NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

LOCK HAVEN is in debt $200,000.

THE Parker *Daily* got out of a libel case by expending $100.

THREE North Carolina neighbors are the fathers of 40 children.

AT St. Albans, Vt., the mother of ten children has wedded a youth of 19.

EX-SENATOR B. F. Wade is dangerously ill at his home in Jefferson; Ohio.

NORTHERN men are still prospecting through Delaware in search of farms.

THE New York relief societies cannot keep up with the increasing destitution.

A TEXAS legislator moved to exempt the dogs of widows and orphans from taxation.

AN inmate of the Crawford county jail escaped while religious services were in progress.

KANSAS farmers estimate corn at fifteen cents a bushel. It is cheaper fuel than coal or wood.

MRS JOSEPH GREEN, of Milton, fell down stairs on Thursday and died in about an hour.

ABOUT three hundred thousand forest and shade trees were planted in Los Angelos, California, last year.

A LADY in Mount Sterling, Ky., now but 18 years old, has been married six years, and has three children.

BOSTON has six Church-streets, six Everett streets, four Union-streets, and five short-streets—by name.

AUNTY GRAHAM, of West Chester, who is 101 years old, swept the snow from the pavement last week.

WILLIAM C. MANSON, who was recently killed at Altoona, had valuables on his person amounting to $40,000.

HOWARD T. PERSHING, son of Judge Pershing, will deliver the graduating class oration at Lafayette college.

FIVE THOUSND employees of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittston, resumed work on Monday.

JUDGE HASKELL has resigned the chairmanship of the South Caroli a State Democratic Committee.

THE Dutch Reformed Church at Syracuse N. Y., was burned Sunday. Loss $30,000 insurance $9000.

FIGURES furnished by the Treasury Department show the amount of currency outstanding to be $367,024,576 22.

THE Citizens' Bank of Topeka, Kansas has closed. Liabilities $26,000. The bank, it is said will soon resume.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* asserts that there is a member of the Kentucky Legislature who can neither read nor write.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives passed on Thursday a bill to pay in gold all of the State bonds and scrip.

THERE are lying in the depositories and vaults of the sub-treasury in Philadelphia nearly $500,000 in five cent nickel pieces.

A Long Branch dispatch, says the storm is the most severe one experienced there Great damage has been done to property.

OPIUM-CHEWERS consumed all but five per cent. of the 2,589,924,939 grains of that drug brought to this country in 1877.

A FARMER near Cedar Falls, Iowa, has made this season four thousand gallons of sorghum, which he sold for sixty-five cents a gallon.

THERE is great activity throughout all the English dock-yards and arsenals, and warlike preparations are noticeable on all sides.

A SNOW plow, propelled by two engines ran into a freight train, near Steubenville, Ohio, killing two men and badly wounded three.

THIRTY-FIVE new suits against Allegheny county for damages, for goods destroyed during the riots, were entered on Thursday last.

PROTHONOTARY KERNS, of Schylkill county, lost $24,800 in Hantzingers bank. Of this amount he has refunded to the county all but $2,800.

MR. LANCASTER HOBBES, of Brownfield Me., celebrated his one hundred and seventh birthday on Thursday, Jan. 31—or believes he did.

JAMES MILLER, of South Oil City, Venango county, attempted to commit suicide last Tuesday morning by stabbing himself with a chisel.

ROBERT BONNER, proprietor of the New York Ledger rides to and from his office in a street car, though he owns $220,000 of horseflesh.

THE German Government is considering the question how to give greater security to the holders of preferred railway obligation in case of law suit.

AS MRS. JAMES TITUS, of Edensburg, was going over a railroad bridge near that place with her little boy the boy fell through the trestle and was drowned.

A COLONY of twenty-five adults, with some children, left Grapeville, Irwin and a few other points in Westmoreland county for Kansas a few days ago.

PENNSYLVANIA contains 158 collieries, employing 16,626 hands, who last year mined 17,627,220, bushels of coal. There are used 49,745 acres of land for mining purposes.

THERE were five steamers, twenty-nine ships, and 101 other vessels built in Maine last year, the aggregate tonnage being 26,398 tons. This is an increase over 1875 and 1876.

NEARLY six million segars were made at Wrightsville, York county, Pa., last year. The amount paid by the manufacturers of these segars for stamps alone was $35,756 60.

THE Almshouse at Freeport, Me., was burned, with its contents, Feb 2. The inmates, 20 in number, were rescued, except an old couple, who perished in the flames.

TWO thousand operatives have been locked out at Manchester, England in consequence of their refusal to submit to a reduction of 12 per cent. in wages.

THERE were five hundred and eighty-nine births, one hundred and thirty-six marriages, and five hundred and thirteen deaths in New York city last week.

