Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:

E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, April 11, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, HARRISBURGH, March 27, 1878.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburgh this day, a Republican State Convention, (to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature), is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburgh, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 15TH, 1878, for the purpose of nominating one person for Governor, one person for Lieutenant-Governor, one person for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and one person for Judge of the Supreme Court. By order of the committee.

WILLIAM P. WILSON, Chairman.
JOHN A. SMULL, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Republican County Committee on TUESDAY, the 16th day of APRIL, 1878, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Grand Sally Port in the Court House, Towanda, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Committee, the appointment of the Vigilance Committees, fixing the date for holding the Republican County Convention for the year 1878, deciding whether the delegates to the Republican State Convention from Bradford County shall be elected by the County Committee or the County Convention, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the Committee.

The following gentlemen compose the Republican County Committee for the several election districts for 1878:

Armenia—D. W. Randall.
Alba—V. M. Wilson.
Athens Boro'—Joseph M. Ely.
Athens Twp—Frank Morley.
Asylum—Benjamin Kerrick.
Albany—Emanuel Robinson.
Barclay—L. Putnam.
Burlington Boro'—N. W. Lane.
Burlington West—Danverse Bourne.
Burlington Twp—C. D. Campbell.
Canton Twp—Charles B. Taylor.
Canton Boro'—John S. Griffin.
Columbia—Timothy Gustin.
Franklin—Lewis Gilbert.
Granville—M. T. Shoemaker, 2d.
Herrick—George Landon.
Leltor—J. B. Granteer.
Litchfield—Carl Horne.
LeRaysville—P. H. Buck.
Monroe Twp—J. W. Irvine.
Monroe Boro'—O. H. Rockwell.
Orcutt Creek—Dr. F. W. Keyes.
Orwell—J. P. Coburn.
Overton—Clarence Williams.
Pike—Spencer Tupper.
Ridgebury—E. A. Cooper.
Rome Twp—L. D. Prince.
Rome Boro'—Orson Hickey.
Sayre—H. W. Thomas.
South Waverly—John Merkle.
Smithfield—Rufus W. Child.
Springfield—William Tracy.
South Creek—D. F. Hildreth.
Sylvania—Ruley Furman.
Sheshequin—U. E. Horton.
Standing Stone—William Bostwick.
Terry—Wm. T. Horton.
Towanda Twp—George H. Fox.
Towanda Boro'—First Ward—J. Holcomb.
" " " Second Ward—Jas M. Piatte, Jr.
" " " Third Ward—Geo. A. Dayton.
Towanda North—Ezra Rutty.
Troy Boro'—A. C. Fanning.
Troy Twp—Wm. Simms.
Tuscarora—John Clapper.
Ulster—Wm. Howlo.
Warren—Cook Rogers.
Windham—Nelson Loomis.
Wilmot—John S. Quick.
Wells—Wade Hoadley.
Wyalusing—Lewis Biles.
Wysox—A. H. Hinds.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

H. STREETER, Chairman.

AN effort is being made to organize a movement on a comprehensive plan to draw the surplus labor of the cities into the rural districts of the old States (particularly the Middle), where there are hundreds of thousands of acres of unoccupied land, some of which is the richest on the continent. There is no question about the feasibility of such a plan, if the proper men take hold of it, and the result would be of the very highest benefit to the settler and to the State at large. Here in Pennsylvania the amount of such land is enormous. It lies in neglected richness along the lines of all the railroads traversing the State, and could be made to yield crops which would create revenues of fabulous value. In addition to the agricultural advantages which would be derived from the cultivation of this land, the development of the mineral resources that would attend its occupation would add immensely to the material wealth of the State, from which revenues could be derived, out of which industry would reap the largest reward. Nothing could be more opportune than a well directed movement of this kind. The bulk of this land ought to be sold at very low prices, while there are very large quantities of it unpatented which the State would have the right to sell. We cannot locate the leaders of this new enterprise, but will watch with interest whatever shape it may assume. That it is highly practical there is no doubt whatever. Near to all markets, contiguous to every convenience and with facilities of transportation the unoccupied land of the old States ought to be the most desirable on the continent for settlement.

