Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, May 9, 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.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention which assembled in Mercur Hall on Tuesday afternoon, was unusually harmonious. The principal business of the Convention was the selection of delegates to the State Convention, and inasmuch as there was intense desire to see Hon. G. A. GROW nominated for Governor, there was no contest over the choice of delegates. The gentlemen chosen are well acquainted with the principal men of the State, and will be of great service to Mr. GROW. The time of holding the nominating Convention was changed from Friday the 30th to Tuesday the 27th of August.

THE following planks in the Greenback-Labor Reform platform, adopted by the Convention in this place, are enough to condemn the movement with all intelligent, consistent men, be they laborers or capitalists. They need no lengthy discussion, as any school-boy will readily detect their fallacy:

Resolved, We favor the distribution to actual settlers of public land, with such government aid as may be necessary to occupy and improve them; instead of extending further aid and assistance to rail road corporations.

Resolved, That assessments on taxable property should be made on the cumulative principle, increasing the rate according to the amount of property actually owned.

If the government is to afford "such aid as may be necessary to occupy and improve" homes in the West, why not do the same thing here in Pennsylvania? Shall the government dictate how men shall expend their money or where they shall reside? The most generous and ample provisions made for actual settlers on the public lands by Mr. GROW'S homestead law is all that any reasonable man will demand, and the industrious, independent laborer will ask nothing more.

Just what is meant by the "cumulative system of taxation," will not be apparent to all, but evidently looks toward a "division of property," by increasing the rate of taxation in proportion to the amount of property owned. For instance, a man who owns property to the amount of $100 shall be assessed at the rate of two mills on the dollar, and the man who by industry and perseverance accumulates one thousand dollars worth, shall pay ten times that rate, twenty mills on the dollar. Comment is unnecessary.

THIS is the season when the promise of the fruit crop is most anxiously looked into by growers, dealers and consumers. And in variety and amount it is well worthy of regard. Between its extreme parallels the country produces every kind except the tropicals and grows some species even of these on the peninsula of Florida, in lower California, Louisiana and Texas. The fig, pine, orange, banana and lemon are all regular crops in some States, while the apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry and grape cover a great area, and not only supply most of our own consumption to the exclusion of former imports, but are themselves exported in growing amounts, fresh, dried, canned, and preserved in different ways. A statement just published by the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the condition by counties in two hundred counties of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky, of the apple, peach, pear, grape, cherry and plum orchards. In only thirty-six of these is the promise of the peach crop poor; in but nineteen does the cherry fail; plums fail in nine, grapes in one and apples in two counties. Elsewhere the prospects, varying somewhat under local influences, range from an average up to an extraordinary amount; and the gross expectation is unusual in amount and in quality. As our pear orchards in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersy and Deleware are in a good condition, and the season of danger is past; and as the apple and pear crops in New York and New England are large, the lovers of fruit and all manufacturers and dealers can look hopefully to an active season. Canning prevents great losses, and yet leaves an ample store for daily consumption.

THE Philadelphia *Sun and Item* says: "GROW has positive strength; besides he has had political experience, and is a statesman; he understands the interests and wants of the State, and has the ability to sustain them. He has the best men in the Republican party at his back, and would hold more of the labor element than any candidate that is talked about. He is an original Free Soil Democrat, and sound upon all the great questions that have divided the parties of the country since the outbreak of the Rebellion. With the people he is strong, and the only man talked of among the Republicans who would start in the race with a reasonable prospect of success."

A FAT JOB.—The Sullivan County *Democrat* sets its Sheriff sales in small pica.

SPECIAL REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of the chairman of the Republican County Committee, the special County Convention convened at Mercur Hall in Towanda Boro', on Tuesday, May 7th, 1878, at 2 P. M.

The Convention was largely attended, and but few townships and boroughs failed to answer by the voice of their delegates at the first roll call.

Hon. H. W. TRACY was elected chairman, and J. R. WATKINS and EZEKIEL NEWMAN secretaries.

H. W. THOMAS and R. F. GOODMAN presented credentials in due form as the regularly elected delegates from Sayre, or the 2d district of Athens township; whereupon debate arose as to the number of delegates Athens was entitled to in the County Convention. It was then voted not to admit Messrs. THOMAS and GOODMAN as delegates from *Sayre*. And immediately afterwards it was voted to admit Messrs. THOMAS and GOODMAN to seats in the convention as delegates from *Athens Township*. After further debate, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That Athens be entitled to the same representation in the County Convention that other townships now have wherein boroughs have been erected, to wit: 2 delegates for Athens Boro', 2 delegates for Athens twp., and 2 delegates for South Waverly.

The following resolutions were then passed, the delegates therein named declared duly elected, and the recommendation of Wyoming county, of MR. BEIDLEMAN as Senatorial delegate, concurred in:

Resolved, That Hon. Galusha A. Grow combines in an eminent degree the elements for a successful candidate for next fall's election, and in our judgment would be the strongest nomination for governor that could be made by the Republican Convention, called to meet at Harrisburg on the 15th, day of May 1878.

Resolved, That Bradford County is conceded for Hon. Galusha A. Grow as nominee for governor, and as Mr. Grow has expressed a preference for Messrs. James H. Webb, J. Monroe Smith, and N. C. Elsbree as delegates in his interest to the State Convention,

Resolved, That deferring to his wishes we nominate and elect the men of his choice, and they are hereby instructed to support Mr. Grow so long as he remains in the field.

Resolved, That we concur in the Senatorial delegate, Mr. Beidleman, elected by Wyoming county, to said State Convention.

