Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, May 16, 1878.

STATE CONVENTION.

Special to the REPORTER.

HARRISBURG, May 14, 1878.

The delegates to the Convention to organize to-morrow, are nearly all in town to-day, and the various hotels are densely crowded with an excited throng. The friends of both GROW and HOYT are sanguine of success. At the present writing the chances are in favor of the latter, but GROW is gaining, and may carry off the prize. Sentiment of the leaders is divided as to which of the two gentlemen would make the stronger man; both are very popular, and either would poll the full vote of the party.

The *Bradford* delegates are active and vigilant, and their opinions command great respect.

Caucuses are to be held this evening, when the line of action to be carried out to-morrow will be agreed upon. The GROW and WICKERSHAM men have it in their power to organize the Convention, but time will disclose whether they possess the leadership to avail themselves of such an advantage.

LATER.—We learn by telegraph that the Convention met at 12 o'clock, and after organization proceeded to the nomination of candidates. HOYT was nominated for Governor on the first ballot,—receiving one hundred and sixty-one votes. The platform does not refer to national matters.

REDUCTION OF FEES.

One of the first acts of Senator DAVIES on the assembling of the present session of the Legislature was to introduce a bill reducing the fees now received by county officers, and although the measure was strenuously opposed by many Senators, through the watchfulness of our Senator it has finally passed, and after the expiration of the present term our county officers will have to be content with about two-thirds the salary they now receive. The bill is an eminently proper one, and Senator DAVIES and our Members are entitled to a large share of credit for putting it through and will receive the approbation of all, and especially of the debtor class, from whom the fees are mostly collected.

It is peculiarly gratifying to Mr. DAVIES' constituents that he is accorded a place in the front rank of leading and influential Senators, and that to secure his advocacy of any measure is always equivalent to its success.

SOME of the good temperance people who have so often listened to the declaration from the lips of Col. SMITH and several other gentlemen of this place during the last year, that "none but pledged Prohibitionists" could ever receive their "support for any offices hereafter," will be somewhat astonished to learn that the wily Colonel, with a brace of other professed Prohibitionists, were engaged tooth and nail in an effort to secure the nomination for Governor of Col. PIOLLET, one of the most outspoken and consistent advocates of free whisky in the State. Indeed, it is the boast of PIOLLET that the only way in which he contributes to the payment of the National debt is in punishing a vast amount of whisky.

HON. M. S. QUAY has resigned the position of Secretary of State under Governor HARTRANFT, the resignation to take effect immediately. In serving his connection with official life in this city, Col. QUAY leaves a host of personal and political friends, who will always be glad to hear of his continued prosperity. Courteous, affable, with excellent mental qualities, and a good judge of human nature, he will bring to the exercise of the duties of his new office just those qualities requisite to a successful administration. The Governor has not yet intimated his choice for the succession.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE first volley in the contest for the control of the Forty-sixth Congress will be fired in Oregon. The election occurs next month, when a Representative will be elected, and also the legislature which will decide who shall be the next United States Senator. The two parties poll nearly the same vote, the Hayes electors receiving only a small majority. In the last legislation four Independents held the balance of power. The struggle pending will be an exciting one, and as the initial gun will attract the attention of the country.

THE recent decision of a California court that Chinese emigrants cannot become citizens of the United States is strictly in accordance with the law. Originally the right of naturalization was confined to free whites, but in 1870 the statute was so amended as to include persons of African descent. With this exception men of color are excluded.

"WHO made Mower King?" is what Col. SMITH wants to know; while "Senator" GUINAN modestly asks, "Who gave that red-headed lawyer authority to organize clubs?" Happy lot of fellows, those Greenbackers!

THE fact that Mr. SHEARER, the National candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has declined, and Judge BENTLEY is undecided in regard to accepting, is not a very encouraging augury of success at the polls.

THE NATIONALS' CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The National State Convention was called to order at Concert Hall, this morning at 10:30, by State Chairman Dewees. All the counties in the State with the exception of about five, had full delegates present. It is estimated that the number of delegates present is about 230. Chairman Dewees, in his address to the convention, reviewed the condition of the party.

David Kirk was elected temporary chairman. After the appointment of Committee on Credentials, the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

Upon re-assembling the report of the committee naming Frank W. Hughes for president was adopted.

Among other speech makers, Miss Farrar was introduced, and argued that the national party should recognize the right of woman sufferage.

Mrs. Burns followed in the same vein.

A committee on Organization and on Platform was appointed, after which the convention adjourned until evening.

Upon re-assembling at 8 o'clock this evening the Convention received the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization making Frank W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, permanent president, a vice president from each Senatorial District and five secretaries, which was adopted.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination:

For Governor—S. R. Mason, of Mercer; Thos. M. Marshall, of Allegheny; Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne; Chas. L. Corson, of Montgomery, and V. E. Piollet, of Bradford.