RESOLUTION were introduced in the South Carolina House on Saturday favoring the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption clause.

KING ALFONS's marriage will be celebrated at Havana, Cuba, from February 10th to 14th, by festivities on a grand scale. $10,000 will be distributed to the poor.

IN brisk times the Philadelphia mint pays out from $3,000 to $5,000 a day for the accomodation of people making change and for shipment through the country.

THE aggregate value of merchandise exported from the various customs districts during 1877 was $620,000,000 and of imports $480,000'000, showing an excess in the value of exports of $140,000,000.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature of Ohio which provides for Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration of disputes growing out of difficulties between employers and employes.

A CANADIAN paper says that "a young lady," known to be a habitual swearer, was lately sent to jail for 21 days by a magistrate for using profane language on the street in Listowel, Ontario.

THE stocking of New York rivers and streams with fish continues. 400,000 trout and 36,000 salmon eggs have just been received in the hatching house at Palenville, Green county.

THE Chartiers *Republican* says that during the past eight weeks no less than thirty children have died from diphtheria in the vicinity of Luthersburg, in that county. One family lost four out of eight children.

A SAMPLE of Russian army bread, recently analyzed in Bulgaria, was found to contain 13 per cent. of sawdust and 14 per cent. of sand. Small wonder if the Czar's soldiers gave evidence of sand in their craws.

THE Hofnerton Workhouse, in England, has during the last five and a half years, paid $21,225 over and above the cost of maintenance. The inmates chop wood and feed pigs.

AT a joint meeting of the Senate and House Library Committees on Saturday the proposition to build an extension to the Congressional Library was considered. It was agreed to report a bill asking for the appointment of a conference commission to thoroughly consider the matter and report their decision.

A LARGE tract of cannel coal has been discovered at and around Canfield, Mahoning county, and has created an excitement. This coal is claimed to burn longer and throw out more heat, from the same quantity, than the common soft coal now used. The vein is over four feet in thickness, and lies about ninety feet below the

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Feb. 7, 1878.

CONSISTENCY.

The men who were loudest in their denunciation of the legal-tenders at the time of their issue as a necessity of the rebellion, in order that the brave boys who were in the field might be equipped and provisioned, are now clamoring loudly for an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper money. This demand is made under the specious pretext that the laboring man is to be benefitted. The facts are that a depreciated currency, whether paper or coin, always robs labor and demoralizes business. The reckless speculator, who is not particular as to the means employed to increase his gains, and is always ready to take advantage of the necessities of the unfortunate, finds in the present movement an opportunity to add to his ill-gotten gains, and he instead of the honest toiler will be benefitted in the end, should the scheme to repudiate a portion of the national debt be successful. We are aware that many who advocate the soft money schemes are honest and conscientious in it, and this class should look with distrust on disappointed political demagogues who hope to foist themselves into power by means of the delusion. The inevitable law of supply and demand always has and always will regulate values. The value of the old silver dollar of 412½ grains, has fluctuated the past two years from 89 96-100 cents to 98 75-100 cents, and is worth now about 90 cents.

The large and increasing production of silver, renders it impossible to make it a reliable basis for the measure of values and a stable representative of the value of property, but when adopted by the government the door will be thrown wide open for the gold room and currency brokers to speculate out of the laborer and business man, who is forced to receive depreciated silver.

While gold has gone down to 1 per cent. or nearly par with the greenback, those who should protect the country and keep the laws in a stable condition and permit honest industry to be rewarded, have fallen in with the speculator and silver mine owner to increase his hoard of wealth at the expense of the country.

For opposing such a scheme the *Argus* denounces Col. OVERTON, as an enemy of the laboring man. The *Argus* presumes too much upon the ignorance an credulity of even democratic readers, when it makes such a flimsey attack on Col. OVERTON, whose reputation for wisdom and honesty has always been a source of great annoyance to the democracy of this district.

HON. JAMES FOSTER, one of our representatives, has introduced in the House a compulsory Education bill. It provides that every parent, guardian or other person in this commonwealth, having control or charge of a child or children, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send them to the public school for a period of at least sixteen weeks in each school year, at least eight weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused by the school board of the district in which such parent or guardian resides, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the bodily or mental condition of such children has been such as to prevent their attendance, or that they are taught either in private school or at home, the branches usually taught in public schools. It provides also that the secretaries of school boards shall make out a list of children between the ages of eight and fourteen in the respective districts, and report the same to the board of directors, and to the county superintendent. The penalty for parents and guardians failing to comply with the act, is not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for the first, and not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars fine for each subsequent offense. It imposes on the county superintendent the duty of seeing that the provisions of the law are complied with.

