Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, June 13, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR:
GENERAL HENRY M. HOYT,
Of Luzerne.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
HON. CHARLES W. STONE,
Of Warren.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,
Of Philadelphia.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:
JUDGE JAMES P. STERRETT,
Of Allegheny.

ON our outside will be found an interesting account given by a special correspondent of the *New York Times* of a visit to the farm of Hon. SIMON CAMERON, with some of the personal remembrances and reminescences of the venerable and distinguished Senator. Not many of our readers probably are aware, that after a long and buisy life of usefulness, Gen. CAMEERN has purchased a farm of several hundred acres in Donegal township, Lancaster county, two or three miles west of Marietta, formerly occupied by his grandfather, to the improvement and cultivation of which he is devoting much of his time. Those who have known him only as an active and zealous partizan leader, and supposed that politics was as necessary to him as the very air he breathed, will be surprised to learn that except the great interest he feels in passing political events, and the welfare and success of the Republican party, he has completely and successfully absolved himself from all political movements, and gives his whole time and attention to the details and management of a large farm. So far from having ever been absorbed in politics, his natural inclination is towards business, and agricultural employments have always been his especial pleasure.

Few men living have been so successful in every respect, as Gen. CAMERON. Commencing life as an indentured printer's apprentice, he has by his economy, industry and sagacity acquired a competency, has filled some of the most exalted and honorable stations in the land, and today, probably command a larger circle of devoted friends than any other man in the Union. This exalted station, and these devoted friends are not the result of circumstances, but all the legitimate fruits of a life of unselfihness, of kindness, of probity and patriotic impulse. Naturally, the tongue of malice and envy has assailed him, but the slanders have one by one been dissapated by time, and his traducers have gone to unhonored graves, while the lustre and honor of his life have increased with his years, until now all his associates in public life, delight to do him honor, and to bear testimony to their high appreciation of his public services and his character as a man.

Gen. CAMERON owes it to himself and to the truth of history, to bequeath to coming generations his personal recollections of the stirring times through which he has passed, and in which he has been a conspicuous character. Such a legacy would necessarily contain much valuable history connected with the politics of the State for the last half century, as well as with the important matters of State polity which have undergone discussion and settlement within that period. The true history of the early days of the Rebellion, can hardly be accurately written without the information now only to be furnished by the man who was then Secretary of War, and who was in the confidence and counsels of LINCLON, and afterwards of STANTON. Probably Gen. CAMERON knows more of the inside history of the early military movements, than any man living, and if these secrets die with him, the loss to the truth of history will be incalculable.

SPEAKER MYER was the recipient of some elegant and costly presents at the close of the late session of the legislature. The members of the House, without distinction of party, united in presenting him with a handsome and ornamental silver tea set and costly server. He was also presented with a silver ice pitcher and goblets and a massive ivory gavel with solid gold bands. Such tokens of appreciation and regard are not only gratifying to Mr. MYER, but highly complimentary to his intelligent constituency.

MAYOR POWDERLY, of Scranton, who was a delegate to the Philadelphia Greenback Convention, writes us quite a lengthy communication, in which he distinctly and unqualifiedly contradicts the charges made by Col. SMITH against ED GUINAN, one of the delegates from this county, to the effect that Mr. G. said on the floor of the convention, in a most excited manner, that if certain things were not done "blood would flow there." Major P. says no such language was made use of by any one.

PARTISAN movements appear to be settling into the old grooves. Labor Reform seems to have frightened the Democrats away from free trade, and to have consolidated the Republicans for protection. Currency mania is fizzling out before the approach of resumption and the financial compromise at Washington. In view of the immense importance of the political tone of the next Congress, the side issues and new parties are fading away.

THE National Republican committee's address to the country which we published recently, is a calm, dignified, earnest statement of the real character of the Democratic plot. It is an appeal from the the revolutionists of the House to the patriots of the country. It calls upon all friends of law and order, stable government, and public peace to stand together against this assault on the foundations of public security and confidence, and there will be an approving response from all right-minded men without distinction of party.

The Republicans have done their duty as far as the battle has gone. They freely and unhesitatingly offered to join in any investigation which meant full and fair scrutiny, and not revolution. When this offer was rejected and it was thus clearly proved that the pretended investigation was only the cloak for something beyond, then the Republicans rightly and firmly resisted this advance toward public anarchy. And now, with the consummation of the first act in the revolutionary drama, they ask all patriotic citizens to unite with them in saving the country from its deeper and darker designs.

