Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, April 25, 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. SHULL, Secretary.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Republican County Committee, at a meeting held on Tuesday, April 16, 1878, a special convention of the Republican party will convene at the Court House, in Towanda Borough, on TUESDAY, MAY 7th, 1878, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing twenty (20) delegates to represent Bradford County in the Republican State Convention to convene at Harrisburg on Wednesday, May 15, 1878, ratifying the action of the delegate elected to said State Convention by Western County, and for the transaction of such other business that may come before the convention.

In the same manner as heretofore the Committees of Vigilance in several election districts are hereby authorized to call a primary or delegate election for their respective districts, to be held on SATURDAY, MAY 4th, 1878, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent each district in said County Convention. The election in the townships shall be organized at 7 o'clock P. M., and kept open continuously for two hours, which shall be at 5 o'clock P. M. The election in the said delegate elections shall be organized at 7 o'clock P. M., and kept open continuously until the close, which shall be at 8 o'clock P. M. The votes shall then be counted, and the result certified by the officers to the Chairman of the County Convention, and a copy delivered at once to the Delegates.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

Athens—Daniel Webb, Simon Sherman, Abram Webb, G W Carman, Jeff Longwell.

Asylum—F E Weller, Samuel Overshiner, B Frank Rogers.

Burlington—Joseph Hammond, R C Meiggs, R R Stevens.

Litchfield—L D Sheridan, Daniel Brown, J T Hoskins.

Ulster—P Moore, C W Tidd, E J Codner, Herdsing on Rome—J V Rice, E A Evarts, John Bridge.

Franklin—G W Wood, S H Ballard, Daniel Dodge.

Monroe—Thos J Hale, Sylvester Travis, Andrew Boyer—F A Green, J S Mills, Theodore Taylor.

Orwell—Wm Freeman, Henry Martinson, W W Wilcox.

Pike—D Weet, H M Forgeson, R P Warner.

Rome—James C Ridgway, Storm McKeen, Jas Maples.

Sheshequin—Lyman Stanfield, H Hurd, L Fuller, Hiram Parker, H M Holcomb, Wesley Kinney.

Tuscarora—John H M Kinney, T W Brink, A D Decker.

Towanda—M H Lodge, F C Cole, O H Laird.

Wyalusing—A Lloyd Rockwell, M W Ross, John Dunlap.

Wilmot—Twj—Dwight D Iles, N Northrup, Jr, G E Rich.

Windham—Geo Lewis—F W Keyes, David Gardner, Ab Wells McDaniel.

Ulysses—H L Case, Thomas B Smith, Frank Johnson.

Terry—James Moyniewan, Fred Beverly, Alex Dickerson.

Troy—Jos Kinsley, M L Crandall, A L Infield, A Grant.

Sylvania—Riley Mack, E A Cooper, Alex Stone.

Ridge—Charlton Barnes, M H Towner, G Bailey.

Pike—Joseph Hilton, J E Gillett, S N Wheeler.

Wells—S N Wheelock, John A Wadsworth, Jas Wells.

Granville—D L F Clark, John D Falkner, Jas Elsbree.

Smithfield—N W Waldron, Walter Phillips, F G Wedgeley.

Canton—Chas D Weldon, Edgar Barlow, Sam Wheeler.

Leroy—D F Hildreth, S L Thompson, Geo Wheeler.

Franklin—Wm Snyder, G L Horton, Leander Lewis.

Ulster—Wm Brytnick, W Stevens, Guy Wilcox.

Athens—Chas Terry, J C Dyer, S Bowman.

Sheshequin—James Hale, Leroy Bowman, R Lewis.

Towanda—First Ward—C D Pasage, Jas Kinney.

Second Ward—W Keyser, Harrison Dunlap.

Third Ward—J H Orcutt, W C Wilcox.

Fourth—Reuben DeLong, Wm Smith, H M Spalding, D C Lamphear, Wm Lewis.

Athens—Sam Hunt, Milton Pierce, M O Lee, Wm Shumway, Guy Lamoreaux, R S Mercur.

Asylum—Jos Mingis, Geo Morley, Andrew Morgan.

Burlington—M L Pike, Howell Howell, J D Kirkpatrick.

Litchfield—Clark, Daniel Eity, E Meeks, Jas Morris, Sheperd, Wm Relyea, Wm Johnson.

Monroe—W Blakslee, Geo S Hoover, A E Hinds, E T Lord, West Shore.

Orwell—H S SCHUYLER, Chairman.