THE table comparing the condition of the National Treasury a year ago with its condition on Friday last has several interesting points. It shows an aggregate gain in coin of $10,000,000, and a net gain in the amount held free from outstanding liabilities of over $51,000,000. The coin in the Treasury, added, to that held by the New York banks, at the close of business Saturday reaches a total of nearly $100,000,000. The outstanding legal tenders have been diminished $15,800,000 during the year while the amount of silver coin in circulation has been increased $11,000,000. During the past seven months of the current fiscal year, the payment of the public debt has been at the average rate of two and a quarter million a month, against less than one millions and a quarter during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The value of our imports was $53,000,000 greater in 1877 than in 1876, and of our exports $36,000,000 greater, leaving however, a trade balance in favor of the United States of $140,000,000. These figures are indications of returning prosperity, however completely their tendency may be reversed after a few months of reckless and unprincipled financial experimenting in Congress.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

An early convention for the nomination of the State ticket is being urged by prominent republicans all over the State. The question, Who shall be our candidate? is also, we are pleased to note, receiving earnest and thoughtful attention. It is conceded on all hands that our standard bearers in the next campaign must be men about whom the people have no misgivings. They must be men known to be in hearty sympathy with the principles of the great republican party and with unsullied reputation. Fortunately the convention will have no trouble in selecting such a ticket. Among the most prominent and conspicuous gentlemen mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination is Hon. G. A. GROW, so well and favorably known, all over this land, and who won for himself imperishable fame as champion of the Homestead Bill, by means of which, so many thousands have been enabled to secure for themselves and families homes.

Personally Mr. Grow is exceedingly popular in the northern tier where he is known to almost every man, woman and child, and if nominated would make a "clean sweep" in his old district. We do not, however, urge his claims simply on the ground of availability, but we ask his nomination because we believe he combines in an eminent degree all the requisites for a successful candidate, as well as a wise, discreet, and upright Executive. His selection would be an honor to the commonwealth and a credit to the party.

Referring to the candidacy of Mr. Grow, the Montrose *Republican* presents the subject in this clear and truthful language:

"A few months ago Galusha A. Grow was urged to the front as a man who, possesses the elements required for party success in Pennsylvania next fall. His name is thoroughly known in every nook and corner of the commonwealth. His reputation is not confined to the State; his name is familiar throughout the country and is as honored as it is familiar. He's one of our national names, because his works are of national dimensions and importance. When the name of Mr. Grow was suggested for Governor every man in the State who is familiar with the history of the country at once recognized not a mere politician but a friend of the people, in whose record, we can find something done for which the nation is greater and better than it would have been without it. When the name of G. A. Grow is spoken people think not merely of an individual but of the Homestead law of which he was the great champion, who never rested nor rested until it had been brought to perfection and enacted; they think of the bold and fearless friend and advocate of Emancipation, who dared stand up in Congress and uphold the honor and true manhood of the north; they think of the able Speaker of the National House of Representatives in the early days of the rebellion; they think of the man of whom not only the people of the State, but of all the northern section of the country were proud as a true and able exponent of their sentiment, their patriotism, their courage and their manhood. The time came when he retired from public life temporary, not because of any grievous mistake he had made, but because he needed rest. He has kept aloof from factious dissentions, and during his whole life has scorned to play demagogue. This is one of the brightest gems in his record: he has always remembered the people—the great masses who are most deeply interested in wise legislation and in sound, wholesome government. In the entire record of his public career there cannot be found a blot or stain. In all his public and official acts he manifested and lived up to the same rule of purity, honor and honesty that characterize his private life.

It is no ordinary campaign that we will have to pass through the present year. Our party needs strengthening and solidifying. We are convinced that the nomination of Mr. Grow would accomplish this, and that with him as our standard-bearer the party would be infused with the old fire enthusiasm, and thousands who have fallen away from our ranks or become indifferent to success would again rally for active work The masses of the party would recognize one of their faithful and tried leaders of other days when republicanism meant devotion to great principles—a good national policy—Freedom and Equal Justice."

THE New York *Herald* and *Tribune* condemn the loss of the Metropolis as a crime due to ill-advised parsimony of a Democratic House of Congress, who refused the means to maintain a proper watch on the coast to succor vessels in distress. All accounts agree that the life-saving service was inadequate, because Congress refused to supply the means to keep it efficient organization.

THE Philadelphia *Times* says that Hon. SIMON CAMERON is paying a friendly visit to Washington city. The same paper says he was "greeted with unusual warmth by his old companions in the Senate. No member of that body was ever more popular personally. In the House he also received hearty greetings. His visits at the present time is merely of a social character."