It was then voted that the chairman appoint a committee of three to inform Mr. GROW of the passage of the above resolutions, and invite him to address the convention. J. B. HINDS, GEORGE LANDON and PERLEY H. BUCK were appointed the committee. It was then

Resolved, That the time fixed for holding the Republican County Convention by the County Committee be changed from Friday, August 30, to Tuesday, August 27th, 1878, and that the chairman of the County Committee be directed to call the convention at that time.

The above committee then presented Mr. GROW, who addressed the convention. Afterwards, in response to loud calls, Hon. GEORGE LANDON made an address, at the colse of which the convention adjourned.

H. W. TRACY, Chairman.
EZEKIEL NEWMAN, }
J. R. WATKINS, } Secretaries.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

The Greenbackers have persistently averred that the contraction of the currency was the cause of the panic from which we are just emerging. We have frequently contradicted that allegation, and the following table, copied from the American Almanac for 1878, edited by A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress, is so plain and complete a contradiction that the most bigoted Greenbacker must be compelled to admit that his position is untenable, and that there had been no contraction at the time the panic began. On page 326 will be found a "statement showing aggregate circulation of paper currency, and currency per capita, for the years 1861 to 1877. The following are the figures:

		Per Capita.
1861	$202,205,000	6 31
1862	332,794,000	10 17
1863	297,736,000	8 92
1864	502,072,000	14 74
1865	628,692,000	18 09
1866	708,031,000	19 25
1867	693,090,000	19 14
1868	678,745,000	18 36
1869	676,508,000	17 92
1870	683,878,000	17 73
1871	721,582,000	18 24
1872	731,355,000	18 01
1873	749,799,000	17 75
1874	777,538,000	18 14
1875	769,840,119	17 47
1876	717,241,212	15 82
1877	689,618,578	14 79

LUZERNE COUNTY OUTRAGE.

Last fall the Labor party in Luzerne county elected as Judge of one of its courts a man who had practiced but little law, and that little in a police court, and who when once in the State Legislature, had originated a bill, the object of which was to restrict the holding of property to $10,000 for each individual. His first case was the one now under discussion. A well-to-do merchant in Scranton, named PAULI, leased the upper part of his store to another man named JOHNSON. A dispute afterward arose about the right of PAULI to remove a porch from the second-story, and a suit against him was the outcome of it. JOHNSTON claimed that the clause in the lease which permitted the removal had been inserted after the lease was signed, while PAULI said it was placed there mith the knowledge and consent of JOHNSTON. A suit was first brought in a criminal court for perjury, but it was dismissed as without merits. A new suit, this time for forgery, was then brought in the court of this new judge STANTON, who was elected by the Labor party. To the surprise of every one who saw the evidence, PAULI was found guilty. A motion for a new trial was made, and in a few days it was argued. Judge STANTON thereupon immediately drew from his pocket a written opinion overruling the motion, and called upon District-Attorney RICE to move for sentence at once. Mr RICE refused to do so, reminding the judge that his Honor was not sitting in open court, but in chambers. The next day in open court Judge STANTON again asked Mr. RICE to move for sentence. Mr. RICE told the judge he had carefully reviewed the case, but found no evidence of importance in it, and in moving sentence, as it was his duty to do, he said it was the most painful duty he had ever preformed. Judge STANTON then took from his pocket a long document and proceeded to read it to the prisoner, reminding him in plain words that wealth and position could find no favor in his eyes. He then sentenced the inno cent man to solitary confinement in the county jail for two years, and to pay a fine of $200. Mr. Pauli was then taken to prison, but a writ of error was granted last Wednesday by the Supreme Court, and the prisoner has been released on bail.

Programme of a meeting of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture, to be held at Doylestown, Pa., commencing Thursday, May 30th, 1878, at two o'clock, P. M.:

Address of welcome by H. T. Darlington; Reply in behalf of the Board, by the President; Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting; Reports of Standing Committees; Reports of Special Committees; Report of Secretary.

Essays and subjects for discussion.

1. Cost of a pound of butter, and how it may be reduced to a minimum. By E. Reeder, member from Bucks.

2. Are there any outward marks which indicate the merrits of a good cow, and if so, what are they. By J. C. Morris, member from Susquehanna.

3. Which is the most economical auxiliary to a short dairy pasture—green corn fodder or wheat bran? By John I Carter, Superintendent Eastern Experimental Farm.

4. Is the raising of dairy stock profitable in eastern Pennsylvania, and what is the cost of a cow thus raised? By W. G. Moore, member from Berks.

5. Does a farm devoted to the production of butter contain within itself the elements needed to increase or mantain its fertility? By F. Michener, of Bucks county.

6. To what crops can barn yard manure be most economically applied? By Col. James Young, member at large.

7. Beautifying country homes by small outlay. By Josiah Hoopes, President of Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Association.

8. Pennsylvania fence laws, and how they may be improved. By M. R. Beebe, member from Crawford.

9. Has the introduction of labor-saving machinery been an advantage to the farmers of small areas? By J. H. Hillborn, President Bucks county Agriculnral Society.

10. Insect depredations—their extent and remedy. By H. M. Engle, member from Lencater.

11. Texan or spleenic fever. By C. B. Michner, Veterinary Surgeon of the Board.

12. Veterinary Practice, as it was, and should be. By H. J. Smith.

13. Textile fibre plants adapted to Pennsylvania soil and climate. By John P. Edge, member at large.

14. Lime and its action. By the Secretary.

15. Education of Farmers children. By Dr. Frank Taylor.

Subject for general discussion—Should larger bounties be paid to county agricultural societies, and should they be paid by the State?