THE South wants money. That's what she has gone into Congress for. Some days since, we showed from figures which a cotemporary had compiled from the files of the House of Representatives, that the South demanded the sum of $150,000,000. There is no way to reduce this sum. When it comes to an item for the army or the navy, for the coast survey, or for printing, the South is ready with an amendment to all such appropriation bills, to cut them down. There is no time wasted in discussing such motions—the motion to reduce is made and carried, and that's the end of it. But, for these Southern claims, the amount demanded is $150,000,000, and this must stand. It dare not be reduced. On the contrary, since these "claims" have been put in and thus been embodied in an appropriation bill, there has been an addition proposed amounting to $42,000,000 more, all to cover Southern claims which makes the amount thus demanded to pay Southern claims, since Congress assembled $192,000,000. And what are these claims? The answer can only be for losses sustained while resisting the national authority—while giving battle to the Union armies, while defying the Naitonal Government, and traitorously endeavoring to destroy the National Union. Had there been a Republican House such "claims" never would have been shoved into Congress, because the attempt to collect such fraudulent amounts would have been resisted and defeated.

The New Jersey town meetings have gone Republican.

IF THE machinery of the Post Office for transmitting money-orders and registered letters should suddenly stop, the people may understand that the Democratic House has failed to provide the money needed for that service. Last year there was danger that this useful branch of the postal service must cease operations on account of the lack of printed blanks. That difficulty was temporarily tided over; but the obstruction is again met. The House Appropriations Committee have deliberately cut down the estimates of the Post Office Department, and the money for printing the required blanks is nearly exhausted. Meanwhile a bill containing an appropriation of $35,000 for this purpose is pending between the two branches of Congress, and the Democratic managers of the House manifest the utmost indifference to the condition of affairs. The fraudulent practice of refusing appropriations for the maintenance of the legitimate service of the Goverment is producing exasperating results. The House Appropriations Committee are pointing with pride to the fact that they have cut down the Postmaster-General's estimates $3,257,398; but the country must needs suffer inconvenience from this dishonest course. It is not even poor economy; it is an attempt to make political capital by refusing to pay expenses which are necessary and which must be paid at some future time.

DR. DIO LEWIS assures the workingmen in San Francisco that they can reduce their living expenses to very low figures. He contends that for a sum so ridiculously small that he does not dare to mention it better living can be had than can be found at any hotel, so far as perfect digestion, sweet breath, health, strength and endurance are concerned. He went into a first-class market the other day, and pointing to some beef asked: "What is that worth per pound?" "Two cents," was the reply. He pointed to the corresponding part of a sheep. "One cent," was the answer. One pound of either piece stewed with a few bits or slices of bread, with a pinch of some of the flavoring herbs will make a capital dinner for two men. Of course the workingmen ask if Dr. Lewis ever lived in that way? His answer is that he has lived in a city whose food costs materialy more than it does there, and he lived as well as he ever did at a hotel, on 50 to 55 cents a week, and indulged in not a little variety at that. With these figures on his slate, the medical student, who professes he can board himself in New York for 20 cents a day, is convicted of extravagance and riotous living.

THE new plan of keeping the Princeton students in order, propounded at the Alumni dinner, is to put every one of them upon matriculation, under bonds to keep the peace. Nothing has come of the late trouble more mortifying than this proposition. Outside of colleges men are bound to keep the peace only after they have given sufficient evidence of an intention to break it. The Princeton plan, if it be adopted, will be based upon the presumption that young men go to the college intending to be turbulent and defiant of necessary discipline. It is doubtful whether bonds to keep the peace would have much effect in restraining those who are likely to disregard the restraints of decency, who are lacking in self-respect, and who care nothing for the mortification which they may occasion their families. However if the experiment be necessary, let it by all means be tried. Injuries to persons and property might be atoned for in the only way possible—by a pecuniary mulct.

The Republican party is the sole hope of the country against the grasping Southern claimants and the reckless Northern repudiationists. It is the only bulwark against the dangerous alliance of a Solid South with the demagoguism of the North. The Nation is confronted to-day not only with enormous demands upon its Treasury, but with wild and lawless movements which threaten the foundations of public honor and security. There are signs and portents in the political sky which fill thoughtful men with deep concern, if not with grave alarm. The Republican party is the one conservative force which stands as a barrier and protection against these dangers. It never had a more vital duty than that which presses upon it now, and its true policy is to proclaim the lofty cause which calls all true men to its support, and say no more than necessary of the differences which embarrass it.

THE Democrats all over the country are putting seductively baited hooks under the noses of the Nationals. They are talking beautifully about the life long devotion of the Democracy to the laboring man, and are asking what is the use of going into another party to get what the Democrats will only be too glad to give, provided they can gain posession. No party has ever done the laborer so much harm as the Democracy, and it is strange the intelligent workingman does not recognize the fact. The bill now being urged by the Democracy in Congress for a reduction of the tariff so that the labor of this country may be brought into competition with the pauper labor of the old world, is another instance of the hostility of that party to the laboring man.