MR. TREVILICK the Greenback-Labor Reform orator, addressed a large audience at the Court House on Thursday evening. We did not hear the address, but learn that the speaker presented his subject in eloquent if not convincing language. The best argument in opposition to the theory of the inflationists is the logic of events. Our national bank bills and greenbacks are now almost par, and the amount of money in circulation is double what it was before the war. The rate of interest has not been so low in twenty-five years. Could the Greenbackers (so called) improve our financial condition?

THE following remarks are applicable to Bradford county as well as the State. We copy them from the Franklin *Repository* of last week.

"Pennsylvania was lost to the Republicans last November by meager majorities on the State ticket, ranging from six to ten thousand, with nearly a hundred and fifty thousand Republican voters not at the polls. The State can, and must be redeemed next fall, and to insure this result the sooner the party is reorganized the better. The State, district and county tickets, will all be unusually large, and it is desirable that the State ticket should be put in the field at as early a date as possible, say not later than the month of May. The party must be thoroughly aroused, and all experience has proven that the earlier it is put in fighting condition in this state the better. "Short sharp and decisive campaigns" are a dangerous experiment for the Republicans. The campaign of last fall was to be one of that character, but it ended like M'Clellan's, in falling back into the intrenchments. We cannot afford to take any risks in the coming campaign, and postponing the Convention until a later period would be a risk which ought to be avoided. The State Committee should be called together soon, and settle this question.

The Richmond (Va). *State* thus concludes an article on the financial question in its issue of Jan. 29:

"It is singular that these people of the West should be so blind to their own future. Why should they desire to repudiate or even impair the value of their bonds, no matter by whom they may be held? The capitalized wealth of the country is its debt. The money is there in a tangible and concrete form, and there for their use. And there also for our use; and all we are required is to pay the lowest interest upon it. If any portion of the people desired to repudiate, it should be the people of the South. It was for their subjection the debt was made. Every dollar of it represents a drop of Southern blood. It was coined in drachmas. Every slave they owned was turned into a $500 bond, and found its way to the North: and if we were of a revengeful disposition, how like Samson, now, we might pull down the pillars of this temple of credit, and overwhelm all in the ruins; but, like Samson, we should be found buried deepest under them. We should have had our revenge, but in a sort that we do not covet. Instead of desiring to play the role of destructives, how different is our attitude! The South, as an integral part of the Union, is now affected by everything that touches its honor, and particularly its financial honor. We cannot separate ourselves from the North, if we would, either commercially or financially. We are in the same boat with them; and must all sink or swim, float or go to the bottom, together. There is nothing sentimental or patriotic in this desire of the South to maintain the credit of the country. It is altogether practical and selfish. We are down now to the lowest depth; have reached the bottom of our last ditch, financially; have cleared away all the debris of the panic, even of the war, and are prepared to start anew, and we want a solid foundation to begin upon. A rock that will not, like quicksands, move from under us the moment we think our edifice constructed; therefore we wish the debt to remain inviolate; the currency to be settled on a solid gold basis, that not only our credit may be good everywhere, but our money may also be good and pass current for its face value in every portion of the world. That the masses of the West and North do not see that this is there true interest also, should not make us equally blind to ours, but should be a *sufficient inducement for our people* to use every means in their power to prevent such madmen as Stanley Mathews from scuttling our ship and carrying us all down to destruction together. The interest of the South is to pay all debts—State, Federal, municipal, and private—and maintain her commercial credit; and in carrying out the settled policy we should frown down every form of repudiation, direct or indirect, and avoid it as the worst calamity that could befall our section."

A BILL has been favorably reported in the Legislature at Harrisburg in regard to the salaries of county superentendents of common schools. It provides that after the present term of those officers the compensation paid shall be at the rate $2 for each public school in the county, and $1 for each square mile of territory within the county limits. Counties can pay more than this, if they see proder but the excess must be paid out of their respective school appropriations.

THE Crawford county judicial contest has come to a sudden end. Owing to the fact that the Governor has no power to appoint a Judge to serve in the Crawford courts during the pendency of the contest, and as it would take several weeks to pass an enabling act, the contestant has retired and agrees that his successful competitor shall have the certificate. This action is final and gives Republican Crawford a Democratic judge.

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* * * This has resolved itself into a contest between crushed industry and the corporate capital of the country. Overton has taken his stand against the class who labor.—*Argus.*

COL. OVERTON has taken a stand in favor of compelling the great corporations of the country to pay their employees in honest money, and the intelligent laborer will honor him for the bold stand he has taken.

WE have heard many compliments for Col. OVERTON from people in attendance at Court this week for his vote on the silver question. He has not disappointed his constituents, and even those who honestly differ with him commend his consistency.

The astute editor of the *Argus* is worried because Col. OVERTON had the courge to vote for honest money.

Mr. Ross says the Demerara boy is not his missing CHARLEY.