Other essays and subjects for discussion will be offered if time will permit.

Thursday evening a lecture will be delivered by Thomas Meehan, Botanist of the Board. Subject—"Plant life, or what may be learned from a tree."

Here is what the Lancaster *Examiner* has to say on the Gubernatorial question:

It does, however, appear that of the candidates already in the field, Mr. Grow is becoming very prominent as a competitor with Wickersham and Hoyt for the nomination. In connection with Mr. Grow's candidacy it is but fair to him that certain erroneous impression as to his position in the gubernational campaign of 1872 should be corrected. By reason of his long personal associotion with Mr. Greely, Mr. Grow favored his election to the Presidency, but he opposed Buckalew for Governor. He was engaged in a business enterprise in Texas during our State campaign, and was not at home on election day; but had he been here he would have voted for Hartranft for Governor. We make this statement on the authority of an intimate personal and political friend of Mr. Grow, who was an earnest supporter of both Grant and Hartranft in 1872. During every campaign since that year, when Mr. Grow has been in the State, his voice has been heard on the stump for the straight Republican ticket.

Never was the temper of the Republican party better than at present. It was supposed by our opponents that when the "office holders" were debarred from attending to the machine, it would stop running. How preposterous! Look at the party, how majestically it moves forward in all parts of the country. In all parts of the State the work of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention is being done with an alacrity never before surpassed. Nobody troubles himself about the office holders; and those gentlemen do not seem to be troubled themselves, in turn, about their positions, being none the less Republican. But the point we desire to make is, that the organization of the Republican party never was more cohesive, enthusiastic, and prepared for battle at the ballot-box than it is now. Why? Because its vital force is derived from the people.

Thomas M'Cauley, of Altoona, and Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, Greenback Candidate for Governor, filed a petition for themselves and against Edmund Blanchard, of Bellefonte, Pa., asking that they be adjudicated bankrupts. The petitioners formed the Beaver mills and lumber company, and made mortgages aggregating $225,000 to secure forty-five notes of $5,000. Of these notes $25,000 are still in the hands of the trustees, and $200,000 have been issued on. The mortgages are upon real estate and lumber land in Lycoming, Clearfield, Elk and Centre counties. The unsecured debts of the firm are $6,000. The individual debts of M'Cauley are $275,000, and his assets $5,000. Mr. Armstrong places his individul debts at $80,000, in addition to notes amounting to $43,000.

Bradford experienced a $75,000 fire on Monday afternoon. The fire extended over several acres, and distroyed the Bradford House.

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, May 3, 1878.

The Legislative work of the present week was commenced with a session of the House on Monday evening.

Mr. Huhn, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution which was adopted on Tuesday afternoon, fixing sessions of the House on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings from 9:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons from 3 to 6 P. M., also that the sessions for Monday shall be from 4 to 6 and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.; Friday afternoon's session from 2 to 4. It also provides that the last week of the session, from May 17 to 24, shall be devoted to the consideration of Senate bills. The resolution went into effect on Wednesday, May 1st.

An act which has passed the Senate, to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, having been made the special order for Monday evening, the whole session was consumed in considering the bill in committee of the whole. Without disposing of it, the committee rose, reported progress and were granted leave to sit again on this Friday morning.

Among the amendments offered by the "funny members," were the following:

"That no elephant shall be shot with anything but a double-barreled shot-gun."

"That it shall not be lawful to shoot gutter snipe in any city of the first-class."

"That the provisions of this act shall apply to the pelicans and roosters that swarm the city during the sessions of the Legislature."

The amendments were of course ruled out of order.

At the session of the House on Tuesday morning, the free pipe bill coming up on final passage, it was defeated on the first call of the yeas and nays, only 80 members answering in the affirmative. Some confusion and excitement was occasioned by members coming in who were about in committees and elsewhere, asking permission to record their votes. Leave to do so was granted by the House, but a more satisfactory idea was carried out by a motion being made, which prevailed, that the vote by which the bill had been defeated, be reconsidered. The question then recurring on the final passage of the bill, it passed by a vote of 101 yeas to 57 nays.

This may be looked upon as perhaps rather a barren victory, for the reason that if the bill is not ruled out in the Senate, as having already been considered and defeated there, it will stand a very slim chance for favorable action by that body.

The bill fixing the salaries of the several State officers, which proposed to reduce the salary of the Governor from $10,000 to $8,000, and cut down the number of employes in the various departments about 20 per cent., was defeated in the House on Tuesday morning, on final passage by a vote of 96 yeas to 41 nays—not a constitutional majority.

A lengthy discussion was had in the House at the morning and afternoon sessions of Tuesday, on the majority and minority reports of the committee in the contested election case of Fowler vs Feltхoff, from Schuylkill County. This discussion was continued on Wednesday, and upon its conclusion on that day, the report of the majority of the committee in favor of seating Mr. Fowler, the Republican contestant, was adopted by a vote of 102 yeas to 81 nays.

An act for the relief of J. Murray Moorhead, a railroad contractor, which has been discussed at great length on several occasions in the House, at last finally passed that body on Tuesday afternoon by a vote of 108 yeas to 65 nays.

The Senate held its first session this week on Tuesday eveningg, when thirteen bills were passed third reading.