For Judge of Supreme Court—Judge Agnew, of Beaver; Judge Clayton, of Deleware; Benj. S. Bently, of Williamsport, formely of Montrose; Judge Mayer, of Clinton.

For Lieutenant Governor—R. B. M'Comb, of Lawrence; Christopher Shearer, of Berks; Wm. Hols, of Centre.

For Secretary of Internal affairs—James L. Wright, of Philadelphia; Prof. A. M. Burt, of Allegheny; Hugh B. Stevens, of Philadelphia; Joseph A. M'Gee, of Philadelphia.

All efforts at adjournment were defeated and a ballot on the Supreme Judgeship was proceeded with, resulting in Bently receiving 114 votes and Agnew 94 votes.

A motion to nominate S. R. Mason by acclamation was lost.

The name of Thomas R. Marshall was withdrawn and the ballot proceeded.

Two ballots were taken on the Governorship, the first resulting as follows: Armstrong, 31; Wright, 64; Mason, 93; Piollet, 4.

The second ballot was as follows: Amstrong, 24; Wright, 57; Mason, 115; Piollet, 2. Mason was thereupon declared the nominee, and the nomination was made unanimous.

There was but one ballot taken on the Lieutenant Governorship and it resulted as follows: Shearer, 129; Fincher, 3, and Jackson 37. All the other candidates for the position were withdrawn.

The ballot for Secretary of Internal affairs resulted as follows: Wright, 93; Burt, 75; Caldwell, 3. The name of M'Gee had been withdrawn.

The following is

THE PLATFORM.

Whereas, Our government, founded upon the principles of individual sovereignty and the equal civil and political rights of all citizens, was designed to be a government of the people, for the people, and by the people," but has become, in fact, a government of corporations, for the accumulation and protection of property, by politicians, bankers, brokers, stock gamblers and others whose interests are diametrically opposed to the general welfare of the people; and

Whereas, By pollution of the ballot-box, through fraud, bribery, perjury and violence, the will of the people has been disregarded in our elections, and by the incompetence or wickedness of public servants unjust laws have been enacted which have paralyzed industry, destroyed confidence, competed idleness, pauperized the people, antagonized race and filled the land with suffering, starvation and crime; and

Whereas, While both the Democrat and Republican parties are responsible for these evils, they neither of them appear to comprehend the gravity of the situation or offer any wise and peaceable remedy for these wrongs, continuing to keep alive their party organizations and to divide the people into hostile parties for the mere purpose of a division of the spoils of office, thereby rendering a new party organized to secure equality of citizenship and justice to all, an absolute necessity for the preservation of the Republic.

THEREFORE, The delegates to the first convention of the National party for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, assembled in Philadelphia May 8, 1878, commend to their fellow-citizens, as essential to the prosperity and progress of a free people, the following.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

FIRST. The public lands—belonging to all the people—should be sacredly held in trust for the homes of American citizens; that the government should furnish aid to families desirous of settling thereupon, in amount sufficient to enable them to cultivate and improve the same instead of squandering the public dominion upon corporations or private speculators.

SECOND. In language of Daniel Webster, "The great interests of this great country, the producing cause of all its prosperity, is labor; *Labor! Labor.* The government was made to protect this industry; to give to it both encouragement and security. To this very end, with this precise object in view power was given to Congress over the currency and over the money system of the country." And as the general government alone has been entrusted with the high constitutional prerogative of determining the money system of the nation we demand that this great power over the people, controlling as it does their power of association in the exchange of commodities, services and ideas, shall no longer be delegated to private individuals or corporations but that hereafter it be exercised by the general government alone, in accordance with the needs and prosperity of our own citizens, rather than conform to the financial system of Europe which have for centuries been used by the few to enslave the many.

THIRD. That National paper money or green backs, issued not alone on two metals, silver and gold, but upon the entire wealth and integrity of the nation, should be issued in sufficient quantities to revive our prostrate industries, by enabling the people to associate freely with each other in the exchange of services, commodities and ideas, and thereby put an end, at once and forever, to the suffering and ruin which is rending the hearts of our people and undermining our civilization. This money is to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

FOURTH. That as money represents accumulated labor, its annual increase or interest should be limited to the general average yearly increase in all branches of American industry, which at the present time cannot exceed three per cent. per annum. This principle hereafter to apply to all debts, and every violation of it to be punished as a misdemeanor.

FIFTH. The national debt should be paid according to the terms agreed upon when the debt was contracted—bonds not payable in coin should be paid in currency. No more bonds should be issued except for the redemption for those payable in coin, and these not to be sold in a foreign market, but to of small denominations, in which the savings of the masses may be safely invested.

SIXTH. That all speculative transactions in money, government bonds, land, food, or any of the necessaries of human life should be prohibited, and all improvements indispensable to the welfare of the people should be controlled by government in their interest.