GOLD closed yesterday at 102,

Another Steamer Goes Down.

THE METROPOLIS A WRECK.

OND HUNDRED AND SIXTY PERSONS DROWNED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The signal service observer at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, reports to the chief signal officer at six P. M., as follows: "The steamship Metropolis stranded on Currituck beach, three miles south of Currituck light house. A total loss. Two hundred and forty eight persons on board. Fifty swam ashore. No assistance from the life saving station."

The chief signal officer has ordered one of the operators at Kitty Hawk station to go at once on horseback to the scene of the wreck, open a telegraph station there and forward information as rapidly as it can be obtained. The wreck is about twenty miles north of Kitty Hawk station.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The messenger who brought the news of the wreck of the Metropolis to the operator at Kitty Hawk did not visit the wreck, but as far as can be ascertained at present it appears that there are persons still on board. Full particulars will be obtained as soon as the operator reaches the scene of the wreck, whither he started at 7:30 P. M., and should reach there by midnight. The secretary of the navy has directed the admiral in command at Norfolk to send a steam launch through the canal to the scene of the wreck. The signal service sergeant at Norfolk reports that the steamer Croten and coast wrecking steamer Reserve has also started.

NORFOLK, Va., January 31.—At 6:30 this afternoon the steamship Metropolis, from Philadelphia for Para, Brazil, went ashore on Currituck beach, three miles south of the light house, during the prevalence of a furious southeast gale. Great confusion prevailed on board. Owing to the fury of the gale and the roaring of the surf the orders of the officers could not be heard. About fifty of the passengers and crew were washed ashore. About two hundred are believed to be lost. From some of the sailors, who arrived at one of the signal stations it appears that the vessel had encountered heavy gales from the southeast for the last twenty four hours. When she struck she was heading about south-southeast. The vessel swung broadside to the surf, which made a complete break over her and washed many of the people overboard into the sea.

Reporters have gone to the scene via the Albermarle and Chesapeake canal by the tug Croaton.

PHILADELPHIA, January, 31.—The Metropolis left here last Tuesday for Brazil, taking 200 workmen and 25 cabin passengers.

NEW BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The following bills were introduced in the House to-day:

By Mr. Covert, of New York—Providing for a revision of the Revised Statutes, whereby every private soldier, officer, marine, or seaman that served 90 days in the United States Army during the recent rebellion, and who received honorable discharge and has since remained loyal to the Government, shall be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands not exceeding 160 acres or one quarter section along the line of any railroad, or other public work not otherwise reserved and appropriated. The bill allows such homestead settler 10 years after locating his homestead and filing his declaratory statement within which to make entry and commence his settlement and improvement.

By Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution whereby the President and Vice-President may be elected by a direct vote of the people and providing for a second election for the two persons receiving the greatest number of votes if neither received a majority of all the votes cast in the first election.

By Mr. Sexton, of Indiana—Providing that any Receiver or other person operating, running, or controlling any railroad or other corporation in any of the States of the Union, given by any of the courts of the United States, shall be amenable to the process and judgment of the court of the several States through which said railroad is being run and operated, or in which said other corporation may be doing business for any act done or liability incurred subsequent to the order decreeing the appointment of a Receiver for such corporation.

By Mr. Gunter, of Arkansas—Investing certain Indians with citizenship. It provides that all persons who are by blood and descent Indians and citizens or members of the nations and tribes of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw, including all Delawares, Shawnees and Kickapoos resident in said nation, the Shawnees and Senecas and Shawnees, Taupaws, Ottawas, Weas, Peorias, Wyandottes and Aaddos resident in what is known as the Indian Territory, and any Indians of other tribes living with and recognized as members of said nations shall be recognized as United States citizens.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Spencer proposes to incorporate David S. Draper, of Connecticut; John B. Brush and Lyman Elmore, of New-York; J. J. Noah, of Tennessee; W. A. Loveland and John Luck, of Colorado; T. L. Kimball and S. H. Clark, of Nebraska; C. A. Broadwater, of Montana; Amasa R. Converse, of Wyoming; and others as a body politic under the title of the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, with a capital of $35,000,000, to construct and operate railroad and telegraph lines from Cheyenne, via Fort Laramie, to Deadwood, and from Fort Laramie, via the Yellowstone, to Helena, Montana, and thence to the Pacific Ocean on the coast of Washington Territory. The bill grants the right of way and the use of timber and other materials from the public lands; also the right to issue mortgage bonds to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars per mile, secured by property of the company and exempts its property from any and all taxation for 10 year after the completion of the line. The work of construction is to be commenced within one year, and prosecuted at the rate of 50 miles per year until the main line reaches Helena. Authority is given to consolidate or make arrangements with other railroad companies.