The following concurrent resolution from the House was also adopted:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be respectfully requested to use their influence for and earnestly urge the passage of a bill embodying the principle of government assistance to citizens who will emigrate to and settle upon the lands of the far West, with a view to alleviate in some measure the suffering that now exists in the overcrowded towns and cities of the coal fields and manufacturing interests of this Commonwealth.

The House resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on May 24th, was referred by the Senate to the committee on finance.

In the Senate on Wednesday morning, Mr. Fisher offered a resolution requesting the House to fix May 10th for the consideration of Senate bills, instead of May 17th. After being amended so as to read "that the House be requested to fix an earlier day for the consideration of Senate bills," the resolution passed.

Mr. Ermentrout offered a resolution, which after a brief debate, was referred to the committee on finance, providing for the appointment of three Senators to confer with a similar committee from the House to agree on an earlier adjournment than that determined by the House.

Mr. Cooper moved that the Senate proceed to the confirmation of M. S. Quay as Recorder of Philadelphia.

The constitutionality of the appointment and the eligibility of the appointee, were then discussed at great length, Democratic Senators opposing the confirmation, for the reason as they alleged, that the office af Recorder was a county office, and that Mr. Quay was not eligible to fill it because he had not resided in the city of Philadelphia for one year, as they claimed the Constitution required that he should.

Senators Cooper and Howe argued that the office was not a county but a State office, and that consequently it was not necessary that the nominee for Recorder should be a resident of Philadelphia.

At the conclusion of the discussion, which was protracted until about one o'clock, on a call of the yeas and nays, 33 Senators voted for the confirmation. Of these 31 were Republicans; the other two were Mr. Bussey, regular Democrat of York County, and Mr. Torbert, Independent Democrat of Schuylkill County.

The other Democratic Senators present declined to vote, except Messrs. Hawley and Holhen, who voted in the negative.

The President of the Senate, Lieutenant Governor Latta, announcing the vote, decided that as two-thirds of the Senators had not voted fot the confirmation it was not agreed to.

Mr. Cooper claimed that 33 was two thirds, as Senator Nagle had died, reducing the number of Senators to 49. Senator Cooper then appealed from the decision of the chair, and was about to reduce his appeal to writing, when President Latta, after a moment's reflection, reversed his decision, and Mr. Quay was declared confirmed as recorder for ten years.

The point in this case may be a little fine, but the Republican Senators claim that the constitution clearly settles it in favor of the final decision of President Latta. Section 8th of article 4th directs that the Governor shall make appointments "with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the *members* of the Senate." Section 4th of article 3d directs that on the final passage of bills "a majority of the members *elected* to each House" must record their votes in favor of the measure; and on passing a bill over the veto of the Governor, which requires a two-thirds vote, 34 votes would be necessary, it is claimed, to give it the constitutional majority, as legislation requires the majority to be a majority of all the members *elected*. It is contended that Senator Nagle, although *elected*, having died, is not now a *member* of the Senate; and that 33 is two-thirds of the 49 gentlemen who are now *members of the Senate*. These are the facts in the case, and the numerous intelligent readers of the REPORTER, if they desire to do so, can take a copy of the constitution with the multiplication table, and study and figure out the matter to suit themselves.

At the afternoon session of the Senate on Wednesday, Senator Dill, the Wallace Democratic candidate for the nomination of Governor, who was absent in the morning, asked and obtained permission to record his vote on the question of confirmation of recorder. He voted in the negative and filed his reasons for so doing.

The argument in the Schuylkill county contested election case was concluded in the House at the Wednesday morning session, with the result above noted.

At the afternoon session on that day the anti-freight discrimination bill came up on second reading as the special order, the House going into committee of the whole. Without disposing of the bill, but after amending the inside or life nearly out of it, the hour of 5 o'clock ariving the committee rose to make way for the consideration of pension, revenue and appropriation bills. The most of the time until the hour of adjournment, was consumed in discussing an act relative to the damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the late rebellion—better known as the border raid bill—which was not disposed of.

In the Senate on Thursday morning the bill which has passed the House finally, requiring all individuals and corporations employed in mining coal or manufacturing iron or steel, to pay their employes monthly in lawful money, and declaring any waiver of this act to be invalid, etc., known as the store order bill, was reported from committee with amendments and a negative recommendation. After some discussion the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed, and to take its place regularly upon the calendar.

Among the bills passed finally in the Senate on Thursday, and sent to the House for concurrence, was one removing the disability or disqualification of married women for acting as corporators or officers of any association incorporated heretore, or that may be incorporated hereafter, for purposes of learning, benevolence, charity or religion.

The Senate was in session Thursday afternoon.

In the House on Thursday morning a lengthy report was made from the committee on labor and industry, on the subject of finding work for the unemployed mechanics and laborers of the State and nation. The report was adopted.

The border raid bill, above noted, was further discussed at the morning session of the House on Thursday, and defeated on final passage by a vote of 46 yeas to 94 nays. This is an "old timer," which has met a similar fate on several previous occasions.

Mr. Leigh announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. James Newell, of Philadelphia, who died at his home in that city on Wednesday, and after a few remarks eulogistic of his character, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral, make arrangements, etc. The Clerk was directed to drape the House and the seat of the deceased member with mourning. After the announcement of the committee, the House adjourned out of respect to the deceased.

At the afternoon session of the House on Thursday the Speaker presented a communication from Wm. P. Schell, member from Bedford (who takes the position of Auditor General to-day), tendering his resignation as a member of the House. The resignation was accepted.

