. Its reaches the Farmer of the given at our office or rates reasonable. Rates will be given at our office or rates reasonable. Advertising contracts payable quarterly. By Malley the given at our office with four printing presses, together with a large variety of type, printing presses, together with a large variety of type, printing presses, together with a large variety of type, borders, lancy 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 any competitors in any section. Samples shown and set imates cheerfully given at our office. Work ordered by mail will receive prompt attention.

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

#### BUSINESS CARDS.

#### ATTORNEYS:

T ITTLES AND BLAKESLEE, ATtorneys at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office opposite the Tarbell House.

R. B. LITTLE. GEO. P.LITTLE; E. L. BLAKESLEE

Montrose Oct. 15, 1878. I. DOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, I. LOTT, ATTORNEY ATHAW,
Montrose, Pa., Office on Public Ave., second
door above Democrar Office.
Montrose, March 28, 1876.

SCOVILL AND DEWITT, ATTOR-neys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. Office. No. 49 Court Street, over City National Bank, Bing-WM. H. SCOVILL, JEROME DEWITT. namton, N. Y.
June 18th, 1873

POGAR A. TURRELL.

Counsellor at Law, No. 170 Broadway, New York City.

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

W. A. CROSSMON, ATTORNEY
at Law. Office over the First Nation
Bank, Montrose, Pa.
Montrose, April 19; 1876.—tf.

W. D. LUSIX, Attorney and sellor at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office on Public Avenue. Montrose, Dec. 18, 1876y1.

B. & A. H. McCOLLUM, ATtorneys at Law. Office, over W. H. Cooper & Co's Bank, Montrose: Pa. May 10, 1871.—tf

Law. Office over M. A. Lyon's Drug Store,
Reick Block. Montrose, Pa. [June 9, '75, -tf]. O'NEILL, ATTORNEY, AT

W. SEARLE, ATTORNEY AT D. W. SEARLE, ATTORNEY AT inthe Brick Block, Montrose Par. | LAug. 1, '69.1

#### PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, PHYSIcian and Surgeon, tenders hisprofessionalservices to the citizens of Montrose and vicinity. Office at his residence, on the corner east of the Foundry.

[Aug. 1, 1869.

E. SNYDER, M. D., HOMEOpathic Physician and Surgeon, has PERMA-NENTLY LOCATED in New Millord, Pa. Office at

#### DENTISTS. .

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 Gass, given for the psuless extraction of teeth. painless extraction of teeth.
Montrose, April 5th, 1876.—tf

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—tf

# DRUGGISTS.

A. LYON, SUCCESSOR TO Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Teas, Spices, Fancy Goods. Jewelry, Pertumery, &c. Montrose, May 19, 1875.

EAGLE DRUG STORE, IS THE place to get Drugs and Medcines, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Pocket-Books, Speciales, Yankee Notions, &c. Brick Block Montrose, Pa., May 5th, 1875. A. B. BURNS.

# HOTELS.

VALLEY HOUSE, GREAT BEND Pa: Situated near the Eric Railway Depot.—
Isalarge and commodious house. Has undergone a
thorough repair. Newly furnished rooms and sleepingapartments splendiotables and all things comprisinga first class hotel.
Sept. 10th 1872 - 17 ing a first class hotel. Sept. 10th, 1873.-tf.

KICHANGE HOTEL. M. J. HAR rington 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.

WALLACE HEWITT. Montrose, Jan. 1, 1877.

# AUCTIONEERS.

C. SUTTON,

·连接的数值10分数 AUCTION BER,

HILBERT S. JOHNSON. March 29, 1876. Mon

AUCTIONEER, Address Brooklyp Ps. June 14 1874 201 2

# SURVEYORS. Special Bil

H L GRIFFIS, CIVIL AND MIN ing Engineer, Harford, Pa. Surveying and Pito-ting promptly and accurately done. ALSO—Any other Engineering work solicited. April 25, 1877—3m

J. O. WHEATON,

CIVILENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR, P.O. address; Franklin Forks; Susquehanna Co., Pa.

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STAND BY THE RIGHT AT ANY COST

#### MONTROSE, PA., JUNE 20, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS.

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.—3y1

BUKKILL, Dander, Crockery, Hard-ple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Hard-Oils, and Paints, Boots BURRITT, DEALER IN STA ware, Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Paints, Boote and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, Gro ceries, Provisions, &c., New Millord. Pa., Nov 6, '72-tl.