The bill reported by Senator Howe to-day, from the Committee on the Library, proposes to appoint, the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds and of the Committees on the Library, together with the Librarian of Congress, as a commission to consider the whole subject of providing enlarged accommodations for the Library of Congress, and to report a plan for such accommodations, together with an estimate of cost. The bill appropriates $2,500 for procuring such plans as the Commission may prescribe in furtherance of its provisions.

THE EASTERN WAR.

ATHENS, Feb, 5.—The foreign ministers held a meeting to-day and undertook to guarantee Piraeus against bombardment, if left unarmed, thereby remaining an open port. The ministers adjourned the meeting to wait for further instructions.

VIENNA, Feb, 5.—Most of the powers have accepted the invitation to participate in the conference. Russia consented at the outset in the principle, but has not yet formally accepted.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Germany has accepted Austria's invitation to the conference.

LONDON, Feb 5.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "No attempt is made in St. Petersburg to remove the suspicion that the Russian commander in Roumelia, deliberately procrastinates the negotiations, in order to take the greatest possible advantage of the military situation in order to clear the Russian government of the charge which otherwise might attach to it, that delays occured, if not by its orders, at least with its connivance. The merit is claimed for it of having finally overcome by its peremptory commands the resistence and unwillingness of the army to see an armistice signed, causing it to stop before the very gates of Constantinople. Nothing is yet known about the line of demarcation and other conditions of the armistice, but according to hints from Berlin, far greater stress is laid in St. Petersburg on the military than on the political side of the negotiations just concluded. The fact that considerable reinforcements of Russians continue to pass through Bucharest to Bulgaria; that, besides operating the forces in Bulgaria and Roumania, the army of reserve in Roumania is being steadily increased, and that the creation of fourty-four fresh battalions to be formed into four divisions, has just been ordered by the Czar, all show the importance attached to the military attitude to be assumed in the conquered territory during the peice negotiations. The Czar's speech at the review of the troops at St. Petersburg yesterday, seems to point in the same direction. From all this, it may be taken for granted that as regards military the position of Russia during the coming discussions, has not been lost sight of in the terms of armistice.

According to a Berlin telegram to the *Pesther Lloyd*, the passage of the Russians through Constantinople, from a part of the stipulation, though this would only be done after the conclusion of peace, and for the purpose of embarking part of their army there on the way home.

An Athens dispatch says; "The conclusion of the armistice caused consternation, though the Russian minister here gave a verbal promise that Greece should be included in the armistice. The only rational thing for the Greeks to do is to stop military operations immediately and rely on this promise and the good offices of Europe, but no order has yet been sent to the army, and the general feeling seems to be in favor of continuing the war at any sacrifice. The position of the Greeks is bad. They can claim a reward neither of warlike achievement nor of peaceful policy."

BINGHAMTON INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

From the report just published of the Commissioners of the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum, we gather the following interesting statistics: During the year just closed 165 patients were admitted and 229 received treatment. Discharged: Reformed, 83; benefited, 40; not improved, 13; died, 3; remaining January 1, 1877, 60. Twenty had delirium tremens on admission, 4 were opium eaters, 10 had morphine habit, 5 chloral habit, and 1 used chloral and chloroform. Five of the number under treatment were insane, due to the use of alcohol.

The Superintendent, Dr. Kitchen, draws instructive distinctions in the different narcotics he has been called upon to examine He says: "Opium, alcohol and chloral act primarily as stimulants, but ultimately as narcotics. Alcohol soon exposes man to degradaing manners. Opium and chloral tend to elevate him far above himself in his own estimation; he is in serener atmosphere and looks down upon his companions with marked indifference. Alcohol, in its usual course, ends in producing delirum or stupor which quickly passes off, while chloral and opium induce a series of painful sensations as well as prolonged and continued insomania. Alcohol shows itself more markedly in deranging the stomach, the kidneys and liver, while chloral and opium make their inroads on the brain and entire nervous system, thus producing various kinds of neuroses and in many instances insanity. There is a diversity between the paroxysms of these three stimuli. The desire for alcohol may, and frequently does, remain dormant for several months, while the desire for opium and chloral is continuous. The percentages of reformation vary in a marked degree; it is probably true that fifty per cent. of those treated at this Asylum for alcoholic inebriety reform, while the reformation of those addicted to the use of opium and chloral alone, is less than five per cent. In regard to sex, the desire for alcoholic stimulants predominates equally among both sexes, while opium and chloral habits exists largely in excess in women."