Among a number of local bills which passed the House finally on Thursday afternoon and sent to the Senate for concurrence, was the following:

An act repealing the sixth section of an act relating to the Towanda plank road company, to hawkers and peddlers in Bradford and Beaver counties, to the trustees of Athens academy, and to ten pin alleys and billiard rooms in Wyoming county.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning, but owing to the absence of a quorum it adjourned until Tuesday evening.

In the House this morning Mr. Salter called up the joint resolution which provides the sum of $1,200, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the funeral expenses of David A. Nagle, deceased, late a member of the Senate, and of James Newell, deceased, late a member of the House of Representatives. The resolution passed finally and goes to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Huhn offered a resolution providing that when the House adjourns at 1 P. M. this afternoon it adjourn to meet at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, which was agreed to.

After worse than wasting another hour in committee of the whole considering the game and fish bill, the House, pending the consideration of a veto message from the Governor of a local bill relating to Schuylkill county, adjourned until Monday afternoon. CUSSEWAGO.

ABOUT KANSAS.

EDITOR REPORTER: Unbroken prairie lands can be bought in Kansas for from about $4 to $6 per acre of the different railroad companies; U. S. lands—that is, the alternate sections within the limits of the railroad grants—for $2.50, and in the central and western portions of the State there is a good deal of the soil open to "homesteading." There is also much improved land that can be purchased from about $8 to $20 per acre, the price of the latter depending chiefly on its proximity to large villages or cities; yet in some portions of the State, notably in the vicinity of Emporia (one of the brightest and most enterprising places on the A., T. & St. Fe. R. R.), and Topeka, the capital of the State, good lands can be bought at great bargains, and at prices not ranging much higher than at points 200 miles farther west. Thus it can be seen at what prices a man can obtain a home.

It is claimed, however, by the land department of this road that the superior advantages of location, healthfulness of climate and the close proximity to the Colorado market, make these sections farther west more desirable. I intended to have made personal examination all along this road for the purpose of forming a correct opinion as to the claims of the different sections of the State, but was unable to extend my time for that purpose. But let me say right here before I forget it, that Kansas is not the place for a man to migrate to at the present time without means enough to keep himself and those dependant upon him for at least one whole year. There seemed to be opportunities for getting land to work on shares, but this is not always the case, and unless a man with small means can ascertain this fact from some reliable source before he removes to Kansas he runs very great risk. A person with $1000 or $1500 in his pocket, and knowing from some trustworthy source just where to settle, with ordinary economy can secure to himself one of the finest homes on the continent.

The price of produce, of course, seems very low as compared to the prices of Eastern markets, and some object to going so far West on that account. The price of corn ruled last month at 20 cts. per bushel; but it should be remembered that one man can raise, without fertilizers of any kind, about three times as much grain as he could produce with the same labor in Bradford county. This is because of the easy tillage of the land in Kansas, and on account of the greater length of the season for farming purposes. Again, a man owning say 80 acres there, can use the *whole* of it for raising grain. He is under no necessity of "seeding down" or "rotating" crops. In counties having no herd law each farmer is obliged to fence his lands for the protection of his crops, and hence every man has "common of pasturage without stint;" also, the unrestricted right to cut his hay from lands lying "wild."

Fish are in abundance in the small streams as well as in the rivers. The "buffalo fish," "red horse," and "cat fish," the latter answering to the bull-heads of our own rivers, and all good table fish, are numerous. In the smaller streams the latter fish are caught weighing from 10 to 12 pounds, while in the Kansas or Kan river, the Arkansas, Neosho and Cottonwood rivers the cat-fish attain the weight of 40 to 45 pounds.

But I must close these letters for the present. I would be pleased to extend them if I had the time to spare, as there are so many of the readers or your valuable paper who wish to obtain all the information they can respecting the State of Kansas. During the coming summer I hope to give them more definite information about the lands of some of the railroad companies in the middle and western portions of that State. I will merely add that in these few letters I have given my own name in order to show that I shrink from no investigation of the truth of the statements I may make.

Let me in conclusion caution the reader against placing implicit reliance upon the many papers published in the interest of land agencies. Some of the agents are high-minded, honorable gentlemen. I found some of this kind at Emporia. Others, I regret to state, are not altogether wholly trustworthy.

I. N. EVANS.

G. M. RICHART has disposed of his interest in the Pittston *Gazette*, to his partner THEADORE HART Jr. Mr. R. established the *Gazette* in 1850, and has been connected with the establishment most of the time since.

GLEANINGS.

BRADFORD had a $100,000 Monday.

80,000 persons visited the Paris Exposition Sunday.

DELEWARE county instructed her delegates for Grow.

GEN. GRANT and party have left Turin, for Dijon and Paris.

ERIE'S municipal debt was reduced $102,500 in two years.

SEVEN hundred and ninety vessels visited Philadelphia last month.

ALTOONA is to have a new Presbyterian Church, at a cost of $20,000.

2,010,000 silver dollars were coined at the Philadelphia mint in April.

THE Shah of Persia is in Tobreez. Be careful man, or you may catch cold.

THE Pittsburg iron furnaces now in blgat can turn out 4205 tons per week.

THE Republican State Convention will meet in the Oprea House, Harrisburg.

THE Order of Red Men will have a grand demonstration at Gettysburg, May 9.

GATARRAH and typhoid pneumonia is afflicting cattle along the Berks and Chester line.

THE President has nominated Governor Packard, of Lousiana, to be consul at Liverpool.

W. J. VANCE, of Ooio, has been appointed appointment clerk for the Treasury Department.

THE National Tube Works Company of McKeesport, Allegheny county have resumed work.