W. A. TAYLOR will hereafter turnish to the people of Montrose and vicinity, Raw, Baked or Clam Soup. Also, Icc Cream on hand at all times. Dining rooms over E. C. Bacon's store, south Main Street. Jan. 10, 1877. W. A. TAYLOR.

B. DEANS, DEALER Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Newspapers, Pocket Cutlery, Stereoscopic Views, Yankee Notions, etc. Next door to the Post Office, Montrose, W.B. DEANS.

BILLINGS STROUD, FIRE AND Life Insurance Agent. All business attended to promptly, on fair terms. Office first door east of the Jank of Wm. H. Cooper & Co., Montrose, Pa. Jan. 1, 1877.
Billing Stroud.

JOHN GROVES, FASHIONABLE Tailor, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Chandler's Store. All orders filled in first-class style. Cutting ione to order on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, June 30, 175,

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 [april 26, 1876.]

OUIS KNOLL, SHAVING AND hair Dressing. Shop in Searle's new building below Express Office, where he will be found ready to attendall who may want anything in his line.

Montrose Pa. Oct. 13, 1869.

NIEW MILFORD MACHINE SHOP All kinds of machinery made, or furnished to or der. Repairing promptly attended to.
JULIUS SHULTZ. New Milford, May 17, 1876.-13,

TEFFERSON GRIFFIS, DEALER IN Hardware, Iron, Nails, Housefurnishing Goods Groceries and Provisions, Wood, Stone, Jappaned and Pressed Tin Ware, &c., &c. march 15. '76.

CAMPLE SAFES.—FARRELL & CO. (Herring's patent) constantly on hand.
BILLINGS STROUD. Montrose, Feb. 23, 1877.-1y

W. SMITH, Under Mainstreet, Chair Manufacturers. Footon Mainstreet, [aug. 1. 1869.] W. SMITH, CABINET AND

BANKING:

RANKING HOUSE

WII. II. GOOPER & GO., MONTROSE, PA.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DONE

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL  ${ t POINTS AND PROMPTLY ACCOUN}$ TED 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 TICK ETS TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INTTREST ALLOWED on special time Deposits, as per agreement.

In the future, as in the past, we shall endeav-or to transact all money business to the satis-faction of our patrons and correspondents. WM. H. COOPER & CO., Montrose, March 10 '75.--tf. Bankers,

Of Montrose.

DIRST NATIONAL BANK

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

# REMOVED

To their new and commodious Bank Building on

Transacts the business of MERCHANTS, FARMERS, And Others.

WM. J. TURRELL. PRESIDENT. G. B. ELDRED, CASHIER. Montrose, March 25, 1876.

PRINTING.

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。在1964年的特殊的 514 新广泛的

NOTE THIS!

# We are doling 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.

Makel and the relation to a dead and the desire and which providing that made her not THE SILVER QUESTION.

We are glad to bear witness that there is one metropolitan journal in the state of Pennsylvania, that has never yet been frightened, beleagured or influenced into a servile support of the bondholding power of the country in its encroachments upon the rights of the masses. That paper is the Pittsburg Post, and we agree fully with it in saying that the sil ver question is becoming more prominent every day, and it is clearly the gauge of political battle in the near future, and of excited contests in Congress the coming full and winter. There are a variety of dispatches from Washington aiming to disclose Mr. Hayes' views and others that he has not yet formed definite conclusions but is studying up the question. Just where he will land it is difficult to say, John Sherman, however, has broken through his reticence, and furnishes the correspondents of the Cincinnati Commercial and Obicago Tribune with a lengthy authoritative statement of his views in his own language. The long and short of this deliverance is that Sherman favors the remonetization of silver and the making it a legal tender to the same extent that greenbacks are a legal tender—that is for all public and private debts except customs dues and the interest and principal of the national debt. The precious bondholders, you know, must be taken care of It is all right to void t' e conrtact in their interest, but all wrong to live up to it in the interest of the people. The administration, it is urged, will settle down on this policy, and commend its endorsement, to the extent of its civil service influence, on the coming State conventions. Stanley Matthews is thus reported by a friendly correspond-

Senator Stanley Matthews who arrived here last night, and whose relations with the President give to his views special significance, endorses Secretary Sherman's project. He says that the Republicans of Ohio will undoubtedly take grounds in their coming State Convention in favor of coining the old silver dollar of  $412\frac{1}{2}$  grains, and making it lawful money to the same extent that the green backs are now. The Democrats, he believes, will go for the unlimited remonetization of silver, and there will thus be a square issue between the two parties.