A new law of this State makes it unlawful for the proprietor of any place where intoxicating liquors are sold to employ women to wait on purchasers.

GOOD PROSPECTS AHEAD.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania United, Alert and Confident.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—State Senator Butterfield has been in the city for several days on matters connected with the organization of the campaign in northwestern Pennsylvania. He gives a very satisfactory account of the feeling amongst Republicans, and shows that every man is prepared to do his duty. At no time have the republican voters of Pennsylvania had a more important crisis to meet. In addition to the election of State officers and a Legislature to select a Senator, they have a Republican representation in Congress, which will help to give that party restored ascendency in the lower branch, which will inevitably be lost in the Senate after the fourth of March next. There is no doubt of a gain of two representatives in Ohio, two in Indianna, one in Massachusetts; also, others in New York, New Jersey and Maryland. These, in connection with other prospects in the West and on the Pacific coast, render it almost certain, with proper exertion, that the Republicans will control the next House, and especially with judicious nominations and an active campaign. The meeting of the National and Congressional Committees, as indicated by the views expressed, promised these results, and it is only neccessary for Republicans to stand to their colors undisturbed by the indifference on the part of the administration to aid in realizing all these expectations. The reports brought here by the Republican leaders from Pennsylvania during the past week have done much to strengthen the confidence of Republicans from all parts of the country. The Demacrats in Congress are in a State of utter bewilderment. Their control in the House has clearly demonstrated their imbecility and their unfitness to manage the affairs of legislation. Although there are many important subjects of legislation there is a probability of the House dragging along until mid-summer, and adjourning without accomplishing a single measure of benefit to the people.

THE EASTERN DIFFIOULTY.

Balancing Between Peace and War.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg, telegraph on Sunday, says: "To-day the hopeful rumors which without apparent cause were current on Saturday have taken a more definite form. It is said that an important letter has been received from Berlin, suggesting that concessions should be made to avoid a European war. Whether this is true or not, it is pretty certain that Germany is abandoning her purely passive attitude. Russia has not requested Germany's good offices, but there is reason to believe that she will gladly accept them. Hopes for a congress are reviving, and Gen. Ignatieff has even postponed his departure for Constantinople so as to be able to accompany Prince Gortschakoff to to Berlin as second plenipotentiary if the congress meets. It is emphatically declared here that Prince Ghika, the Roumanian Agent must have misunderstood Prince Gortschakoff, as the latter never refused to admit discussion on the Bessarabian question. The Russian Cabinet does not deny that the Bessarabian question involves European interests, although it has not yet expressly admitted it."

The *Times* correspondent of Bucharest telegraphs that Russian troops in Bulgaria, Roumania, and Southwestern Russia are taking up strategic positions, of which Pitesti, in Romania, commanding the southern debouchment of the Carpathian passes, is the most salient.

Contracts have been made for the delivery of supplies at these centres.

The forces sent to three points as yet appear simply advance guards to prepare for the reception of larger forces, should the progress of events require their presence.

A special in the *Times* from San Stefano reports that the first Russian calvary division and a division of Cossacks of the Don have begun their homeward march by way of Ibrail. Three regiments of Cossacks, two batteries, and the Eleventh Corps, under Gen. Schakoffsky, have gone by way of Rustschuk.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pera understands that Austria has assured the Porte that she will oppose any effort to enforce the San Stafano treaty. The Russians are desperately urging the Sultans to surrender his ironclads and positions on the Bosphorus.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says besides the verbal remarks made to Gen. Ignatieff a more extensive statement in writing of Austria's views was delivered to Prince Gortschakoff by Austria two days after Gen. Ignatieff's arrival at St. Petersburg. It is announced from Constantinople that the current of feeling in the Turkish Government is now running wholly against Russia.

THE STUBEN COUNTY POOR HOUSE BURNED.

BATH, N. Y., April 7.—One of the buildings of the Stuben County Poor House, near here, burned last night. Fifteen persons perished. The fire was set by an insane pauper. The building was fired by L. Ford, of Hornellsville, an inmate afflicted with fits, but considered trustworthy and allowed liberties. The Bath fire department arrived too late. The building was of brick, with iron grated windows and doors, and the inmates were unable to escape. Ford, David Curtiss, John Alvian, John Messenger, Buel Page, Betsy Smith, Julia Davis, Rosa Welch, Ann Ranger, Mary Stone, Chloe Mude (colored), Ann Shults, Cathorine Sullivan, Jennie Mills, aged four, and Mary Hewitt, aged one, were burned. The details are bloodcurdling. One man was badly injured. Over forty were rescued. Several escaped. The scene is sickening in the extreme.