THE value of fruit crops in the United States is estimated by the government statistican at $140,000,000 annually, or about half the value of the wheat crop. The value of the annual crop of Michigan is put down at $4,000,000. California has 69,000 acres of vinyards, producing 10,000,000 gallons of wine annualy, besides vinegar, raisins, brandy and fresh grapes. The other States produce 5,000,000 gallons of wine annually. The single port of Norfolk, Va., reported 3,000,000 quarts of strawberries this year. Illinois, whose fruit growing is of recent origin, now has 320,000 acres of orchards.

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1, 1878.

The legislative work of the present week commenced in the House of Representatives on Monday evening. Among other bills introduced at that time, was one prescribing methods of granting license—requiring three weeks' previous advertising and petitions to be signed by a majority of residents, both male and female, and forfeiting license for non-compliance of existing laws. This movement is susceptible of being construed as an indication that the friends of the bill for the re-enactment of the local option law, are not elated at the prospect of its passage.

A letter was read in the House on Monday evening, from Attorney General Lear, giving his opinion on the constitutionality of making appropriations to denominational or sectarian schools. In the letter the following passage occurs:

"Although the beneficiaries of the institution may embrace all people without distinction of race, nationality, creed or color, if it be under the management or control of a sect or religious denomination, it can receive no appropriation from the State." The Attorney General also states, that "the management is the only safe test by which the denominational or sectarian character of the institution can be determined."

On Monday evening a resolution was offered providing for a special session on the evening of Tuesday, February, 5, to consider the local option bill. After a brief debate on the question, will the House agree to the resolution, the yeas were 68, nays 79; so it was not agreed to. The Representatives from Bradford, Speaker Myer, and Messrs. Foster and Gillett voted in the affirmative.

On another resolution introduced by Mr. Quigley, Democrat, of Clinton County, at this same session, there was a little display of nervousness—to say nothing about a manifestation of lack of back bone. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due to Hon. Wm. A. Wallace and Hon. J. D. Cameron for their course in voting for the Matthews resolution declaring the government bonds payable in silver coin. The yeas and nays being called, resulted yeas 64, nays 18. Speaker Myer voted in the affirmative; Mr. Gillett in the negative, and the name of Mr. Foster is not recorded.

Less than a quorum having voted the Speaker ordered a call of the House, and directed the Sergeant-at-arms to allow no member to leave the Hall. One hundred and thirty-five members answered to their names.

It being quite apparent that a large number of gentlemen were not entirely prepared to face the music on the silver question, a motion to adjourn was made, amid considerable confusion which was declared carried, and the House adjourned. Thus a disposition of the subject was avoided for that time.

In the House on Tuesday, a resolution favoring Congressional action looking to the reviewing of American commerce, and the carrying of mails in American built vessels; also, one in favor of an enactment of a law by Congress for the relief of soldiers wounded in the Mexican war, were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

On Tuesday, Mr. Jackson, of Mercer, chairman of the Judiciary General Committee, made a report to the House in the Ballard case, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the arrest and determination of C. P. Ballard, member of this House from the county of Delaware, no breach of the privilege of this House has been committed, and that he be remanded to the custody of the jailor of said county.

The report was signed by all the members of committee, except Mr. Gur, of Franklin. The resolution was adopted, yeas, 156; nays, 7; but when on Wednesday morning, the Sergeant-at-arms proposed to "remand" Mr. B. to the gentleman's assigned quarters under the control "of the jailor of said county," the gentleman was not to be found, and he has not since been visible to the naked eye of those who have been looking for him.

The Senate did not meet this week until Tuesday evening. At that session Mr. Stone reported from committee the free pipe bill, with amendment to the effect that no line of pipe to the seaboard shall be laid under any charter of incorporation under this act, until a line of pipe be laid from the oil fields to the river Delaware at or near Philadelphia. And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to authorize any corporation formed in pursuance of the provisions of this act to enter upon or occupy any property forming part of the works of a road, turnpike road, railroad or canal company without the consent of the proper authorities, except for the purpose of crossing the same within the shortest practical limits, and in a manner which shall not impede traffic thereon.

On motion of Mr. Corbett, Wednesday afternoon was fixed for the consideration of the free pipe line bill.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the concurrent resolution adopted in the House authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the riots in July, being under consideration, Mr. Dill suggested the propriety of making it a joint resolution, as no appropriation could be made to pay the expenses of the committee unless the resolution partook of the nature of a bill.

Mr. Newmyer moved to strike out the appropriation clause and thus obviate the constitutional objection. The amendment was made and the resolution adopted.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Senate met at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, to consider, on second reading, free pipe line bill. The Senate chamber and galleries were crowded with spectators. The discussion was opened by Mr. Corbett in favor of the passage of the bill. He was followed by Messrs. Stone, Fertig, Dill, Greer and Peale, on the same side, and by Messrs. Herr, Cooper, Walben and St. Clair against.