C. M. EVANS, Secretary.

"In the House at Harisburg desires to retain the respect of anybody it would better fix an early day for adjournment. We are pleased to know the members from this county voted for an amendment the other day when the question was up, and postponed. The Philadelphia *Times* says "the classification of the vote in the House at Harisburg yesterday on the bill to fix a day for the adjournment of the legislature indicates that party honors are not to be carried away with either side. Of the 78 votes in favor of the reference 40 were given by Republicans and 38 by Democrats, while the opposition vote of 68 was made up of 46 Republicans and 22 Democrats; 51 members were absent, 21 Democrats and 30 Republicans."

SECRETARY SHERMAN deserves credit and thanks for his fidelity to resumption. His policy on that point resembles LINCOLN'S famous GREELEY letter about the Union. LINCOLN said he would save the Union in any way that could be found available. SHERMAN'S text about resumption is the same. He not only wants it but he means to have it if such a thing be at all possible. With silver or without it; with greenbacks or without; with the aid of the banks if it can be had, and if not then without their aid; with the help of Congress or without it, at the time fixed by law he is for trying it on, and so are we. Let us all stick to that and success is sure to follow.

THE present indications point most certainly to the nomination of Hon. G. A. Grow as the Republican candidate for Governor. Philadelphia will not be a unit for HOYT, and a number of the western counties have positively instructed their delegates for GROW. Give us GROW for a standard bearer and success in November is assured.

THE Commission appointed to designate two distinguished Pennsylvanian subjects for statues to be placed in the gallery of the House of Representative at Washington selected Gen. PETER MUHLENBURG and ROBERT FULTON.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The following is the full text of the bill agreed upon by the Senate Finance committee which was reported as a substitute for the House bill to repeal the specie resumption act:

Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the passage of this act, United States notes shall be receivable in payment for United States bonds from now on; and after October 1st, 1878, said notes shall be receivable for duties and imports, and said notes in the volume in existence shall not be cance led or permanently hoarded, but shall be re-issued, and they may be used for funding and all other lawful purposes whatever to an amount not exceeding the whole amount then in circulation and in the Treasury, and said notes whether then in the Treasury or thereafter received under any act of Congress, and from whatever source, shall again be paid out and when again returned to the Treasury they shall not be cancelled or destroyed but shall be issued from time to time with like qualities, and all that part of the act of January 14, 1875 entitled an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, authorizing the retirement of 80 per centum of United States notes shall cease and become inoperative after October 1st, 1878.

Section 2. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act shall be and are hereby repealed.

THE testimony to the persistence with which Gen. CAMERON, while Secretary of the War, urged the calling out of 300,000 volunteers for three years, instead of 75,000 for three months, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and the emphasis with which he demanded that the slaves should be emancipated, armed and turned against their masters, is too abundant to need corroboration we find eloquently expressed by Gen. W. W. H. DAVIS, in an article published in the Doylestown *Democrat*. Gen. DAVIS was an earnest Democrat, but one that loved country better than party, and in the early days of the war raised a regiment, entered the field, and as a brave soldier served the nation faithfully. From his political standpoint we can understand the impression Gen. CAMERON'S declaration made upon his mind. It was at a time, too, when Gen. PATTERSON'S soldiers, on the Potomac, were engaged in protecting the slave property of the rebels, and negroes were not permitted to enter our lines from the South. Gen. DAVIS' testimony is particularly valuable because he has been repeatedly honored by the Democratic party, at one time receiving its nomination for Auditor General, and he is therefore clearly disinterested. He explicitly states the facts in connection with the brave stand taken by Gen. CAMERON at the outbreak of the rebellion, facts with which he became acquainted from personal observation.

IT is NOT probable the Stewart Hotel for women in New York will be a paying investment as long as it is conducted on the plan contemplated by Mr. STEWART. The New York correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says it cost over $100,000 to fit the hotel, being thus enabled to write understandingly of its management and the character of the entertainment afforded the guests. This lady was delighted with what she saw and experienced as an inmate of the hotel. But she expresses grave doubts as to the success of the enterprise, unless Mrs. Stewart will expend one hundred thousand dollars per annum in sustaining the gigantic undertaking. Already the building has cost half a million dollars, and it is estimated the income, averaged at six dollars per week from five hundred boarders will barely pay for the mortgaged fee. The building is palatial in its proportions and elegant in all its appointment. A bill of fare which would be a credit to the best of the higher priced hotels is placed before the guest, and the food is abundant, and cooked and served in an admirable manner. When it is remembered that this hotel is intended to provide homes for the women who work; and that none others will be received, the real character of the enterprise will be realized and appreciated. If Mrs. Stewart expects to make good from her own purse the annual loss entailed by carrying out the wishes of her husband regarding the enterprise, the working women of New York city will owe to the merchant prince and his benevolent widow a debt of gratitude which they will never be able to repay.