BATH, N. Y., April 7.—A disaster of the most shocking description occurred here at an early hour this morning. About one A. M., L. C. Ford, an insane man, sent to the Stuben County Poor Heuse, from Hornellsville, set fire to the building used for the insane department of county of the county house, in which upward of sixty people were sleeping. The fire spread so rapidly and made the rescuing of the inmates a matter of great danger and difficulty. About forty were rescued by the officers and citizens and some escaped, but it is certain that fifteen of the crazed unfortunates have perished in the flames, and one is injured shockingly and probably fatally. The scene of the disaster is too sickening for discription. Five males and ten females are among the dead, and the ruins are a horrible mass of charred remains, mingled with the debris of the building.

AN EX-CONFEDERATE FOR DOOR-KEEPER.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Democratic members of the House of Representatives met in caucus this evening for the purpose of nominating a Door-keeper, which position was made vacant by the removal of Mr. Polk. Gen. Charles W. Field, of Georgia, was nominated on the first ballot. The vote stood as follows: Gen. Field, 69; Gen. Shields, of Missouri, 20; Harry McCoy, of Maryland, 18; Walter H. French, of Massachusetts, 7: W. K. Pendleton, of West Virginia, 2. Total vote polled, 116. Gen. Field is a native of Bentucky. He was graduated at West point in 1849; served in the Confederate Army under Gen. Lee, ann soon after the close of the war entered the Army of the Khedive of Egypt where he remained until 1877, when he returned to the United States. His political disabilities were semoved about two months ago.

WHETHER it will be the work of the smiling new silver dollar of the natural order of things, certain it is that the dawn of better times is near. We see it, first, in the marked decline in the price of living. Provisions can be bought now at prices that ruled before the war. Clothing is way down, and shoe leather the same. Rents have tumbled terrible within the past two years, and a good house, comfortable and pleasantly located, can be rented in this city to-day from one hundred dollars upward. Truly this is a happy condition of things. All that is needed now is the awakening of our industries, and even this is nearer than many people think. The signs of the times tell us that money will be freer and plentier this year than for many years past. The money lenders are getting a little more confidence in men, and very soon capitalists will be looking for safe investments. Factories will be started, the idle mills will be inspired anew, furnace fires will be built, and gladness will be upon us all, before we know it. There is something in the shape of events that so informs the careful observer. We must practice strict economy for a season yet, but we believe that before next fall comes the bright beams of prosperity will flood the land from Maine to Texas.—*Wilks-Barre Leader.*

FRANCE seems determined to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality on the Eastern question. This is wise, and it is a pity the other governments of Europe not immediately interested do not follow her example. It is certainly better for a people to perserve in industy and to husband thier resources, than to waste their resources, paralyze their industries and sacrifice thousands of human lives to the grim, bloodthirsty moloc of war. If the French are able to preserve their present attitude, they will benefit more by such a course than the conquerer in the war which seems inevitable, even though he acquirs whole provinces in the bloody strife.

THE policy of registering drinks taken at public bars by the MOFFET bell-punch, as a basis for taxation for public purposes, is steadily gaining in popularity, and though ridiculed when first introduced, is likely to be generaly established. Wouldn't it be a capital thing for some ingenious fellow to invent an attachment to this machine that would register the name of the drinker, and retain it as a part of the record of the establishment? Some of the side-door gentlemen known to such places would be put to considerable inconvenience in putting on a variety of disguises.

The Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW is a man honored in his own community evidently, for the delegates to the Pennsylvania Republican Convention from Susquehanna County, where he resides, have been instructed to vote for his nomination for Governor. There are many other indications of similar popularity in various parts of the State, and it may turn out presently that Pennsylvania is to have the rare good fortune of securing so good a man for its Governor.—*Tribune.*

JUDGE LYNCH has of late been very busily employed in the West and Southwest. In view of the willingness and thoroughness with which the judge performs his self-imposed duties, cannot some one coax down into that section of country the French Communist now in Gotham, who boasts of the part he took in the murders committed in Paris during the last reign of terror in that city.

LAST month the imports at New York amounted to $24,838,970, a decrease of nearly $7,000,000 on the imports of the corresponding period of 1877. The exports of domestic products for last month amounted to almost $30,000,000, an increase of $12,000,000 over the same month last year. This makes a change of $19,000,000 in our favor, which is a very encouraging circumstance in these hard times.