At the conclusion of the debate, which continued nearly four hours, Mr. Cooper moved to indefinitely postpone the further consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Burnett, Clarke, Cooper, Crawford, Dunkel, Engelman, Everhart, Fisher Gazzam, Gilfillan, Grady, Herr, Hulbch, Jones, Keeper, Lamon, Meily, McNeil, Mylin, Newall, Reyburn, Rochuck, Scamans, Smith, St. Clair, and Wadhams—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Butterfield, Chestnut, Corbett, Davies, Detweiler, Dill, Ermentrout, Fertig, Greer, Hays, Hawley, Lawrence, Newmyer, Peale, Seymour, Stone, Wright, Yerkes and Yutyz—19.

Mr. Reyburn moved to reconsider the vote, by which the bill was indefinitely postponed and requested the opponents of the measure to vote in the negative for the purpose of effectually killing the bill. The motion was decided in the negative.

In the House, on Wednesday, the session was principally occupied in considering and passing on second reading, the general appropriation bill.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the following bills were reported from committee favorably:

Authorizing railroad companies to engage in the business of telegraphing and telephoning.

To provide for the punishment of officers of banks and banking institutions for receiving money on deposit, etc., after knowing of the insolvency or failing circumstances of such bank or banking institution.

An act to regulate the loan of money by corporations being under consideration, an amendment was offered exempting building and loan associations from the operations of the bill, which caused a protracted and animated discussion. Senator Davies participated in the debate, and in the course of his remarks, which were clear, forcible and to the point, reflected severely on the management of building and loan associations generally, denouncing them as the worst enemies of the poor man, and calculated to rob him of his hard earned money.

The bill was not finally disposed of.

In the House last evening Speaker Myer announced the following as the committee to investigate the railroad riots on the part of the House:

Messrs. Lindsey, of Warren; Elliott, of Tioga; Dewees, of Huntingdon; James, of Northampton, and Means, of Cumberland.

On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Reyburn, of Philadelphia, Yutzy, of Somerset; and Allen, of Lycoming, were to-day appointed by President *pro. tem.* Cooper.

The general appropriation bill as it passed the House on Wednesday, on second reading, contained an item of $2,000 to pay the expenses of this investigation.

In the Senate to-day a large number of bills were reported favorably from committees, and several were introduced. Among the latter was the following:

By Mr. Davies—A supplement to an act to enable citizens to hold title which had been held by aliens and corporations.

Mr. Ermentrout offered a concurrent resolution that the Legislature adjourn finally on Thursday, March 21. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions in opposition to the granting of subsidies by the general government, to any associations or corporations, were offered by Senator Chestnut, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

An act to prevent and punish the rehypothecation of stocks, bonds, and other securities pledged for money loaned and borrowed, was passed third reading.

An act to create a middle penitentiary district, which proposes to include Bradford County, was called up, and pending its consideration, the Senate, on motion of Senator Davies, adjourned until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

In the House to-day, Mr. Elliot, of Tioga, asked to be excused from serving on the committee to investigate the riots, and, on motion, he was excused. Mr. James, of Northampton, was also excused from serving on the same committee.

Speaker Myer then appointed to fill the vacancies thus created in the committee, Mr. Larrabee, of Potter, and Mr. Engelbert, of Dauphin.

Senate bill, No. 20, authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses of the National Guard in suppressing the riots, was reported favorably. A number of other bills were also reported favorably.

Sessions of the House for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, from 10 A. M., to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., were provided for next week.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to prepare a bill providing for the conversion of the soldiers' orphans' schools into industrial schools as fast as they complete their present work, that the orphans may have an opportunity to learn useful branches of industry on a self-supporting system as far as possible.

CURSEWAGO.

LETTER FROM KENTUCKY.

PARIS, KY., Jan. 25, 1878.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir:* Thinking that a few items from the blue grass regions might interest some of the readers in your paper in old Bradford, I will try to give them a *sarter* description of what I have seen. Leaving Cincinnati and going south on the Kentucky Central Railroad, the traveller is surprised at the barren rough looking country—the land looks to be very poor and the buildings present a deserted and poverty stricken look not thought of by people living north of the Ohio river. The land is mostly used for rearing tobacco. Farther this way the country begins to present a better appearance, and reaching Harrison County begins to look as if a living could be made by farming.

The blue grass region consists of about five counties, Harrison, Bourbon, Clark Scott and Woodford; the land lays sloping to the north and is not broken much, but gently rolling, being drained by Stoner river which empties into the Licking, and runs almost due north emptying into the Ohio between Newport and Covington. Stock raising is one of the principal resources of this section, some of the finest horses and cattle raised come from here.

A great many of the short horn breeders are breaking up—becoming bankrupts—owing to there being too much value placed on blooded st