SEVENTH. We demand a system of just taxation by which the wealth of the nation, rather than the industry of the people, shall pay the expense of the government. No property, except what belongs to government, should be exempt from bearing its just share of the public burdens; and that a graduated income tax should supersede our present unjust system of placing the heaviest burdens of taxation upon those least able to bear them.

EIGHTH. Labor-saving machinery, instead of being used by capitalists to enslave the working classes—driving them into a deadly competition with each other, in which the holiest ties of affection are destroyed, in a remorseless struggle for bread—should be controlled by government as to bless the whole community, by lessening the hours and cheapening the products of toil, raising the wages of the laborers, and thereby affording time and opportunity for greater intellectual development and a higher civilization.

NINTH. We demand the repeal of all laws which tend to oppress the industrious for the benefit of the idle, or to enrich the few by impoverishing the many; that co-operation in productive labor and equitable distribution of its rewards be made as practicable for laborers as it now is for capitalists to combine in order to secure the profits of industry. And, as there can be no political freedom to those economically enslaved, it behooves our people to unite at once to secure such legislation as will effectually check the already increasing and dangerous usurpation of capitalists and corporations, and that will protect the rights of the humble citizens.

TENTH. The elective franchise is the birthright of American citizenship, and any attempt to deny its exercise on account of poverty or by introducing a property qualification will be resisted by all the means in our power. The ballot-box must be the true depository of the people's will every attempt to pollute it must be visited with severe punishment.

ELEVENTH. That as women are citizens as fully entitled as men to all the privileges properly belonging to citizens, having a great interest in all the institution of society, we recommend that they have equal civil and political rights.

TWELFTH. We demand the eight-hour system of labor; the prohibition of child labor; the abolition of the prison contract system; factory mine, and workshop inspection; wholesale and permanent tariff laws for the protection of American industry; the establishment of labor bureaus, State and National.

THIRTEENTH. We demand the abolition of all superfluous public offices, created as sinecures, with enormous salaries, for party purposes; that all public officers be held to strict accountability for the faithful performance of their duties under the law and that every infringement of the constitutional or legal rights of the citizen by any public officer shall be severely punished.

FOURTEENTH. Education shall be free, secular and industrial. No child should be allowed to grow up in ignorance or be taught to despise manual labor, so that he will prefer to live dishonestly upon the earnings of others rather than by his own honest toil.

FIFTEENTH. The National party proposes to rescue this government from the grasp of selfishness and greed, to end the abuses that prey upon its vitals and to restore to it, as the trustee of all the people, that economy, integrity, impartiality and justice worthy the generous confidence of a great nation and the hope of mankind.

THE CAMERON-SHERMAN WEDDING.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—The marriage of Senator J. D. Cameron to Miss Lizzie Sherman, the long-talked of event among the society gossips, has been celebrated. The wedding was one of the most elaborate and costly affairs which Cleveland people have ever witnessed.

The wedding ceremony was celebrated in St. Pauls Church which is one of the handsomest structures in the city. For this occasion it was decorated in the most elaborate style. The entire alter was literally covered with flowers; upon each side in semi-circular form, were placed clumps of almost every variety of white flowers and green plants. At the entrance to the chancel was an elaborate arch of evergreens covered with orange blossoms. Beneath this arch the bride and groom knelt while the sacred service was performed by Right Rev. Bishop Kedell, of this diocese, and Rev. N. S. Rulison, the Rector of the church.

The ceremony was witnessed by nearly 1,000 invited guests, only those holding tickets were admitted. Among the guests present from abroad were the following: Secretary Sherman, wife and daughter and Miss Huggins; General Sherman and daughter, Mrs. J. C. Audenreid, General S. Van Vliet; Mrs. Moulton, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. M. M. Granger, of Zanesville; Samuel F. Barr, of Harrisburg; Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. M'Cormick; Miss. Burnside; Miss Cameron, daughter of Senator Cameron; Mr. J. N. Du Barry; Mr. and Mrs. John Wister; Mrs Clifford Smith and Mr. A. M. Hoyt and family, of Albany.

At a few minutes before 8 o'clock, the church having been filled to its utmost capacity for some time, the bridal party arrived, and, entering by the front passage, passed up the long aisle in full view of the multitude of spectators. First came the bridesmaids—Miss Ella Sherman, of Washington; Miss. Moulton, of Cincinnati; Miss Jennie Dennison, of Columbus; Miss Julia Parsons, of Cleveland; Miss Senter, of Cleveland; and Miss Debillier, of Yonkers N. Y.; then the bride leaning upon the arm of her brother, Henry Sherman; next followed the bridesgroom with Mrs. Sherman, mother of the bride. At the chancel steps Mr. Cameron met his bride, and the two marched together beneath the elaborate floral arch, where the divines stood in waiting. The ceremony, which was that of the Episcopal Church, seemed unusually impressive and when the point was reached where the Bishop asked, "Who gives this woman away?" Henry Sherman stepped forward and performed that task. The bride's father, although present, is in such infirm health that he was unable to participate in the ceremony.