THERE will not be room enough in Washington for the Democratic contestants for seats in Congress who will be encouraged to go there next Fall. If the party succeeds in preserving a bare majority, it will seat every man who can prove he was a candidate on election day, no matter whether he received any votes or not.

FOR the nine months of the current fiscal year there has been a falling off in the reduction of the national debt of nearly four millions of dollars, as compared with the same period of last year. There has also been a falling off of revenues, which is not an encouraging fact to contemplate.

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

FLORENCE STATION, Kan., April 2, 1878.

EDITOR REPORTER: About three weeks since I started from Athens, intending to be absent about a week or ten days on a brief trip West—as far as Chicago, at least. I have extended my tour far beyond the time, occasioned by unexpected delays, detentions, etc. On my route here I passed a few days in Central Illinois, and such weather and such roads I never before saw in my life. It seemed as the' the wind would blow the very marrow from one's bones. Mud! Talk about mud in Bradford county; why, our people have no conception of the genuine article. The people of Illinois are too wise in their generation to even pretend at this time of year to use a spring wagon; the chief traveling is accomplished on horse-back or on mules. I stopped at a little station in Piatt county, and it was necessary for me to go a distance of about three a-half miles on some business. My first thought was to get a horse and buggy for the purpose, but found that way of traveling impracticable. A gentleman offered me his horse, but as it had been some years since I had been in the saddle and I was totally unaccustomed to mud navigation, I politely declined. I finally got an opportunity of riding in a lumber wagon driven by four horses to within a-half mile of my destination, and availed myself of it. After a few hours of suffering the torments of a lost soul, I arrived at the desired spot. One whole day's rest, however, nerved me up for making a wagon journey of six miles to a station on another road, but as the man who was to take me had but one team he did not venture to add the weight of a wagon-box to his wagon; two went without that incumbrance. To his credit, I should add that I was given the post of honor, and that was a seat on the reach, near the hind axle. Wherever the mud had dried it was as hard as if frozen. Some of the time those dried humps would threaten to scrape the boots off my feet; then I would thoughtlessly straighten out my limbs horizontally, which would bring my feet directly in front of the hind wheel, when before I could protect myself the rim of the wheel, which continually brought up fresh, unadulterated mud, would generously drop its burden upon my boots. I am naturally "long suffering," and noted for my patience wherever I am known, but some expressions escaped me that I do not feel responsible for. I remember the driver saying once, "I notice you can swear when you're a mind to." I apologised immediately, but another beastly "gob" of mud depositing itself on my boots, made me instantly regret the apology. While I was trying to avoid damage to my boots on the one hand from the hard bunches and hunks of earth that came up close to the axle, and on the other hand the mud from the wheels, the driver made the casulatory remark that, the worst road was still ahead. I believe I could then and there "brained" this man without any compunction of conscience. So soon as I could get my breath and adjust my traveling bag and pluck up sufficient courage, as well as suppress my murderous feelings, I asked him if he was trifling with my feelings or whether such a reality was possible. He repeated the assertion, merely adding that we had to pass thro' a mile and a-half of "swag." I now like we did reach that "swag," and somehow got through, but I will not attempt to describe it. I well remember that it took an industrious hotel keeper, with what little assistance I had the patience to render him, for over an hour, with a sharp-edged strip of wood, to partially rid my clothing of that infernal mud.

I found the people all through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and even Missouri, talking about "going West." I did not wonder in the least at this desire on the part of the Illinois people, for as I told many of them, I would get out of such a mud hole if I had to take up my abode even in some disreputable river. The land in that part of the State is such a dead level that the prairies are perfectly sodden with water. I saw many large ditches, and supposed they must have outlets—pehaps in some ravine or river, but on examination I would find both ends closed. I inquired the object of such a system of drainage and was informed that the surface water would collect in them and then the summer's sun was expected to dry that up. This led me to inquire as to the health of that region, which I was assured was the very best. "but," I asked, "can you not have chills and fevers?" "Oh, yes," was the answer, "we all pretty much have right smart of that, but that's nothing." I noticed, also, that at every railroad station as certainly as we came to a depot we saw a drug store. I was glad to leave the State of Illinois, and I will not locate there after what I have already written. I will say this, however: If any family has a "hankering" to get where there are oceans of mud, and to have "chills and fevers" warranted to be genuine," and to reside where hogs cannot forego the luxury of four cholera, pack up at once and go to Central Illinois. This I consider the fools' paradise.