An adopted son of the late MARK HOPKINS, the California millionaire, has a history quite as romantic as his foster-father's. His parents started across the plains about the year 1862, the family consisting of the father and mother and three or four children. The father died on the way, and after enduring severe hardship the mother and children reached Sacramento in a destitute condition. Their pitiable plight came to the knowledge of Mr. HOPKINS, who assisted the family and maintained them for a time. The widow finally married a farmer in the vicinity of Sacramento, but the son preferred to remain with his first benefactor. He is now one of the principal heirs to an estate of $17,000,000.

An encouraging augury of success for the Republican party in Pennsylvania this fall is the disposition on the part of leading men all over the State to forego personal preferences for the weal of the party, and whoever is nominated at Harrisburg will receive a united and hearty support.

THE River and Harbor appropriation bill passed the House of Representatives on Monday last. It appropriates $7,500,000.

Grow is having triumphal march through the western pert of the State, and in all quarters is developing unexpected strength. A few days since he paid a visit to West Chester, and the *American Republicrn* referred to the event in the most complimentary manner. It says:

"There are a great many things connected with the public career of Mr Grow, that will always endear his memory to the people of Chester county. He was one of the great leaders in Congress during the memorable strife that made Kansas a free State. * * * * * * * *

Mr. Grow was the author of the "Homestead Bill," which gives 160 acres of land to the actual settler. It was through his individual efforts that it became a law. Since then, under its wise and statesmanlike provisions, thousands upon thousands of poor men have secured comfortable homes upon our Western prairie without money and without price."

After briefly reviewing Mr. Grow's public career, the same journal says:

"A man who has a public record of this kind will never be without friends and followers in this intelligent county of Chester. Indeed we have never entertained a doubt that had the friends of Mr. Grow made timely efforts in his behalf, delegates could have been sent from Chester county favorable to his nomination. The only thing that can be urged against his political record was the sympathy he expressed for Horace Greely in the campaign of 1872. But when we come to look back and inquire into the close and intimate relation that existed between these two men in the organization of the Republican party; in the savage contest that ended in making Kansas a free State; and in the still more bloody contest for the preservation of the Union, we need not be surprised at Mr. Grow's sympathy for his old companion and friend.

We announced months ago that this journal would not support the distinctive claims of any one candidate for Governor over that of another. In recalling these prominent incidents in the public life of Mr. Grow, we feel that we are but doing justice to one who is endowed with more than usual abilities as a statesman; whose public life contains no blemish, but everything that is calculated to command the admiration of the unprejudiced, as well as the respect and love of the good and patriotic citizen.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—A slave case was decided in the United States Court yesterday, the trial of which brought out many interesting incidents of the palmy days of the Fugitive Slave law. In April, 1853, HENRIETTA WOOD, a free mulatto woman living in Cincinnati, was enticed across the Ohio river, where she was seized and turned over to "ZEB" WARD, Sheriff of Campbell county, Ky., who kept her seven months, and sold her to a slave-trader in Frankfort. Afterwards she was sold to GERARD BRANDON, a Mississippi planter, and for fifteen years she remained in slavery under cruel task-masters until emancipated by the proclamation of President LINCOLN. Coming to this city at the close of the war, she instituted suit against ex-Sheriff WARD to recover $20,000 damages for duress and abduction. The case was at last decided to-day, the jury awarded her $2 500 damages. Mr. WARD is now a resident of Little Rock, Ark., and is said to be wealthy. He claimed in his defense that he bought the woman from ROBERT WHITE and others, who claimed to be her owners.

The Republican county committee of Crawford met last week and elected G. W. DELAMATER, A. J. McQUISTON, O. E. SEAGER, P. T. WITHEROP and W. A. RUPERT delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were adopted unanimously instructing the delegates to vote for GROW for Govenor as long as there was a probability of his nomination, and for WICKERSHAM as second choice.

THE following is an abstract of the American Sunday School Union during its fifty-fourth year, ending last February: New schools organized, 1,138, with 5,227 teachers and 47,707 scholars; schools aided, 1,108, having 15,375, teachers and 141,220 scholars; amount of supplies given, over $7,000. The anniversary will be held in Philadelphia in May.