THE Crawford county treasurer has been sued by the commissioners for a deficit of $4,300.

PURE copperas is reported to have been discovered in the mineral deposits of Butler county.

A FIRE at San Salvador, April 4, destroyed $300,000 worth of property. Insurance $25,000.

A BETHLEHEM man has a hog which gained 360 pounds in 141 days, or 2½ pounds per day.

THE first stermer on the new line between Glasgow and Montreal, has reached the latter place.

THE Catholic Temperance Union of Pennsylvania will convene in Erie the latter part of June.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF has been appointed a member of the Russian Cabinet, without a porfolio.

THE British government has ordered a million pounds of lint, and other appliances for the wounded.

MCKEAN county land which a few years ago brought $5 per acre, now sells at $125, owing to oil.

MEADVILLE has received a herd of thoroughbred Holstein cattle consisting of ten heifers and two bulls.

THE Great Western Gun Works of Pittsburg have received an order from Norway for a lot of cartridges.

THE Fall River, Mass., operatives had a grand mass meeting and proeession Saturday. Perfect order reigned.

THE Williamsport Furniture Company is filling large orders for Indian Territory which are shipped by rail direct.

A LONDON dispatch says: "Moorman & Co., of Batavia, have failed. Liabilities estimated at several million florins.

THE elevation of Right Honorable Gathorne Hardy to the Peerage, with the title of Viscount of Granbrook, is gazetted.

ONE hundred and eighty civil suits have been entered up in the Prothonotay's office, Berks county, for May term of court.

BAKER PASHA has been appointed to the command of the First army corps, defending the lines of Constantinople and Maslak.

THE show window of Stephen Paine, a Providence, R. I., jeweler, was mysteriously robbed of $5,000 worth of diamonds Saturday.

CARLISLE is talking of a fireman's prade, in which the Harrisburg, York and Chambersburg departments are to participate.

SANDERS MCCULLOUGH, a wealthy resident of Oxford borough, Chester county, shot his wife in mistake for a burglar on Friday night.

IT is reported that the Russians are on the point of withdrawing from San Stefano. They will leave one regiment to guard the stores.

VERMONT is alarmed at the increasing number of her divorces. The ratio for this year is one divorce to every sixteen of all marriages.

A MONTGOMERY county church organist, Samuel Boyer, of Swamp, has officiated at 4000 funerals and has heard 16,000 sermons preached.

THE report of the Canadian Fishery Commission will make three large volumes, and will cost perhaps $6,000 or $10,000 for printing.

THE Czar has himself undertaken to conduct affairs during the illness of Prince Gortschakoff. Hence the more pacific aspect of the situation.

THE presents given to the Prince of Wales, upon his late trip to India, are exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. They are valued at $500,000.

THE New Jersey Southern Railroad will be sold at auction, at Long Branch, on the 25th. It is probable that Jay Gould will be the purchaser.

SIX ocean steamers, fuly freighted with assorted cargoes, sailed from New York Saturday. Also the pioneer steamer on the new Brazilian line.

THE Keystone Glass Works of Pittsburg are now working on a large order from South America. The present order is for 2,000 dozen chimneys.

IT is said that the Permanent Exhibition will open on the 10th instant with the exhibition of a genuine flying machine among the other attractions.

THE St. Petersburg *Agence Russe* says: "No news of the negotiation is expected for five or six days, as fresh efforts for an understanding are now pending.

CHARLES WILKINSON deliberately threw himself in front of a locomotive at Newark, N. J., Saturday, and was literally cut to pieces. He had been drinking.

A PARIS dispatch says the Comte de Maille, who called the actions of the Electorial Committee a fraud was wounded yesterday in a duel by Deputy Laisart.

THE large stable of George H. Potts in Pottstown was burned on Saturday night. Loss, 6000; partly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, and Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, will meet at Dresden on the 18th of June to celebrate the silver wedding of the King of Saxony.

A St. Petersburg dispatch, reports that the commander of the Cimbria is Casimia De Grippenb, an experienced sailor and distinguished officer, whose mission is to create a flotilla of cruisers.

THE Republican Convention of Centre county has appointed James P. Coburn and John G. Love delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to vote for General Jas. A. Beaver.

JAMES DURKIN and Patrick Steele, of Phœnixville, while stealing a ride on the top of a box-car, on the Reading Railroad on Saturday, were struck by a bridge near Limerick Station and instantly killed.

THE usual spring art displays is now in progress at the Academy of Fine Arts, in Philadelphia. Those who are fond of good paintings can spend several hours very pleasantly in this beautiful building, if they so desire.

THE towboat Warner, from New Orleans to St. Louis, with several vessels in tow, burst her boilers while opposite Memphis, on Wednesday. Twenty-five men were on board of her at the time, of whom five were killed, one being utterly torn to fragments.

NEW oil territory is being rapidly developed in the vicinity of Titusville. A fifty barrel well was struck on the Partel farm, two miles south of that place, on Saturday, and a forty-five barrel well has since been struck in Troy township about seven and a half miles northwest of the town.

DR. HENERY T. HEMBOLD, the patient-medicine man, was found wandering about the streets of New York city before daylight on Wednesday morning, violently insane. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital, where the nurses were compelled to put him into a straight jacket to do anything with him.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The *Telegram's* London reports that the basis of arrangement which the powers desired to submit to the Czar, has been agreed to report. The arrangement is separated into five divisions, each of which comprises great and special features.