We think Democrats will cheerfully accept this "square issue," and throw in a most decided opposition to Sherman's scheme of forced resumption to make things more lively. We can go to the people with unstinted confidence in the result. The same of the same of

The Cincinnati Commercial, probably the most influential Republican or Hayes paper in Ohio, tells Mr. John Sherman with refreshing frankness that his device won't answer. These extracts are to the point:

Mr. Sherman's talk, however, makes clear one thing that we have not at any time doubted. The Secretary of the Treasury is opposed to the restoration of silver to its old place in the United States as a money metal. He thinks he has got upon a middle ground on this question, but he is mistaken. He must either fly or swim—he cannot wade.

And then, referring to the demonetization of silver by the act of 1873, i

A great wrong was committed. There is but one way to redress that wrong, and that is to restore the relations between silver and gold legally to exactly what they were in 1873, before the coinage was regulated in imitation of the British gold system—restore the laws relating to the money standard to what they were July 14, 1870, the date fixed to determine the standing value of the coins in which the bonds that the Secretary has been selling are to be paid. The silver dollar was a standard coin then.

Mr. Sherman is very seriously mistaking the temper of the people on this is explicit, and it admits of uo evasions or expedients. The coins must be before resumption the very coins that were a standard value July 14, 1870. The coins prefation of March 13, 1869. The specie tampered with by Stanley Matthews." basis upon which we resume must be the specie basis that we had before we suspended निर्माण रेजिक जिल्हा वस्तु के दिए जिल्हा

The specie basis upon which we resume must be the specie basis that we had be. fore we suspended." That was a coin basis gold and silver. The bonds were contracted to be paid in "coin"—that is tion to six candidates.

the word used in the law as the quality of compensation, and in coin they must could, would, should and will be paid At least such we think is the temper of the American people and these are not the times that it is prudent for the bondholders to trifle with this temper by una just and illegal demands. Talk of repudiation! It is the bondholders, clamorous for gold, appreciated in value by the demonetization coff silver, that want to repudiate their contract. Why? Be cause gold is worth about eight per cent. more than silver, and that they may get instead of a thousand dollars for that amount of bonds or coupons, a thousand and eighty dollars. It will add over one hundred and sixty millions of dollars to the national debt; a free will offering by the American people to the impoverished bondholders of Europe and the United States. To state the case is to denounce 大学是智慧性的原则 化新门二氢异合物 海洋

#### TOO MUCH FOR STANDEY.

With the aid of Gail Hamilton, Mr. Blaine is more than a match for Mr. Stanley Matthews who seems to have no controversial female, relative to take his part. It is said repeatedly that Blaine intends to throw down the gage of battle to Stanley Mathews when the Senate meets on the Southern policy of Mr. Haves. As the originator of that policy Stanley Matthews will be bound to take it up, The following from the last letter of Gail Hamilton in the Tribune may be regarded in the light of a preliminary declaration of hostilities:

"There seems to have entered since the 4th of March a new element in our policy, indeterminate but incessant, intangible but ubiquitous, ineffective yet powerful, unsubstantial as Milton's death -what seemed his head, the likeness of a kingly crown had on, and men called it Stanley Matthews. When this phenomenon first met our eyes in the rural districts it seemed no bigger than a man's hand wrestling his congressional chair from Mr. Banning, and nestling in modest corners of the reform newspayers as Mrs. Hayes' brother Joseph's wife's husband; but like the eastern genii unsealed from their bottle, it loomed up as we gazed and strode forth over the whole country. Our government which had hitherto existed in three departments speedily took on a sort of fourth estate and divided itself into the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and Stanley Matthews. There was an angry buzz in South Carolina; Stanley Matthews had been poking his stick into the nest. There was a scratching behind the arras in Louisiana; Stanley found his way into the Senate sweetly but securely hedged up with roses Stanley Matthews' head popped up on the Senate side of the hedge. The Southern Democrats sat sucking their thumbs in suspicious silence, while their Northern brethren were curveting over their desks to count out the electoral votes, and lo! Stanley Matthews was in sealed cans. There was a jar and a hitch in the approaching extra session of Congress; Stanley Matthews was tugging at the brakes. So did this Little Busy Bee Improve Each Shining Hour, till an admiring nation came to put him in the same relation to the President that the old divines considered Satan to bear to the Almighty, "not equal in original power, but making up for it by an eternal activity." As Stanley Matthews had never been incorporated into the constitution; and lacked the antiquity of common law, some people question. The demand that they make began to grow restive. Despotism tempered by assassination, may be a good enough form of government for Russia, in which the bonds are to be paid must at forsaking the policy of the fathers prothonotary. This illustricus patriot be the coin specified in the act of inter and forming themselves into a Republic has some brothers pretty well situated