The great body of upright and independent men who have a stake in public order and confidence, and who desire an end of the mischievous agitation and contention which have retarded the restoration of prosperity—all the business interests of the country will respond to the spirst of the Republican address. They want to feel that they have a government. They want the assurance of protection against disorder and anarchy. And with the inevitable condemnation of all thinking men falling upon this renewed agitation, it is as much a political blunder as it is a public crime.

A NEW mammoth cave has been discovered in Wyoming Territory. A fortnight ago a dozen herders placed a windlas near the mouth of the cavern on the Table Mountain, and a man went down with a lantern, clinging to a rope and spinning round a dozen times before he reached the bottom. There was a sheer descent of eighty-two feet to the bottom, where a passage 100 feet long led to subterranean chambers and vaults of enormous dimensions. The ceiling was fully sixty feet from the floor, and was studded with countless stalactites of all sizes, from a few inches to fifteen in length. The floor was covered with cones and stalagmites, like inverted icicles. In many places the stalactites were joined together, having the appearance of huge hour-glasses, and forming a number of pillars from floor to ceiling, adding to the grandeur of the scene.

THE Rev. Dr. EDWARDS, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* has in the last number of his paper a ringing editorial on the POTTER investigation, in which he offers this advice to Methodists: "Pray for the republic—but let no voter go to his knees until he has promised God that he will go to the polls this fall and do his duty there. Let every pastor speak out! A church of sixteen hundred thousand members has power with God, and our eleven thousand pastors will serve as an army—each a general. We suggest no party lines, but be sure to preach, pray, vote, and if necessary fight for the republic. Traitors shall not take the helm!" This is not very interesting reading for peace-at-any-price DILL, so he may skip it until after the election.

THE present Congress has done one act for which it will receive the hearty thanks of the whole country. On Wednesday last, by the aid of eighteen Democrats who voted with the Republicans, the infamous WOOD Tariff bill was defeated. Now if the the wicked attempt to unsettle the business of the country and perhaps incite another civil war, which the Democracy are engineering under the guise of investigating the alleged frauds in the last Presidential election, could be treated to the same fate, the forty-fifth Congress might yet make a record on which the people could look with some degree of satisfaction.

ALTHOUGH there are an unusually large number of candidates for the Republican nomination for Sheriff, the canvass is being conducted in a most orderly and quiet manner. The following gentlemen have been mentioned, and it is safe to say any one of them would be acceptable to the party and be able to poll the entire Republican vote.

George B. Davison, Troy Boro.; Philander Burns, Burlington; Peter Dean, South Creek; H. N. Fish, Troy township; W. T. Horton, Terry; Abel Manley, Troy township; Keleon Packard, Canton; John F. Satterlee, Monroe Boro.; V. Saxton, Granville; Edward Walker, Towanda Boro.

From present indications there will be a fair fight for the prize, without any interference by the so-called wire pullers.

IN the present stagnant condition of business in this country and throughout the world, there is some comfort to be derived from the reflection that times have been worse with us than they are now. In 1843 cotton sold at four cents per pound and pork at four dollars per barrel. In New York lots that brought thirty-five dollars per front foot in 1836, in 1843 sold for only three dollars and fifty cents No real relief after the panic of 1837 came before 1848, or eleven years after the first trouble. Our panic began in 1873; a change is now at least within reasonable calculation, and a moderate revival is rationally hoped for.

A YOUNG lady in Cincinnati, about to be married recently, displayed her good sense under trying circumstances, and at the same time gave her lover a lesson which should serve through life. After she had promised to become his wife she discovered to her sorrow that the young man was addicted to the flowing bowl. She then told him she would not marry him unless he reformed. He promised, and she fixed a period of probation. He broke his promise, but of that she was ignorant. The wedding day came, and the couple stood up to be made one flesh. One moment more and the fateful words would have been spoken. Just then the young lady's nostrils were assailed by the fumes of whiskey, from the breath of the man at her side. Here was a dilemma. But with a promptness which reflects credit on the young lady's energy of mind, her decision was made; the struggle between love and duty to self was fought and decided. When the question was asked, do you take this man to be your lawful wedded husband, the would-be husband and those assembled were astounded to hear a faint but distinct "No." The question was repeated, and this time the reply came clear and decisive "No." Strengthened in her determination by the lapse of a moment, the girl turned to the man at her side, told him he had been drinking, that he had broken his word, and that a man who would break so solemn a promise was not to be relied on, and she declined to trust her future to his keeping. Here is an example for young women to imitate. With such a purpose, so sturdily adhered to, animating the fair sex, then would be fewer besotted husbands and miserable, rum-cursed homes.