It was decided by the family that none of the presents should be made known to the public, but the following partial list was obtained by the *Leader*.

Senator Cameron gave a fine Oriental pearl necklace, in two strands; also a pearl and diamond pendant, with a large centre pearl surrounded by five diamonds, with a pear-shaped drop pearl; also, one bracelet of gold, having a magnificent pearl, with a fine diamond on each side, set crossing the band diagonally; also, one same style as foregoing, but set with three fine stones—ruby, emerald and sapshire—each between two large diamonds, and all of great beauty and rarity.

THE NATIONALS.

The Greenbackers, Labor Reformers, etc., yclept the "Nationals," met in Convention in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, and after a somewhat stormy session nominated a ticket. Mr. ARMSTRONG and Col. WRIGHT, both of whom had fondly dreamed of gubernatorial honors, were left out in the cold, while SAMUEL R. MASON, a lawyer of Mercer county, carried off the coveted prize. Two of the delegates from this county, Col. SMITH and A. R. BROWN, supported Col. PIOLET, notwithstanding the action of the Greenback Club of Towanda Borough in reading the Colonel out of the Party. Elsewhere we give the proceedings and platform of the Nationald. Below we append a sketch of the ticket:

SAMUEL R. MASON.

was born in Mercer county in 1827; admitted to the bar of the same county in 1852; elected District Attorney on the Democratic ticket in 1853; five years later, without opposition became the Democratic nominee of Mercer county, for Congress, after which he retired from politics and devoted himself to his profession and was not long in acquiring a leading position at the bar; since 1867 has been law partner of Samuel Griffith. In 1872-73 he took ground in favor of a national currency and against the national bank system, and by his energy and wide extended influence acquired the title of "Father of the Greenback party in Western Pennsylvania."

CHRISTOPHER SHEARER,

is a famer residing at Tuckerton, four miles above Reading, on the Reading Railroad, in Berks county. He is about forty-three years of age. The larger part of his life was spent in Reading where he made money as a builder. He put up more houses in Reading than any one whom the oldest inhabitants calls to mind. After an active life at Reading, Mr. Shearer bought a fine farm at Tuckerton and is now known as "the Model farmer" of that section of Berks. He is worth about $80,000, is a thoroughly well-informed man, looks very much like a farmer (with the stoop-shoulder of a hard-working granger), and has recently spent much time in writing upon agriculture and monetary subjects. Politically Mr. Shearer used to be a staunch Republican, but was among the first to oppose the policy of contraction. He was the Greenback candidate for Congress in the Berks district in 1876.

BENJAMIN S. BENTLEY

was born in New York and moved to Susquehanna county, Pa., when a boy. Admitted to the Montrose bar, he became one of its leading members. In 1866 he located at Williamsport to practice his profession, and one year later was appointed President Judge by Governor Geary when Lycoming was a separate district, and at the subsequent election came within a few hundred votes of beating Judge Gamble in the face of a strong Democratic majority. Last year he received the Greenback nomination for Supreme Judge at Williamsport, and in February of this year was defeated for Mayor of Williamsport, polling 948 votes to 983 for Dr. Logan, Democrat, and 824 for Col. Barrows, Republican. Judge Bentley prior to his affiliation with the Greenback party was always a consistent Republican. He presided at a Greenback meeting at Williamsport in 1876 but voted for President Hayes. He is 52 years of age.

JAMES L. WRIGHT

was nominated for State Treasurer by the first Labor-Greenback State Convention held at Harrisburg, September 10, 1877. He is a tailor of Philadelphia, his shop being at 215 South Second Street. He is a ready talker and very earnest in his views, being also specially noted for his solidity. Mr. Wright is fifty-nine years old, and has acted with the workingman, according to his own words, since he was nineteen. He was president of the Anti-Monopoly Convention held in Harrisburg in March, 1876, and temporary chairman of the National Labor Convention held in Pittsburg in April of the same year.

THE American Tract Society distributed 74,000,000 pages of tracts last year.

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, May 10, 1878.

The House held its first session this week on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when two hours were consumed in offering and disposing of motions and resolutions on various subjects. Of these, one was a motion to recommit "an act to provide for the levy and collection of a tax upon vinous, spiritous and malt liquors (better known as the bell-bunch bill) to the committee on vice and immorality, which was not agreed to. As this bill does not stand a ghost of a show of being reached at the present session, the object of the move is difficult of comprehension, unless he desired to tolitusite time and thus prevent the consideration of other bills to which he was opposed.

A resolution was also offered asking the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania in Congress to oppose the immediate repeal of the bankrupt law, which, after some discussion, was indefinitely postponed.