THE Republican committee of Lawrence county has appointed Hon. JOHN Q. STEWART and FORBES HOLTEN Legislative delegates to the State Convention. The delegates were instructed for Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW for Govenor.

THE Republicans of this county are unanimous for Grow, and if he is nominated by the Harrisburg convention, the old WILMOT district will roll up such a majority for the ticket as will astonish our opponents.

PRESIDENT HAYES has received an invitation to be present at the Centennial anniversary of the Wyoming massacre, on the 3d and 4th of July next, and is disposed to accept. The Marine Band will also participate in the exercises.

COL. PIOLLET addressed the Greenback Club in this place last week, and enrolled his name as a member. The Colonel thinks more of greenbacks than he did in 1861.

A special partner in the St. Nichol. as Hotel of New York claims that the establishment has sunk $30,000 in the last five months, and asks that a receiver be appointed.

ANOTHER heavy defalcation has come to light in Fall River Mass. GEORGE HATHAWAY, treasurer of two large cotton mills is a defaulter to over a million dollars.

THE bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, which passed the Senate last week, has not passed the House.

WILLIAM ORTON, President of the W. U. Telegraph Company died in New York last week.

GOLD closed on Tuesday at 100⅞.

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 19, 1878.

The work of legislation this week was commenced with the session in the House on Monday evening. Bills on first reading was the order, and among those thus read was the one in reference to which so much feeling has been displayed, viz: "An act to provide for equality in rates of transportation, storage and handling of property carried wholly or partly by railroad companies in this Commonwealth," known as the anti-freight discrimination bill it has thus been started, but its fate in the future is somewhat mixed.

The Senate did not meet until Tuesday evening this week, when a very brief session was held, only bills on first reading being disposed of.

In the House on Tuesday at the morning session, the following, among other bills, were passed finally:

An act for the protection of sheep and taxation of dogs in the different counties of this Commonwealth, which imposes a tax of 50 cents on every dog, $1 for every additional dog, and $2 for every bitch.

An act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, magistrates and aldermen. This bill gives the officers indicated concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of common pleas of all actions arising from contracts either expressed or implied, and of all actions of trespass and of trover and conversion wherein the sum demanded does not exceed $300, and allows the defendant or plaintiff to demand a trial by jury, in which case the justice, magistrate or alderman shall proceed to empannel a jury of six to try such case.

An act providing for the better government of poor-houses throughout the State.

An act authorizing and empowering the courts of common pleas to change, alter and direct the mode of preparing and keeping indices in the several offices of record in said counties, making and substituting new indices for old indices or parts thereof.

A supplement to an act to prescribe the manner in which courts may divide boroughs into wards, approved May 14, 1874.

An act fixing the standard weight of a bushel of bituminous coal at 76 pounds, and a ton at 2000 pounds.

Supplement to an act for the prevention of cruelty to animals within this Commonwealth.

At the afternoon session of the House on Tuesday, revenue, pension and appropriation bills were considered on third reading, but none of them are of special interest to the people of Bradford county.

The principal portion of the session of the Senate on wednesday was occupied in disposing of bills on second reading.

At the morning session of the House on Wednesday the free pipe line bill was taken up on second reading, the discussion upon it running into the afternoon. The bill, after being amended, passed second reading by a vote of 136 yeas to 16 nays. It is not the same bill which was defeated in the Senate, although somewhat similar.

In the Senate on Wednesday a large number of bills were reported from the different committees, some affirmatively and others negatively. A number of local bills were also passed finally and otherwise disposed of.

At the afternoon session of the Senate on Thursday, the following House bill came up on second reading:

An act to ascertain and appoint the fees to be received by the sheriffs, coroners, clerks of the several courts, registers of wills, and recorder of deeds of this Commonwealth, except counties containing more than 150,000 inhabitants.

There was barely a quorum of Senators present, and the consideration of the bill might fail, but after a brief and intelligent explanation of the provisions of the act by Senator Davies, it passed and was ordered to be prepared for third reading. This bill reduces the fees of sheriffs and the other officers included about 33 per cent., and as it has been finally acted upon in the House, there is not much doubt but that it will become a law. The fees are brought back to about what they were before the war.

At the morning session of the House on Thursday, an act regulating the salaries of the several State officers of this Commonwealth, the number of clerks to be employed in the several departments, their compensation, etc., was passed second reading, after being amended and discussed for two hours. By the bill as amended, the Governor's salary is reduced from $10,000 to $8,000 per annum, while the number of clerks and employes in the various departments has been cut down about 40 per cent.