IT has been often said that the price of provisions is lower now than for many years. Family flour is selling at less than at any time since 1859; mess beef is at the prices of fourteen years ago; butter, cheese and eggs are lower than since 1844; wheat at a figure that has been touched once or twice since 1852; oats the same as they were in 1843, lard, 7 cents, a lower figure than quoted, for a quarter of a century; hams, 8 cents, which was the rate in 1863; mess pork, $9 75, which was paid for that article a generation ago; raw sugar, 7⅜ cents, an eight less than in 1860, and New Orleans molasses, less than at any time within a quarter of a century. This comparison might be extended to all the necessaries of life, but these will serve to show that the cost of food has never been so low in this generation.

OUR cotton exports to China doubled in 1875, trebled in 1876, gained another third last year, and are still gaining there and elsewhere. One cause is their superiority; anothe is the fact that transportation from Liverpool occupies five times the term from the Atlantic seaboard via San Francisco. The same principle hold in regards to South America, and must enable us soon, now that industry is guaranteed by Congressional action and by financial changes, to send our rails and iron of every kind into a country that is rapidly building railroads north, east and west, and across the whole area. We have been gaining in that market steadily and rapidly of late, and have the ability to get and hold it.

MR. WOOD finds consolation in his defeat by declaring that he will revive his bill at the December session of Congress and pass it. He thinks the Democrats voted against it through fear of its effect on approaching elections. When they are free from dread of popular disaproval they will vote for it. This is not at all improbable. The party has been held back from several other mischievous acts of legislation by the same fear. The people realize this fact and will vote accordingly next Fall.

THE grave of Sanator MORTON, of Indiana, was richly decorated with flowers on the 30th ult. At the head of his grave was an arch covered with evergreens and supporting baskets of flowers and ferns. At the base of the arch was a broken colume of immortells. At the foot of the grave was a great vase of flowers, and resting upon the mound was a pillow of white roses and syringas.—Then came a wreath of arbor vitæ trimmed with roses and syringas, and a basket of flowers covered the foot of the mound.

THE Greenback Club had another stormy session on Friday evening, the result of which was that Col. SMITH and a number of his followers, "shook the dust off their feet," and withdrew from the organization.

***On dit* that a new Greenback Club has been organized with Col. SMITH as "Captain." No shoemakers need apply. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam* is the Colonel's motto.**

DR. J. V. SMITH of Tunkhannock, announces himself as a candidate for the "nominal honor" of the democratic nomination for Congress the coming fall.

THE course of Senator DAVIES and Representative FOSTER is highly commended by the *Northern Tier Gazette*. Bro. HOOKER'S head is level.

THE venerable journalist, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, who has been suffering from an injury for some time past, is slowly recovering.

THE President has appointed Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT Governor of Arizona Territory.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has for years been considered legitimate game for unfriendly criticism. The session just closed was no exception to the general rule. While we believe the members did not dispatch business with as much economy of time as might have been practiced, it is to be regretted that the fault-finding is not always tempered by a spirit of justice and mature reflection; that the public are prone to overlook the good accomplished in their zeal to hold the Legislature up to ridicule and derision. The Norristown *Herald* very justly remarks:

The Legislature passed several judicious bills, and showed, on the whole, a fair appreciation of the necessities of the times. One of these bills is an act providing that any officer, director, receiver, manager, employe, agent, attorney, broker, or member of any bank or other corporation who shall fraudulently take or convert to his own use any of the money or other property of such bank or company shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and an imprisonment not exceeding six years. This act would seem to apply whether the bank or corporation eventually lost anything by the embezzlement or not, and the prosecution can be brought at any time within four years after the offense is committed. The alarming frequency of such defalcations on the part of trusted officials is a sufficient reason for the law, and it is perhaps to be regretted that the bill defines the offense as a misdemeanor. This leaves the door open for a settlement when the criminal has wealthy and influential friends. Had it been declared a felony no such settlements could be made, and the kid-gloved swindlers would have to take their chances with the thieves in fustian.