The entire session of the House on Monday evening was devoted to the consideration of the general game and fish bill (which has been before the House at three previous sessions), without completing it, on second reading.

At the morning session of the House on Tuesday pension, revenue and appropriation bills being under consideration, the following among others was passed finally!

An act to provide for the current expenses of the State Board of Agriculture, by appropriating $4,2000 thereto.

A number of other bills, making appropriations for various institutions in different sections of the State, were disposed of at this session, some going through while others were defeated. A disposition is being manifested by the people's representatives to economize in all directions.

An act defining the powers and extending the duties of the Board of Revenue Commissioners was under consideration when the House adjourned on Tuesday morning, and being resumed at the afternoon session the discussion was continued for two hours, when the bill passed third reading and was laid over for final passage.

The Senate was called to order on Tuesday evening, but adjourned without transacting any business.

At the morning session of the Senate on Wednesday, that body concurred in the resolution of the House providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 24th of May. It was feared that the Senate might hold the resolution, or delay passing upon it, in the expectation that the session would necessarily have to be extended to the first of June; but its concurrence in the resolution clinches the question, and it is hoped that both Houses will now set to work and close up the business of the session in as satisfactory a manner as possible.

At the afternoon session of the Senate on Wednesday the Clerk of the House presented the House oil pipe bill. This is the bill which had originated in that body and had passed it by a majority of one vote, as noted in a former letter of this correspondence. Mr. Lamon called for the reading of the bill. After this had been done he raised the point of order that the bill was of a similar character to the Senate bill on the same subject which had been considered and defeated by the Senate during the present session of the Legislature, and that it was not competent nor parliamentary for the Senate to again consider the bill. President Latta decided that the point was well taken. He based this decision on rulings made in the Pennsylvania Senate in 1851 and in 1870, and in precedents afforded by the rules and decisions of Congress and of the British Parliament, the latter running as far back as the year 1600. Jefferson's and other manuals were clear on the subject. Senators Stone, Penlo, Green and Fertig appealed from the decision of the chair. The first three gentlemen making the appeal, with Senators Corbett, Dill and Hawley, spoke in its favor, while Senators Cooper and Herr maintained the decision of the chair. The discussion was continued until the hour of adjournment without coming to a vote.

In the House at the morning session on Wednesday, an act repealing so much of the law of 1874 as fixes the time for closing the soldiers' orphans' schools, was passed finally by a vote of 144 to 1.

An act fixing the salaries of Judges of the several judicial districts of the State, coming up on third reading, occupied the attention of the House during the remainder of the morning and a goodly portion of the afternoon session. The bill as it passed third reading and was laid over for final passage, fixes the salary of the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh judges at $5,000 per annum, the Harrisburg judges at $4,900, and all others at $4,000.

The House bill to enlarge the criminal jurisdiction of justices of the peace and aldermen passed finally and was sent to the Senate. It provides that justices and aldermen may hear and determine the several offenses and misdemeanors mentioned in the 30to, 31st, 44th, 46th, 69th, 72d, 97th, 103d, 108th, 112th, 140th, 148th and 162d sections of the act of 31st of March, 1860, entitled, "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth," and may determine cases by a necessary jury of six.

In the Senate on Thursday morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, the consideration of the appeal from the decision of the chair deciding the point of order against the consideration of the free pipe bill well taken, was resumed. The entire morning session was consumed in the discussion of the point of order. The arguments were made by Mr. Peale, who maintained the appeal and claimed that the decision of the chair was erroneous. Messrs. Hair, Jones, Lawrence and Newmyer sustained the position of the chair, and Messrs. Corbett, Hawley, Ermentrout and Stone favored the appeal. The decision of the chair was then sustained by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Burnett, Bussey, Clarke, Cooper, Crawford, Davies, Dunkel, Engelman, Everhart, Fisher, Gilfillan, Grady, Herr, Hollen, Jones, Keefer, Lamon, Lemon, Lawrence, Meily, Mylin, Newell, Newmyer, Reyburn, Roebuck, Seamans, Smith and Torbert—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Butterfield, Corbett, Detwiler, Dill, Ermentrout, Fertig, Greer, Hayes, Hawley, M'Neill, Peale, Seymour, Stone, Wadhams, Wright and Yerkes—18.

This action finally disposes of the free pipe bill for this session.

At the afternoon session of the Senate on Wednesday the bill which had previously passed the House, entitled, "an act to ascertain and appoint the fees to be received by the sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, clerks of the several courts, registers of wills, and recorder of deeds of this Commonwealth, except counties containing more than 120,000 inhabitants," was passed finally. This bill, in which the people of Bradford county have been taking considerable interest, has had rather a rough time in the Senate, and had it not been for the watchful care and able, earnest advocacy of it by Senator Davies, would not have been passed by that body. When it came over from the House he had it referred to the general judicary committee, of which he is a member, and the bill was promptly reported affirmatively the next day. When it came up on final passage yesterday, Senator D. addressed the Senate in its favor, as he did when it was on second reading, and at the conclusion of his remaaks, which were forcible and to the point, the bill was passed finally by the constitutional majority, 26 votes.