This hits the nail on the head exactly, ish of St. Mark's Church, Pike, on Fri-

at the club during the preceding afternoon and ongaged in pleasant conversa-NO. 25 tion with his Democratic cotemporaries. Mr. Townsend quotes the Governor as

saying that "the Pennsylvania Republican politicians called Haves' policy a failure, but he (the Governor) thought that the people liked it, and that the more it was examined the more rational it looked." According to Mr Townsead Gov. Hartranft announced some rather novel if not positively startling views. He is reported to have said that ar the close of the war there should have been an emigration of rebel public men to the North and of Northern officers and soldiers to the South. Those confederates who had come North had done much better than those who staved at home." Of course the Governor believes that Northern men who went South at the close of the war have done better than those who "stayed at home," but Mr. Townsend does not report him as saying so. The Hartranft plan would have been a sort of mutual carpet-bag. gery and would probably have worked better than the attempt of the Northern poloticians to govern both sections. But it would probably have turned out budly for the "wards of the nation," the freedmen. In all probability some new form of servitude would by this time have been invented by the keen and practical Yankees who under Gov. Hartranft's plan would have occupied the Southern land, and we would in that case have been obliged to settle the slavery question over again. Furthermore we are informed by Mr. Townsend that the Governor declared that "it manifestly would not do to collect local taxes in the Southern States by the bayonet, which was so bad an example that every Northern commonwealth would feel the injury;" and again "that in many respects the present stagnation was doing good among the habits of the people. We are producing almost everything cheaper than any nation in the world and he (the Governor) looked to a revival of good times in America through the opening of commerce to cheapened production." If such views from a Republican governor are not new and strange there remains nothing to be astonished at under the The Philadelphia Ledger notes the fact

GOV, HARTRANFT ON THE SIT-UATION, Mr. George Alfred Townsend, in writ-

ing to the Cincinnati Enquirer, about

the recent ovation given to Vice Presi-

dent elect Tomas A. Hendricks at the

Manhattan Club, relates that Governor

Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, attended

upon which the people may congratulate themselves, that the great speculation in bread-stuffs, which recently caused such rapid advances in prices, overreached itself. There has lately been a steady decline, and under the influence of favorable crop reports now coming to hand from the grain growing districts, the decline promises to continue. There is no reason why Americans should permit the war between Turkey and Russia to inflict on consumers hereabouts two or three dollars more for a bushel of wheat; and the speculators who caused these unwarranted advances are now paving the penalty in losses caused by the decline. Prices advanced at a much greater ratio. in the Atlantic ports than was warranted by the European market, and there was. Matthews had been scattering ratsbane not the corresponding advance at San and sugar. Gen. Garfield suddenly Francisco. Hence, the Californians, finding they could undersell the Atlantic market for European export, began to avail themselves of the opportunity, and the San Francisco wheat market, which had been almost dormant, sprang into sudden activity week before last, with large engagements for shipment to Europe. It is quite possible that the discovery of this may have accelerated the decline in wheat and flour here, but whatever may have been the cause, it is none distributing contingent nuts and candy the less true that there is a steady downward tendency in bread stuff prices every-

The Bradford Republican is printing some interesting statistics on the subject of office holding in that county, We learn not only that Mr. Goodrich has just begun his third term as Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, but that his partner in the office of the Bradford Reporter, Mr. Alvord, has been postmuster; for sixteen years, and has just been appointed for four more. These two officers alone give the editorial pair the snug sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, besides ten thousand dollars paid their paper for government advertising. Mr. Goodrich also received thirty thoubut many American citizens demurred sand dollars during a six years service as also. One is deputy in the Sarveyor's office in Philadelphia at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year, and Pishop Howe visited the sucient par- another is a clerk in the office of the Assistant United States Treasurer there. day last. The Rector, Rev. G. P. Hop. The Republican estimates that Alvord kins, is doing a good work there, and at the Goodriches will altogether get the bandsome return of two builded adjacent parts. The Bishop presched thousand dollars for their sperifice in and administered the rite of confirma. the service of their country, and all on the account of one country newspaper.