I. N. EVANS.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1878.

The new National party having authorized the Chairman of its State Committee to run the machine for it, at least as far as all preliminaries are concerned, that gentleman has issued still another call for a State Convention. The idea of being first in the field, appears to hvae taken entire possession of the head of the "unknown quantity" party, and he issues his orders with as much care, facility and grace as some military chieftain.

The last call of Chairman F. P. Dewees, for the meeting of the Convention of the National party of Pennsylvania, was issued at Pottsville, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst, and names the 8th of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., as the time and Philadelphia the place. The call, which is lengthy, embodies instructions to members of the new party how to secure representation and urges active work to insure success.

It will be remembered the Convention of the admirers of laborers and greenbackers was first called to meet on the 5th of June.

The Democrats then selected the 22nd of May, and Pittsburg, as the time and place for their Convention. Mr. Dewees, who, it is alleged, does as he is told, by Frank Hughes, a former leader of the Democracy, next proclaimed that his friends would assemble on the 15th of May. This day having been designated by the Republican State Committee, for the meeting of the Convention of that party, and the manager of the Nationals, bound to be ahead of all competitors in the race for an early start, heralded their last order from the Pottsville headquarters, as above instructed. As the third time is said to be the charm, it is probable the business is now fixed.

All the indications point unerringly to the fact that the coming political campaign will be a protracted, exciting and bitter one. In this connection it may be stated that some rather startling developments were made at Scranton, on the 2nd inst, at the meeting there, of the legislative committee to investigate the cause and effects of the railroad or labor riots of last summer.

A miner named Jono. H. Powell testified to the existence there of a secret organization known as the "Knights of Labor," which, he said, were 18,000 strong in and around Scranton. The object of the order, he said, was the elevation of labor by legal and honorable means. It was not a beneficiary order, but would help a brother in distress, and was not for the purpose of aiding or encouraging strikes. The witness also stated that he presumed there were lodges throughout Luzerne county composed of all classes of workingmen, and in the lodge to which he belonged there were carpenters, mechanics, blacksmiths, miners and mine engineers. Now if these lodges are scattered throughout the state, and should take a hand in the coming political fight, their influence will no doubt be felt, but which of the two greater parties will be the most seriously affected, is one of the things "which no fellah can find out, you see," until after the votes are counted, if it can then.

The *Patriot*, the central organ of the Democratic party, here, is out this morning, in a coulmn editorial article, denouncing in strong language the "Knights of Labor." This article, which is especially bitter, after denouncing their organizations as "stealthy, secret and cowardly," contains the following paragraph:

"In a manifesto issued by Mr. Frank P. Dewees, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the "National Party" of Pennsylvania, changing the time for holding the State Convention from the 15th to the 8th of May, he congratulates the party upon the large accessions to its ranks. As there were no signs of such accessions in the February elections in this state Mr. Dewees probably derives his information from the secret reports of the subordinate lodges that have been transmitted to headquarters. From these secret lodges are to issue the delegates to the "National" party on the 8th of May in Philadelphia. Such an organization is not a political party. It is a conspiracy. It does not appeal to public opinion, but seeks to control political affairs by the secret machinery of its lodges."

The editor of the *Patriot* is evidently alarmed and somewhat exercised at the prospect of his party being injured by the new secret societies, and he takes time by the forelock in thus warning the unterrified to look out for breakers. Some allowance, however, should be made for the bad temper displayed by the *Patriot* this morning, when it is remembered how the Greenbackers or Nationals went back on the Democrats in the organization of the councils in this city, the other day. It is a generally accepted fact that the honors and emoluents of office enter largely into the calculations of all politicians, and the great unwashed Democratic ward bummer, of Harrisburg, is no exception to this rule.

At the February election here, the Nationals elected five members of councils, the Republicans fifteen, and the Democrats seventeen. The latter being the strongest, did their level best to secure the five votes of the new party, (who held the balance of power) thus securing the organization of the new councils, the appointment of committees, etc. The five National councilmen would not be absorbed, taken in and done for by the Democrats, but voted for the Republican candidate for President, Clerk, etc. It is then perhaps, no very violent presumption to infer that these facts may have formed a portion of the inspiration of the article above quoted from.

This central Democratic organ, which is the mouth-piece of Senator Wallace, is also in a bad way about the manner in which Gen. McCandles, Secretary of Internal Affairs, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, permits his clerks to perform their duties. It is charged by this paper, that two of these clerks have for some days been engaged in preparing a false and garbled statement of the votes of Senator Dill on various public questions during that gentleman's service in the Legislature, with a view of having the same printed as an electioneering document."