In the House, during the different stages of progress of the bill, Speaker Myer rendered most efficient service in pushing it forward, and when the vote on the final passage was taken there, his influence in securing the necessary constitutional majority was known and felt. For the enactment of this law, which is now in the hands of the Governor, by whom it will no doubt be signed, the people of Bradford county, as well as the State at large, are perhaps more indebted to Speaker Myer and Senator Davies than to any other two men in the Legislature.

A number of opposition bills were considered in the House during the morning and afternoon sessions on Thursday, while several of a local character were also acted upon, but none of them were of special interest to the readers of the REPORTER.

In the House this morning, House bill making an appropriation of $100,000 to the Normal schools of the State passed finally.

Also, House bill extending a local dog law for certain counties to all the counties of the State. This bill provides for the registering of all dogs, which makes them personal property, the stealing of which is made larceny.

A number of other bills were passed second readidg, when, pending consideration of House bill on second reading for the relief of J. M. Moorhead, the Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

The sessions of the House to-day (morning and afternoon) were principally consumed in considering on second reading the anti-discrimination bill. There was very little more than a quorum present at any time during the day, and toward 4 o'clock, p. m., the hour of adjournment, the number of members in attendance was still less. When the debate finally closed the bill passed second reading by a majority of 2 votes, but on the question, "shall the bill be transcribed for third reading?" the yeas and nays were called, which is a very unusual thing, and it was decided in the negative by one vote, three friends of the bill having left the House just after the former vote. It is understood that no motion will be made to reconsider the vote, and that to-day's proceedings will end the struggle, which has caused much feeling on this bill.

Republicans and Democrats hereabouts express themselves as in no manner alarmed, but rather pleased, at the result of the labors of the new party at its convention in Philadelphia on Wednesday. The nominations are generally conceded to be weak, and finally disposes of any anxiety respecting the part which this new organization will play in the coming campaign. CUSSEWAGO.

ABOUT KANSAS.

EDITOR REPORTER: Kansas at present is not a desirable place for mechanics and laboring men in quest of employment. I found the hotels and boarding houses filled with this class of people waiting for something to "turn up." On my route from Springfield, Ill., to Topeka, I made the acquaintance of a party of six or eight mechanics—middle-aged married men, whose hopes and impulses were quickened and intensified with that not entirely innocent malady, the "Western fever." Their destination was Great Bend, a point very near the center of Kansas. They expected to work there until fall and then send for their families. I left the cars at Topeka, and as the train moved from the station with this happy party, from the bottom of my heart I expressed to them my strongest wishes that their great expectations would be more than realized. With all the artlessness of children, they had confided to me their plans; had talked to me by the hour of their families, going into tiresome details of the precocity of some of their children, their courtships and marriages; had shown me photographs of members of their own family, and finally had exacted promises from me, that if in the coming years I should visit "their town," I would stop and renew the acquaintance we had already formed. My heart had warmed wonderfully towards these honest-hearted, confiding men. About ten days afterwards I found them returning, utterly disheartened, to Kansas City, Mo. They had been unable to find any employment. I saw scores of idle young men who looked as if they had made but their first venture from home, and a set of more homesick youngsters I never saw. The larger portion of them seemed to be on short allowance; even those who had money enough left to return home were ashamed to do so. Such parties, of course, send back discouraging reports of the "West."

I narrate the above incidents not because I feel that they will be more readable than other matters, but I refer to them as a warning to our hard-working citizens against abandoning situations in the East at even very moderate wages with the aim of bettering their condition by going West. The truth is, the labor supply greatly exceeds the demands.

Kansas needs farmers. The State needs men with some means at their command to "go up and possess the land." Sixty thousand settlers, it is estimated, have already taken up their homes in Kansas the present year. The greatest influx is through Kansas City. To see the wonderful tide of immigration makes one feel as if the whole nation were in motion. As you advance into the interior you encounter an almost endless line of emigrant wagons. Towards evening they "camp" for the night, their horses and cattle either "corralled" or fastened with lariats; the children frolicking on the grass while their elders are busily preparing the evening mail. And yet, this semi-aboriginal life has an almost irresistible fascination about it. As a fellow-traveller expressed it, "it is but the linked sweetness of a picnic long drawn out."