The first division proposes that the two regions of Bulgaria north of the Balkins, shall be conceded to Russia. The southern portion of Bulgaria shall remain to a great extent under the authority of the Sultan.

The second division relates solely to the Asiatic compensation, which shall be reduced to the minimum.

The third division realates to the Straits question, and will be arranged hereafter.

The fourth division demands definitive settlement of the war indolence.

The fifth division proposes that Thessaly and Eprious shall be accorded the right of self-government.

TORONTO, May 7.—All the dailils here, have editorials on the prospect of war between England and Russia, and Rumored Fenian activity. The *Globe* is confident the United States will do its best to prevent violations of naturally, both on land and sea, and in that case, the British cruisers can take care of the illicit crafts which escape detection, and Canada can manage the Fenians that escape the vigilance of the United States government.

The *Mail* takes a more desponding view. It fears compliations may arise between the United States and Great Britan, in connection with the Russian navy affairs, and says war will expose Canada to the most serious danger.

The *Leader* ridicules the idea of Russian invasion of Canada, and regards the co-opperation of the Fenians as of no consequence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—Gen. Todleben is about to retire to the lines of Tchataldje, leaving a small force at San Stefano. The Russians offer to fall back behind the straight lines drawn between Dedeagatch and Adrianople, if the British fleet will withdraw at the same time.

BELGRADE, May 7.—The ministerial differences have culminated in the resignation of the minister of war. It is probable that there will be an extensive modification of the ministry. It is now confidently stated that Servia will not join Russia in case of a new war.

WHY FRANCE IS PROSPEROUS.

When France was called upon to pay the assessment of Germany, the world was amaezd by the ease with which it was done. It was paid out of the savings of the French People. They had lived prudently, particularly the agricultural and manufacturing classes. The extravagance of the Second Empire even had not changed the frugal habits of the masses. They had money laid aside—money that represented the economy of years of labor; and when France wanted it—France in whose welfare every Frenchman, whether Monarchist, Imperialist or Republican, feels a patriotic pride and ardor,—the money needed to pay the indemnity and free the soil of France of German occupation was forthcoming, and several times the rmount the State wanted was subscribed. Since that day the French people have gone on in their old simple ways, manufacturing, producing, selling, and have won back more than the amount which was trasferred to Germany. This, too, while supporting a vast army and expending immense sums in perfecting a system of defenses on the frontiers.

The prosperity of France is due not so much to the superiority of her financial legislation and management; not so much as to what the people have done. The industry and economy of the people are the salvation of the State. Let us suppose the same course had been pursued by our own people. Let us suppose the simple habits of life that prevailed twenty-five or thirty years ago had been persevered in; what would the economic condition be to-day? There is no extravagance in saying that there would have been so much actual wealth in the country, such a reserve of money in private hands, that the people would have absorbed every bond the Government needed to issue, and been glad to obtain them at as low a rate of interest as four per cent. Hard times would have been unknown, save to the exceptional few, who are hard up no matter what the times are, and because of their own laziness or improvidence.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

The city of Minneapolis was shaken Tuesday evening, by a terrific explosion, which was traced to the group of great flouring mills just above St. Anthoy's Falls. The explosion came from the great Washburn Mill, from which a column of flame was seen to shoot up several hundred feet, followed by a crash which crushed the immense structure as though it was an egg shell. Secondary explosions instantly destroyed the Thompson & Hoyt and the Humbolt mills, and flames immediately burst out, communicated to the Galaxy Mills, the mills of Petit, Robinson & Co., Cahill, Ankeny & Co., L. Day & Sons, Day & Rolles, Buell, Newton & Co., Gorton, Hayward & Co., the Washburn A and B Mills, and lesser structures down the bank of the river nearly to the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad shops. The destruction caused by the explosion extended much further, glass being broken for several squares, and the buildings throughout the city shattered. It is believed that the explosion was that of gas generated in the patent middlings purifier process.

Eighteen men were instantly killed, and a great number wounded. The loss will not fall much short of $1,000,000.

One poor fellow who could not be recognized had escaped alive from the explosion and was observed crawling through the darting, hungry flames toward the track of the Minneapolis and St. Louis road, directly in the rear of the Washburn Mill. He reached the railroad and there became exhausted and fell back into the raging hell where his agonies instantly ended.

* * *

NEW YORK, May 3.—E. Remington & Sons, of 281 Broadway, manufacturers of rifles, amunition, &c., at Ilion, N. Y., have become financially embarrassed, and have submitted their affairs to their creditors. They propose to issue bonds, to run for five years, at 7 per cent. interest, to their creditors for the amount of their claims, secured by mortgage on the Armory building at Ilion. Their liabilities amount to about $1,000,000 and their assets are valued at $4,000,000, but are not immediately available. The assets consist of the armory at Ilion, which, with real estate and machinery, is valued at $1,500,000; finished arms valued at about $900,000; claims against the Egyptian and Mexican governments for about $500,00; bills receivable, open accounts, bonds and materials, raw and in a process of manufacture. Liabilities are mainly on promissory notes and are distributed all over the country. A meeting of the creditors was held a few days ago at Ilion, at which the affairs of the company were discussed, and the creditors expressed themselves in favor of aiding the company, in order that the business might continue without interruption. The matter was submitted to the New York creditors today, and they accepted the proposal. The cause of the trouble is supposed to be the inability of foreign governments to pay their claims for arms furnished them by the Remingtons.