The attention of Gen McCandless is thus publicly called to the fact "that his clerks are being paid by the state to get up lying electioneering documents to be used to the injury of an honorable competitor for the nomination he is seeking." It will thus be seen that within as well as without the Democratic camp, trouble is brewing, while the leaders are both alarmed and vexed thereat. Senator Wallace and his followers having ordained that Dill shall be the Democratic nominee, it is high treason for the clerk of "Bucky" McCandless to serve their master in the way indicated, hence orders have been issued that this kind of warfare must cease.

The Senate having taken a recess until the 9th inst., from Thursday, the 28th, ult., is not in session this week, and the House did not begin work until Tuesday evening, consequently legislative business has been a little dull. On Thursday evening it was with difficulty a bare quorum of members was secured, when twenty-six bills were put through the formality of first reading. Among these was the bill providing for a tax on all drinks sold and the collection of the same by means of a bell punch.

In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Dickey rose to a privileged question, stating in substance that the committee on railroads, had had Senate bill No. 229, to prevent discrimination in carrying freights by railroads, in their possession for ten days and that under the rules he would make a motion to discharge the committee from its further consideration. After several suggestions by members in regard to the matter, Speaker Meyer decided the motion out of order—that it was not a privileged question.

Messrs. Jackson of Mercer and Dickey appealed from the decision of the Speaker, and Mr. Billingsley took the chair.

The Spesker (on the floor) argued that this was not included in the privileged questions mentioned specifically in the rules, which are motions for adjournment, postponement, commitment, the previous question, amendment or reconsideration.

A number of members participated in the discussion, for and against the point of order, when, after nearly two hours were thus consumed, on the question "Shall the decision of the Chrir stand as the judgment of the House?" the yeas were 102 and the nays 64; and the House sustained the decision of the Speaker.

The consideration and final passage in the House, on Wednesday, of an act fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly, and the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees thereof, consumed a good portion of both morning and afternoon sessions. While the bill was being considered Mr. Myer (Speaker) moved to go into committee of the whole for general amendments, which was agreed to.

Mr. Myer then moved to reduce the salaries of members to $800, whereupon Mr. Quirk moved to amend still further to make it $500 per annum.

Mr. James opposed both the amendments, because they were not really intended for true reform, but for the purpose of killing the bill, and, besides, he did not think $1,000 was one cent too much.

Mr. Myer defended his amendment and said he was sincere in his purpose, and if reform was intended by this bill he hoped the reform would commence at the head.

Messrs. Foster and Gillett supported the amendment of their colleague, Mr. Myer, but it, with several other amendments, were lost, and the question recurred on the original bill as presented to the House, viz, fixing the salary at $1,000. A number of additional amendments were then offered and voted down, when the bill passed finally—yeas 105, nays 45.

Members' salaries remain at $1,000 and officers' salaries are reduced about 25 per cent., while the number of officers is reduced about one-fifth. There is very little probability of this bill passing the Senate.

At the session of the House on Thursday afternoon the railroad committee, after having very materially amended the Senate freight discrimination bill, reported it with a negative recommendation. On motion of Mr. Dickey, who again rose to a privileged question, the bill was recommitted to the committee on judiciary general. This committee held a meeting last evening to consider the bill, and this morning it was reported to the House with an affirmative recommendation, exactly in the shape it had passed the Senate.

Among the bills that passed the House finally, on Thursday afternoon, was an act granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war; also an act making an appropriation for the payment of gratuities to the soldiers of the war of 1812, of their widows, allowed under the act of March 30, 1866, and the various supplements thereto.

During the two hours the House was in session this morning no business of importance was transacted. Adjourned until Monday morning. CUSSEWAGO.

TOWANDA MARKETS.

REPORTED BY STEVENS & LONG.
General dealers in Groceries and Produce, Patton's Block, corner Main and Bridge Streets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1878.