Senate amendments to the Philadelphia recorder bill having been non-concurred in by the House on Tuesday, this action was reconsidered at the session on Thursday morning, when the bill passed finally, with the Senate amendments, by a vote of yeas 108, nays 67. It was promptly signed by the Governor, and on Thursday afternoon the name of Hon. M. S. Quay was sent to the Senate to be Recorder of the city of Philadelphia for ten years. The nomination has to be confirmed by a two-thirds vote (that of 34 Senators), and if the Democratic opposed it, there will be no confirmation. The vote of 8 Democratic Senators with those of the 31 Republicans is what is now wanted. Should the appointment not be confirmed during the present session, the Governor can reappoint Mr. Quay after the adjournment, and he can then hold the office until the next Senate disposes of his case.

In the House on Thursday afternoon, among other local bills the following, at the instance of Mr. Foster, passed finally:

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize the borough of Towanda to increase the taxation for borough purposes, approved April 4, 1866, and re-enacting and revising an act to authorize the borough of Towanda to increase the taxation for borough purposes.

In the Senate this morning a resolution was adopted authorizing the printing of the testimony taken before the Senate committee to investigate the collection of tax from the Union line Transportation Company. Owing to the limited number of Senators present, only a few local bills were passed, when the Senate, after a short session, adjourned until Tuesday evening.

In the House a resolution was reported this morning from the committee of Ways and Means, fixing the day of final adjournment on the 24th of May. After a lengthy and excited debate, the resolution was recommitted to the committee on Judiciary General by a vote of yeas 78, nays 68.

A resolution was then offered providing for additional sessions of the House on Mondays from 4 to 6 o'clock and on Fridays from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock. The resolution was laid over under the rules.

On a motion to suspend the rules to consider this resolution, there was considerable of a circus, which continued for some time, during which, amid much confusion, calls of previous question, yeas and nays, etc., the motion was lost. The House then adjourned until Monday evening.

CUSSEWAGO.

ABOUT KANSAS.

EDITOR REPORTER: As soon as I succeeded in getting free from the mud of Central Illinois I hurried away for Kansas, arriving in Topeka on the 23d ult. Peach trees were in full blossom and the timber belts already looking green. The breeze, however, which is in almost constant motion, at times was very piercing and cold. I found in this city many of our Bradford county men, among whom were Milton Case, "11th" Case, Chester Thomas & Sons, and the family of Colemans from Athens, from all of whom I have received favors I shall never be able to sufficiently acknowledge or repay. I will merely add that all of them are devotedly attached to their adopted homes, and may be counted among the most enterprising and valuable citizens of Topeka. I remained among them but a few days, and then took the A. T. & St. Fe. R. R. for Newton, a station about 200 miles west of Topeka. Up to this time I had formed a very unfavorable opinion of all the western States I had passed through, and had I returned home without extending my trip into the interior of Kansas I would have preferred a residence in Bradford county to any other spot west of it.

As our train moved west I stationed myself on the rear platform of the hind car in order to observe the whole surface of the country on both sides of the railroad, and for the first time since I left home I began to wish for a residence west. As far as the eye could reach in either direction lay the boundless prairie, gently undulating and rolling, but sparsely settled except in the immediate vicinity of the villages at the several stations. I had all along my journey seen upon the placards of the various railroad companies, in large type, conspicuously posted, the words, "Homes for All," "Farms for All," but did not realize their import until I passed over some of the vast domain of Kansas. It seemed as if the population of the world might be removed to this young State and find plenty of room. Everything East seemed to dwindle into nothingness in comparison with the almost limitless West. I spent two weeks in the State making every inquiry for even the minutest information that I thought might be of use to the large numbers of our citizens who contemplate locating West. And I seriously thought on returning East I would embody what knowledge I might acquire in a series of letters to your valuable paper, but the pressing demands of business that have accumulated during a four weeks' absence, I fear will compel me to confine my communications to the limits of this and perhaps one more brief letter. The question has been asked ever so often since my return, whether I would advise any one to go West, and if so, what State? I can only answer, as I have perhaps a hundred times already,—I unhesitatingly say yes, and go to Kansas. Let me give a few of the reasons why:

First—Land is so cheap that a man with from $800 to $2000 cash in hand can secure himself and family such a home as five times the same amount of funds will not provide him with in the East.

Second—The season for the performance of agricultural labor is at least two months longer than in this region of country.