It may seem incredible, but I saw numbers "footing it,"—not "tramps," either. They had heavily-loaded haversacks with them, and were plodding their way Westward. One evening I was sitting cozily in a railroad restaurant; a pitiless rain, accompanied with a merciless wind, was raging without, and the darkness was impenetrable. A modest rap brought one of the clerks to the door; upon opening it he was confronted by two of these footmen drenched to the skin. One of them inquired the distance to some point west; he was told it was over 70 miles. "Are you going there on foot?" the clerk asked. "Yes," he replied; "we are going out to 'homestead' some land. Now, boss," he continued, "can't you let us have some empty boxes to sleep in to-night?" They got the accommodations they asked for and were grateful. Such men, of course, will hew out a living under circumstances that would appal ordinary mortals—and I do not believe their example will be largely followed.

I intended that my letter in your paper of last week should conclude my correspondence at present, but as yourself, as well as large numbers of the readers of your paper, seem solicitous for me to continue my letters, I will try from time to time to furnish you with other articles.

I. N. EVANS.

MR. EDITOR: Your correspondent under the head of "Compromise" still adheres to his original proposition: that butter and oleomargarine are of the same material. This we are willing to concede, and although there is a close resemblance in appearance, this is a case where appearances are wonderfully deceptive; and how any one having any appreciation of the delicacy of really fine butter can substitute such an article, is more than I can conceive. I once tasted it entirely unprejudiced—in fact, supposed it to be a very fine article of butter—and such a taste I never experienced before and never hope to again.

I agree entirely with your correspondent's views in regard to adulterations of food. The coloring of butter and cheese is a useless and expensive practice—not for the purpose of deceiving any one generally, but to produce an article of a particular style to suit the fancy of customers. Cheese uncolored is about the shade of milk, and never yellow like butter. The amount paid annually by the cheese manufacturers of this country for coloring material amounts to thousands of dollars, and the question has often been discussed in the American Dairyman's Association how the public taste and demand in this respect could be corrected and this useless expense avoided, but the problem is still unsolved, and so long as the demand is for colored cheese so long producers will have to conform to the practice.

The article used is universally Annato, or its extracts in some form, and when unadulterated is entirely harmless, neither injuring or improving the quality of butter or cheese. I think the practice of coloring butter is not very general, tho' it exists to some extent in our county, else Wells & Richardson would not have an agency at Towanda for selling their coloring material. It is undoubtedly the poorer class of butter-makers that use it.

I will close this article by giving the best recipe I know of for good colored butter at all seasons of the year: Good grade or thoroughbred Alderney cows (sometimes called Jerseys): good pasture and pure water for summer; nice, sweet, early-cut hay, with grain and roots for winter; some arrangement for separating the cream from the milk quickly (we prefer the Cooley submerged system); the utmost care and neatness in churning, working, &c., and if properly handled you will invariably have at all seasons of the year a good colored, fine flavored butter that wealthy people of the cities will be glad to purchase for their tables at from 50 cents a pound upwards, even in these hard times. So says

TWEEDLE-DEE.

CHAS. E. WHITE, a self-constituted delegate to the county Greenback Convention, now issues a call for a Prohibition Convention. How many parties do SMITH, WHITE & Co. propose to run, anyway?

MRS. JOHN MORRISSEY was a most pious and devoted wife.

THE COUNTY FEE BILL.

Speech of Senator Davies in the Pennsylvania Senate.

Mr. DAVIES, Mr. President, if it were possible to keep the Senate in sufficiently good humor to pass House bill No. 94, on second reading, I would call that bill up. It is entitled An act to ascertain and appoint the fees to be received by the sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, clerks of the several courts, registers of wills and recorder of deeds of this commonwealth, except counties containing more than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

I trust the Senate will pass this bill to third reading to-day. I desire to say a few words in its favor. This bill, so far as my section of the country is concerned, is demanded with almost a unanimous voice. It does not apply to the present officials. In the last section of the bill you will find a proviso, that it shall not apply to any officials now in office. It is a bill intended to bring officials to somewhat the same condition and position that all other people have been compelled to bring themselves to. Almost all classes of the community, the laboring man, the professional man, all have been compelled, not only to reduce their fees, but to work on, trusting to the future for their pay. And this bill in part restores the fee bill as it was before the act of 1868, though not entirely. It is a little improvement in favor of the officers over the old fee bill. It reduces the fees to the decimal system. Under the old system we had twelve and a half cents and eighteen and three quarter cents and thirty-seven and a half cents. Under this act, where it was twelve and a-half cents, it is now either ten or fifteen; where it was eighteen and three-quarters, it is either fifteen or twenty; where it was thirty-seven and a-half, it is either thirty-five or forty cents, thus reducing it to the decimal system. In my county every convention of either of the great political parties that has convened within the last two years have passed resolutions unanimously requesting that something of this character shall be passed by the Legislature.

The convention of the Republican party which convened two years ago passed such resolutions unanimously. Again they reiterated the same sentiment in the convention which met last fall. This bill passed the House last session almost unanimously up to third reading. It passed again this year, finally, and received a very large vote. Now, in my section of the country, there is a real necessity for a relief. As the fee bill now stands it is oppressive in some particulars. Let me call attention to the clause commencing at the eighteenth line—"Traveling expenses on each writ for each mile necessarily travelled, mileage to be charged only on one writ, where there are two or more in the sheriff's hands at the same time in favor of same plaintiff and against same defendant four cents.