	WHOLESALE.	RETAIL.
Flour per bbl	$6 50@$8 00	$7 00@$8 50
Flour per sack	1 65@ 2 00	1 75@ 2 10
Corn Meal per 100 lbs		1 25@
Chop Feed		1 25@
Wheat per bush	1 25@ 1 35	1 40@ 1 45
Corn	45 50	60@
Rye	50@	60 65
Oats	28 30	35@
Buckwheat	40	50
Clover seed, medium		5 00 5 50
Timothy, western		1 75@
Hams, 52 lbs	1 00@1 40	1 50@ 2 00
Pork, mess	14 00@	02@ 10
Dressed hogs		05
Hams	08	10
Shoulders	06	08
Lard	08 09	10
Dressed Chickens	08@ 09	10
Turkeys	10	12
Butter, tubs	20@ 27	30@ 28
Rolls	20@ 25	25@ 28
Eggs, fresh	9@ 10	10
Cheese	14	18
Green apples, bush		90@ 1 00
Cranberries per quart		12½
Potatoes, per bushel	25	35
Onions	50	65
Beeswax	25	

CORRECTED BY DAYTON & BRO.

Hides	04@05
Veal skins	08@10
Deacons	20@30
Sheepskins	100@125
Tallow	03@04
Wool, washed	30@32
Unwashed	20@22

New Advertisements.

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies have failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE
Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

VEGETINE
Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE
Cures the worst case of Canker.

VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE
Cures the most inveterate cases of Erysipelas.

VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.

VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE
Cures pains in the side.

VEGETINE
Removes the cause of dizziness.

VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE
Cures pains in the Back.

VEGEAINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

VEGETINE
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ROSENFIELD is again in the field with a Larger Stock of SPRING CLOTHING than ever. Full particulars next week.

ROSENFIELD is again in the field with a larger stock of SPRING CLOTHING than ever. Full particulars next week.

ROSENFIELD is again in the field with a larger stock of SPRING CLOTHING than ever. Full particulars next week.

JACOB'S

is now receiving his

Spring & Summer

STOCK OF

CLOTHING!

WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED BEFORE IN THIS MARKET,

Either for

Quality or Low Prices.

Every Article First-Class.

PLEASE CALL & EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING.

Patton's Block, Main-St.

Towanda, Pa., March 28, '78.

M. B. & F. H. OWEN,

OF THE

RED, WHITE & BLUE TEA STORE,

BRIDGE STREET,

Are offering special inducements in every department of the Grocery line.

Here are some of the prices:

Standard A Sugar	10 cents
Teas	25 40 50 60 75 80 "
Coffees	20 25 30 35 "
Tobaccos	40 50 60 "
Flour—Red, $1.50 per sack; best White only $2,00	
Hams	09 10 cents
Shoulders	07 08 "
Georgia Codfish	06 "
Mackerel	08 10 "
Pork	08 "

You can find anything you want in the Grocery line, and at prices to suit the times. A liberal discount given at wholesale. Our motto is and shall be "Quick Sales, Small Profits, Cash or Ready Pay."

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

M. B. & F. H. OWENS,
RED, WHITE & BLUE TEA STORE,
Bridge-St., Towanda, Pa.

April 11, 1878.

New Advertisements.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF BRADFORD COUNTY.—Gentlemen: In pursuance of the 42d section of the act of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention at the Court House in Towanda, on the 1st Tuesday of May, A.D., 1878, being the 7th day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select *viva voce* by a majority of the whole number at directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for three years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th section of said act.

J. ANDREW WILT,
Co. Sup't of Bradford County.

Towanda, April 11, 1878.

A COURSE OF LECTURES,

—BY—

PROF. C. H. BOLLES.

ELECTRICITY—A SCIENTIFIC REPLY TO MANY INQUIRIES.

I am in receipt of many inquiries concerning my course of lectures and discovery in Electro-Therapeutics, and what I have new to teach.

EVIDENCE.

As many medical men (students of mine) and others in this city have for many years treated acute and chronic diseases with eminent success and as I am the well-known discoverer of this reliable system, it seems only necessary to barely mention these lectures to secure a large class of students. Investigating minds are everywhere turning their attention to my great discovery in Electro-Therapeutics. To satisfy the growing demand for Electrical treatment medical men and a host of others ignorant of my discovery, have procured batteries for experimental purposes, but soon find that no positive success can be obtained from the application of Electricity except in harmony with my discovery of the Electrical Law of Polarization.

ALL THE SUCCESSFUL ELECTRICIANS IN PHILADELPHIA ARE MY STUDENTS.

Nearly forty years' careful investigation of Electrical phenomena, combining an extensive practice in this and other large cities, including every phrase and form of acute and chronic diseases, and constantly lecturing to medical students and others, has afforded me ample opportunities to put my discovery to the severest tests, both for myself and thousands of students. In all its various forms, and the results have been a complete victory in the most desperate cases after all other remedial means had failed; and these facts have been testified