Third—The healthfulness of the climate is far superior to that of Bradford county. The air of Kansas is so dry and so invigorating to the system that one's lungs expand with the natural breathing.

I might go on and enumerate many other reasons, but I will merely add that I believe Kansas is destined to become, especially for agricultural purposes, one of the greatest States of the Union. I would wish, if time were permitted me, to speak of the topography of the country generally and of particular localities, of the timber, of the streams, of the fish, the crops, the prices of farm produce, of the opportunities for cattle ranches, prices and facilities for the raising of cattle, the hard times, desirable points for locations, and indeed of a score of other matters.

I will endeavor in my next communication to touch briefly upon some of these subjects.

I. N. EVANS.

April 19, 1878.

COMPROMISE.

From the same oily substance as produces what goes under the general name of "butter," oleomargarine is manufactured. When pure, it is wholesome, and as far as I know, can not be easily distinguished from butter; is cheaper, and is very largely coming into use. Like flour, tea, and 99 out of every 100 articles we buy in mass or a manufactured state, it is sometimes adulterated—mixed with inferior and even impure substances. By custom and by law, I would have all injurious, deceptive food and drink labelled as such—not confining the warning to oleomargarine, for other impositions are the rule and not the exception generally and peculiarly. The best way for us as a people and as families is to raise, as far as we may, our own breadstuffs, our own flavorings of warm drinks, our own vegetables, vinegar, cau-fruits, &c., the adulteration of which swell the profits of manufacturers and retail dealers. In that way we shall get purer and better articles at less prices, and avoid many dangers.

But our butter, also, is sometimes unclean by reason of slats, and impure by reason of a coloring matter to make it make "pale hay butter look like fresh grass butter." Yesterday, I heard a delicate young lady say the butter she was eating did not taste good—was disgusting. I happened to know it was "doctored" to impose upon city buyers. Mixed with cream, that coloring matter is a deceiver as truly as the oleomargarine. Whether it is unhealthy as well as unpleasant, I know not. That will be tested ere long, perhaps, to our disadvantage, by the reduction of rates in markets injuring our reputations, and causing losses of gains long, who hoped to make money by the deception.

Now, I propose that "doctored cow butter" be so labelled, as well as the "bull butter" (to use the language of an irate Granger). Let innocent purchasers be on their guard, in one case as well as the other, against the "vile stuff." "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." What says "Tweedle-dee?"

TWEEDLE-DUM.

DESULTORY THOUGHTS.

A recent paper states that in Carbondale, Pa., there is not a contract for building, of any amount, this season. Also, that the rate of increase of population in New York State about a score of years ago has been only *two* per cent. in the farming districts, and over *thirty* in the cities and large villages.

In former times, cities and "towns" had privileges, and were the conservators of religion, education and free principles. But the last two hundred years have greatly changed, and education and intercommunication have given to the country districts the superiority in most desirable qualities, so that Goldsmith could say:

"Sad fates the land, to threatening ills a prey,
Where Wealth accumulates, but men decay."

For one, looking upon the whole field, I have no regret that the fictitious, unhealthy aggregations of nominal wealth—a prettily-colored bubble—has burst. The longer it floated, the worse it was. The higher it rose, the lower its dupes had to fall. Hereafter, we must regard substance more than show. If we are wiser for our losses, we shall henceforth banish delusive credit for anything but real estate, which does not burn nor rust. When people *pay as they go*, they are comparatively safe.

The two facts grouped in the first paragraph above are worthy of being considered together. They combine to show that the building up of cities and villages has been, like most sorts of manufacturing and professional work, overdone.

Carbondale is not alone—nor New York State. Everywhere, except in our newest States and Territories, buildings have gone up faster than they were really needed, and many are either empty or rented at rates which, however grateful to the tenants, are not compensating their owners. They see that they have built out of proportion. And then, the enormous indebtedness they have incurred in keeping up their insane "prosperity," is a burden which threatens ruinous taxation or repudiation, which will only enhance the evil in some respects.

I am sorry for carpenters, masons, laborers, &c., but they, having shared in "flush times," must suffer with others in the reaction. Now is the time for those who have not homes of their own to make a determined effort to that end, going westward, if necessary, to become what every man should be—an independent householder.

Those who have homes can now improve them in various ways. It is astonishing how large a portion of a family living can be drawn from a garden by one who is thoughtful and diligent. Market gardeners raise two or three crops a year of some vegetables. At times, some products may be raised for sale.