Now, that alone takes out an exceedingly oppressive provision in the law of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, so far as my county is concerned. For instance, when they commence issuing their executions against a defendant, they are generally multiplied within the same day, and sometimes the same hour to a large extent, and frequently the same plaintiff will have a number of writs against the defendant at the same time. He may live thirty miles from the court house to travel. The sheriff is entitled to mileage upon each one of those writs issued by the plaintiff against the same defendant. That makes the fee bill oppressive, and oppressive to an alarming extent. So that creditors and defendants suffer thereby. Now, this proposes, where a plaintiff issues at the same time a number of writs, that the sheriff shall not draw mileage on but one of the writs; if other parties than the same plaintiff issues writs upon the same defendant, the sheriff draws mileage upon those writs under this bill. Now I claim that that is just. The intention and spirit of the law is that sheriffs shall travel for so many cents per mile. It was never intended that he should draw thirty cents per mile for traveling, and the old fee bill permits him to do so, and that frequently.

I can give other reasons for the passage of this bill. It is demanded in my section of the country, and it is in other sections of the country, and there is no measure before the Senate this winter to which the public attention is so universally attracted as this measure, and whenever those of us, who are here representing the county, return home we are confronted by the question, "What are you doing with the fee bill?" They say, "We are officers that are growing rich and opulent under the present system, while all the rest of us are compelled to come down to hard pan; and we ask you that they shall be compelled to come down to hard pan a little the same as the rest of the community." It was provided that this shall not affect any person now in office. If the men who are opposing this do not want these offices, with the reduced fees they need not take them; others as good as they will accept these offices under the fee bill, as proposed in this community, and will improve their circumstances thereby.

I do not desire to take up the time of the Senate in discussing the necessity of the law. It reduces fees about thirty per cent. from what the act of 1868 has fixed it, and the applicants for the various positions will not be diminished. You will have the same number of efficient persons ambitious to serve the public, as under the law of 1868, and you will materially lighten the heavy burden now carried by the general public.

* * * Mr. President, I trust that Senators will give a careful consideration to this bill before casting their votes. I am satisfied, Mr. President, that if we reflect the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people. I will without fear of contradiction say so of the districts I have the honor to represent, that this bill will be passed. And that sentiment is not a weak sentiment. They have a strong and deep conviction that the act of 1868—that this modifies and changes—is oppressive in some of its features. These officers have acted from 1820 odd to 1868 or about that period of time under a fee bill giving them less emoluments than the bill before us does, and when this fee bill is attempted to be passed reducing it from what it was placed at a period of time when everything was in a far different state than now, there is a hesitation and bloting on the part of some. I find on a careful consideration of the vote cast when this bill was on third reading, that a large proportion of the votes cast against it came from my side of the chamber, and a large proportion of them came from Senators not affected by the bill. If I have counted correctly, out of the ten votes cast against it, eight are Republicans and six of them are not affected by this bill. I ask Senators on my side of the chamber, in this year when we are about to enter into a political struggle that will decide for years the political complexion of the State, when we are charged unjustly, as I have always claimed, and as I believe, but nevertheless charged with departing from the will and wishes of the masses at times, can we at this day, when we are approaching the important political crisis, when here is a bill directly affecting the masses of the people—and when, as I claim, a large proportion of them feel that the law, as it now stands, is oppressive, and oppressive to an extreme degree, when many a man has been sold out, and his little home gone, and he finds, instead of paying his debts, it has gone to swell the emoluments of an officer, who makes himself rich in a few years, and this bill comes before this Senate, a Republican Senate, asking for relief, and asking us to reduce and cut down these fees by which officers become rich suddenly, lopping off its oppressive features, but still leaving it a fair bill. They do not become rich in my county and in my district from taking illegal fees; they become rich from taking that which the law gives them, and nobody will blame the officer for that; the remedy is here. Has anybody pointed out a single section, or a single item that is unjust in his bill that is now before us? I have not heard it yet. So far as its friends are concerned they have been willing to accept suggestions and amendments; none have been suggested in the vital portions of this bill.

Now, of course I only speak for my own district. I do ask Senators upon my side of the chamber to examine this bill carefully and see if it is not right, and see if it does not remove an evil, and if it does remove an evil, then we should cast our vote for it. I am giving my judgment, not with the intention of influencing other Senators; they must act upon their own responsibility; but in my view of the case it is a political necessity, so far as my district is concerned, that this bill should be passed, and when I find the minority in this chamber arraying themselves almost unanimously in favor of it, I ask my side of the chamber if they can afford to defeat this bill?

New Advertisements.

REPOR