FARMERS in the Western part of the State have been the subject of much swindling lately in the sale of horses. Parties pretending to buy for English account, have been cleaning out the stables west of the mountains, with checks dated ten and fifteen days ahead, which on presentation were discovered to be worthless. It seems to us that there are farmers always waiting to be cheated in this manner, the warning which the newspapers afford them against swindlers never being heeded. People who won't learn must suffer.

Elmira Advertisements.

WYCKOFF HOUSE,

(Formerly Pennsylvania House.)

117 WEST WATER STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.

B. B. HOLIDAY, Agent.

Street cars pass the House every fifteen minutes. Rates, $2.00 per day. Special rates given to commercial men stopping over Sunday. apr.8'78.

FOR FINE MILLINERY,

FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS, AND LADIES' GARMENTS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At Low Prices,
RAPELYEA & HILL,
327 EAST WATER STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.,
apr Lead all Competitors. 1878

CALL AND SEE US

AT THE

DELEVAN HOUSE, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Opposite the Depot.

C. T. SMITH, - PROPRIETOR.

Formerly of the Ward House, Towanda, Pa.-3'78.

GERITY & MORREL,

(*Established 1857.*)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,
&c., &c.

126, LAKE STREET,
Feb. 28, '78. ELMIRA, N. Y.

AYERS' MARBLE FACTORY!

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL THE BEST GRANITE FOR MONUMENTS.

I am the sole Agent for the

ENGLISH & BESSBROOK GRANITE AND THE BEAUTIFUL COLUMBIAN MARBLE,

Best there is in use for Durability and Beauty.

Marble and Slate Mantels, largest and best assortment in Western New York to select from, and the prices so low—$15.00 and Upwards.

442, 444, 446 and Granite Yard 458, 460, 462 East Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.

A. W. AYERS.

HENRY E. DRAKE,

JEWELER,

Corner Lake and Water Streets,

ELMIRA, N. Y.

Elmira, N. Y., April 18, '78-1y.

A. C. BRINK,

Manufacturer & Dealer in

Vermont and Italian
MONUMENTS & TOMB STONES

Scotch and American
GRANITE MONUMENTS,

MARBLE & SLATE MANTELS,

222, 224, 226
WEST WATER STREET,
ELMIRA, N. Y.

Elmira, April 18, 1878.

IT WILL PAY YOU!

If you want

FRENCH CHINA,
CHANG WARE,
STONE CHINA,

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS,
CHANDELIERS,

OR BABY WAGONS,

CHEAP!

Call at

T. W. ELMORE'S,
131 East Water Street,
apr18'78. Elmira, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—The Susquehanna Blue Stone Quarry, situated in Asylum, two miles from Standing Stone station. This is the most valuable Quarry in Bradford Co. For particulars call on or address J. W. MIX, Esq., Towanda, Pa., or GEO. P. CASH,
No. 2814 N. 11th St., Phila.

TO THE POOR!—DADEVILLE—Forty lots for sale (½ mile from the town centre) at the low price of Twenty-five Dollars per lot ($25). Location healthy; two miles from the lead mines and work plenty; digging in the mines, cutting rails, wood, &c., or farming; provisions cheap. One-quarter of an acre in each lot. Terms, one-half down; balance in six months. Editor of this paper agent; for further particulars address
MRS. C. A. MILLER,
Dadeville P. O.,
Jan.24'78. Dade Co., Mo.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that J. Leroy Corbin, of Athens Boro', Bradford County, Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment, have assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said *J. Leroy Corbin* to Wm. Snyder and F. T. Page, in said county, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said J. Leroy Corbin. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said J Leroy Corbin will *make payment to the said* Assignees at the store of F. T. Page, in Athens Boro', and those having claims or demands against the said *J. Leroy Corbin* will present the same without delay.
WM. SNYDER,
Apr18'78-9w F. T. PAGE.
Assignee of J. Leroy Corbin.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the district Court of the United States *for the* Western District of Pennsylvania.

Franklin H. Person, of Troy, Bradford Co., Penn., a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, *having applied for* a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other *persons interested to appear* on the 27th, day of MAY 1878 at 11 o'clock, A. M., before R. A. Mercur Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, in the Troy House, Troy, Penn., to show cause, if any they have, why a *Discharge should* not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

Troy, May 9th. S. C. McCandless
Clerk.

TROY WOOLEN MILLS.

J. C. Loveland & Son,

Manufacturers of

WOOLEN GOODS, CARPETS, YARNS, &C.

Frilled Cloths, Flannels and Yarns manufactured by the yard *on shares*, or Wool taken in exchange for goods.

Yarn taken in the skein of customers, to be filled on cotton warps for Blankets, Sheeting or Men's wear.

We are always prepared to do Roll carding, Fancy Dyeing (all colors), and Carpet Weaving.

J. C. LOVELAND & SON.
Troy, Pa., May 2, 1878-3m.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

TOWANDA, PA.

CAPITAL PAID IN..................$125,000
SURPLUS FUND.......................80,000

This Bank offers unusual facilities *for* the transaction of a general banking business.

N. N. BETTS, Cashier.
JOS. POWELL, President.
Feb. 14, 1878.

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, $1.60 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.

J. L. KENT

Has just returned from New York with

A FULL LINE OF

Spring Goods.

All Wool

Black Cashmeres

At 50 cts. per yard, and other goods in proportion.

The largest line of

Cloths and Cassimeres

Ever shown in Towanda.

Hosiery and Gloves

In endless variety.

A large stock of

Shetland Shawls

Just opened.

Ladies' Ties,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

And Neckwear,

A large assortment.

J. L. KENT.

Towanda, May 2, 1878.