Perhaps the greatest evil of "inflation" has been the formation of useless and ever-pernicious customs of living. During the times of great wages and salaries and large profits, many have made themselves comparatively independent—now having homes of their own, while others, with equal opportunities, are cramped or insolvent, hopeless paupers on their friends or downright "tramps." It is not what we *get*, but what we *save*, that makes or mars our fortunes. Drink, tobacco, high living, jollifications, secret societies, a thousand fashionable modes of expenditure, perhaps well enough in themselves but not economy, and habits too gross even to name—all these have kept us down more or less. We must abandon them, one and all, if we hope ever to become independent.

It is frequently said, "Good times will soon come again." For one, I hope that the fashions of reckless expenditures and blind running into indebtedness will *never* return. They were deceptive—"evil, only evil, and that continually." War always *inflates* money and morals. I pity the young people who come upon the stage during its prevalence. The older can easily go back to old fashioned economy and industry, but the younger will require hard lessons to learn to "live within your means," "earn before you spend," two lessons indispensable to a happy, serene old age.

Every reader should, if dependent upon his or her own exertions, seek some line of effort adapted to the world's real wants—which are neither fancy nor fiction. Every man not in paying business otherwise should gain from mother Earth enough to supply his needs in the way of food, and "something over" if he can.

THREE SCORE.

GLEANINGS.

BOSTON already has its open street cars in use.

IT is not on record that General Sherman ever gave a dinner.

AUGUST BELMONT manages to squeeze along with only $12,000,000.

TEN illicit distilleries have just been broken up in Georgia.

A NEW convent is being built for the Sisters of Notre Dame, at Salem, Mass.

THE Madison *Journal* promises that Wisconsin shall gain one Republican Congressman this Fall.

JOHN MORISSY arrived at Saratoga Saturday, considerably fatigued, but in excellent spirits.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY is to lecture East and West, in aid of the Kansas German Immigration Society.

THE mother of a recent bride in Brunswick, Me., is 92 years old. Her daughter and son-in-law are each about 70.

THE Great Falls (N. H.) Manufacturing Company give notice of a ten per cent reduction, to take effect May 6th.

A saloon-keeper down in Agusta, Me., announces by placard that he has for sale "siggars, towbacko, and ballony sawsig.'.

THERE are people in Baltimore who are still trying to persuade Mr. Ross that the "Demerar boy" is the long-lost Charlie.

DEACON EZRA Richmond, aged 86 married Mrs Polly E. Woodworth, aged 61 in Ellery, Chautauqua County, on the 16th inst.

THE New-Orleans *Democrat* has a report from Washington that the President will nominate Gen. George Sheridan for Collector of New-Orleans.

GOVERNOR M'CLELLAN collects ceramics, and is quite a connoisseur. He and Dr. Prime have been inspecting the Trenton potteries.

THE Boston *Advertiser* says that "the small boy began to go in swimming" in that place on Friday. Probably it will take him a week or two to complete the operation.

A. BROOKS, of Rockville, Ont., has sued the Grand Junction Railway Company, of Canada for $600,000, for work alleged to have done on that line.

GEN. GRANT visited the art galleries of the Uffizi and Pitti palaces at Florence, Italy, Saturday. He also attended the religious ceremonies of Holy Saturday.

AN effort is being made by the New England Conference of the Methodist Church to insist upon abstinence from tobacco being a test of membership.

It it is stated that the Methodist Episcopal Church South has increased 850,000 members since the close of the war, and since the separation of the colored work.

DEPUTY MARSHAL SPRINGS, having been shot dead by moonshiners near Greenboro, N. C., Friday an armed force will be sent there to enforce the revenue laws.

GRACE Lutheran church, Reading, Pa., has been dedicated. This is the fifth colony which has gone out from "Old Trinity" in 34 years and built churches for themselves.

THE Commercial Club of Boston has invited Gov. Colquitt and Senator Gordon of Georgia; Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, and Senator Garland, of Arkansas, to dine with it next Saturday.

THE Consul General at Havana writes to the State Department that Congressman Leonard died of yellow fever, and during his last illness was nursed by the Counsul's family.

ROSSINI bequeathed the great bulk of his own seperate fortune, 1,000,000 francs to the foundation of a musical conservatory, the "Lycee Rossini," in his native town, Aesaro, Italy.

DR. TYNDALL has at last broken down by overwork, and has gone with his wife to occupy Tennyson's house in the Isle of Wight, while the poet is spending the Easter holidays in London.

THE expenses of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, last year, were $35,000, the receipts $28,000; 672 patients received treatment during the year, of whom 407 were males and 269 females.

THE remains of another mastodon have been discovered in Ashtabula County, Ohio. The skull measures about 3 feet in length, and 2 feet 9 inches across between the eyes. The largest rib is 4 feet 5 inches long.

BRADFORD, the centre of the M'Kean county oil district, is rapidly increasing in population at the expense of some of the oil towns south of it. An oil exchange has been organized at Bradford, and a $25,000 building is going up.

Elmira Advertisements.

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Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on THURSDAY the 2nd day of MAY, 1878, at the door of the Court House, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described property, to wit:

No 1. One lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Leroy twp, bounded north by Towanda Creek, east by lands of Harrison West and Sullivan Morse, south by lands of the Barclay Land and Coal Co, west by lands of Eli Holcomb and George Whipple; contains 89 acres more or less, about 70 improved, with 1 framed house, 2 framed barns, and orchard of fruit trees thereon.

No 2. ALSO—One other lot situate in Leroy twp, bounded north east by lands of the Barclay Land and Coal Co, south by lands of Eli Holcomb, west by lands of the Barclay Land and Coal Co; contains 25 acres more or less, no improvements. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of H K Mott vs C P Mott.

No 3. ALSO—One other lot situate in Leroy twp, bounded north by lands of W H Wilcox, east by lands of Lindley Stone, south by Towanda Creek, west by lands of Mrs D H Hoagland; contains 13¼ acres more or less, all improved, no buildings.

No 4. ALSO—One other lot situate in Leroy twp, bounded north by lands of Reuben McClelland, east by lands of J Bailey and W H Wilcox, and D H Hoagland, south by the Towanda Creek, west by lands of Anthony Darling; contains 75 acres more or less, about 67 improved, with 1 framed house, 2 framed barns, 1 framed granary, and orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of G E Hollock vs D H Hoagland.

No 5. ALSO—One other lot situate in Towanda boro', bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the corner of Center-st and First-ave; thence by First-ave, north 70° east 100ft to a post; thence by lot sold to Cornelius Crandall, south 20° east 150ft to a post cor; thence by vacant lot, south 70° west 100ft to Center-ave; thence by Center-ave, north 20° west 75ft to the place of beginning; contains 75 feet front ft, being No A of Block No 7 in Sayre & Co's addition to Towanda. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of the Towanda Building and Loan Association of Towanda boro' vs Ira E Stevens.

No 6. ALSO—One other lot situate in North Towanda, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest cor of Richard Morgan lot; thence northerly along said Morrison's west line 26 pers more or less to J F Blackman's land; thence westerly 6 pers to a cor; thence southerly on a line parallel with said Morrison, west line 26 pers more or less to the public highway; thence easterly 6 pers to the place of beginning; contains 1 acre more or less, all improved, with 1 framed house and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of James Foster vs Norman H Chapman.

No 7. ALSO—One other lot situate in Albany twp, bounded north by lands of R H Rheards, east by lands of David Wayne and Calvin Tubbs, south and west by lands of Thomas Waltman; contains 25 acres and 158 pers more or less, about 15 improved, with 1 framed barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of R H Richards vs Michael Kelley.

No 8. ALSO—One other lot situate in Litchfield twp, bounded north by land of the party of the first part, and Sarah M Campbell, east by land of John Fletcher and Chauncey Wheaton, south by lands of Johnson Rogers, west by lands of Wm Tutter; contains 100 acres more or less, about 30 improved, with 1 barn house, 1 board barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Margaret Eighmey's use vs Jacob Campbell and Elizabeth Campbell.

No 9. ALSO—One other lot situate in Athens twp, bounded north by Railroad-st, east by Wm Millspaugh's lot, south by Bradford-st, west by lands of Mrs Dennis McCarty—— feet front and —— feet deep, with a two-story framed dwelling house and a few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of The First National Bank of Waverly, N Y vs Dennis McCarty.

No 10. ALSO—One other lot situate in Burlington, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post at stones the southeast cor of Isaac D Soper's lot; thence south 86½° west 41 pers to a post and stones; thence south 9½° west 276 pers to a cor in the road on north side of Wallace Creek; thence north 85° west 3 pers to a post and stones; thence north 65° west 3 pers to a post and stones; thence north 75° west 8 pers and 8 links to the point of rock Chestnut 24 inches in diam, 4 feet from stones the northeast cor of Isaac D Soper's lot; thence south 8° east 312 pers to the place of beginning; contains 71 acres and 50 perches, about