Another important and salutary bill is the one amending the militia law. It has been drawn with an eye to increased economy and efficiency and retires a large number of the higher officers, thus concentrating the authority which has been too widely distributed. The number of regiments and companies is reduced, and some of the less efficient will be weeded out. The necessity for a reorganization of the militia was shown clearly enough last summer. No one pretends to believe that the national guardsmen who failed to cope with the mob at Pittsburg and Reading were deficient in courage, or lacked the raw material of good soldiers, while the small force of regular troops needed to restore order in both cities shows that the militia were not overwhelmed by numbers. It was rather lack of discipline, with a want of confidence in their officers and in each other that rendered them inefficient. If these defects are corrected the reduction in numerical force will not prevent an increase in effective strength.

Another salutary act is to punish the rehypothecation of stocks, bonds or other securities pledged for money lent and borrowed, a form of dishonesty only developed and explained within a recent period.

In the same category may be mentioned the act requiring collectors of special taxes to give bond the act permitting suruiving partners to testify to matters having occurred between the surviving partners and adverse party on the record, the act to provide for the bringing of actions against married women in certain cases where they are living apart from their husbands, and the act to provide for the arrest and punishment of persons carrying dangerous substances upon the public conveyances; all of which are peactical and suggested by the necessities of the day.

Hereafter the Legislature meets biennially. The new constitution providing for annual sessions until the year 1878 inclusive, the object being to have all the general laws passed which became necessary under the provisions of that instrument. These have now nearly all been placed on the statute books. No adjourned annual sessions can hereafter be held, and if any necessity exists for an extra session at any time, it must be convened by proclamation of the Governor, who must state the objects for which they are convened, and they will be compelled to confine themselves strictly to the business thus indicated.

While the average democratic editor and demagogues of all the schools are charging the "hard times" upon the Republican party, it is refreshing to note that some intelligent democrats dare express the truth in regard to the matter. Congressman **Hewitt** says truthfully:

"We are marching steadily back to prosperity; we are to-day on hardpan; and I was astonished to hear the gentlemen from Ohio and Pennsylvania (Ewing and Kelley) propound the doctrines they laid down to-day. They seem to think that the distress of the country, that the shrinkage of value, is something local. Let me tell those gentlemen that it exists all over the civilized globe. In Great Britan, where specie payment exists, there has been the same shrinkage of values. In France, where they have resumed specie payment under a scheme which has received the unqualified approbation of those gentlemen, the people are in great commercial distress. In Germany, where they have never departed from a sound system of currency, they are equally in distress. It is not local, but universal. It is the creation from a speculative era, and there is no remedy (when you have had an era of speculation) but through shrinkage, and much tribulation and liquidation to get back to the point where you can begin again on a foundation of solid and real values, and of honest and true money."

Col. **Allen McKean**, chairman of the County Committee of the National Greenback and Labor Party of Bradford county, has issued his call for a meeting of the committee at the Court House in this place on Tuesday afternoon, June 25. The following gentlemen have been named as said committee:

Levi Westfall,
T. D. Wolcutt.
E. W. Decker,
John Sterigere,
H. W. McCraney,
Martin Rockwell,
D. W. White,
J. H. Calkins,
G. H. Kendall,
A. M. Mott,
G. W. Elliott,
M. L. Wooster,
J. W. Woodburn,
William Patterson,
S. L. Lockwood,
William Chamberlin,

STATE NEWS.

A **Spider-like** insect is damaging the wheat in Crawford county.

R. R. **Cary**, of Niven Susquehana County, committed suicide last week. No special cause for the rash act is assigned

Porter Marcy, one of the most prominent citizens of Wyoming County and an active granger, died a few days since.

Triton Hose Company of Tunhannock will march from that place to the Wyoming Centennial. They expect to be two days on the road.

Major Bardwell P. M. who is the prince of good fellows, and deservedly papular in Wyoming county, has the best croquet grounds in Tunhannock.

Chief of Police Kishpaugh, of Tunhannock has been awarded the $500 reward offer for the capture of Bullard, the absconding member of the Legislature last winter.

Mr. James Douglas a member of the Presbyterian church of Carbondale, is in his one hundredth year, he is smart and active and reads without the aid of glasses. He bids fair to make a centenarian.

Arrangements have been made for reducing fares on all the railroads lines leading into the Wyoming Valley on the occasion of the Wyoming Centennial Celebration. Two cents a mile only will be charged.

A mam named Hugh Cole, about 55 years of age, living at Hawley, Wayne county, attempted suicide last week by shooting himself in the head with a revolver and then drawing a knife across his throat. At last accounts he showed signs of recovery.

Hon. Daniel Sheffer is still living at York Springs, Adams county, and although in his ninety-fifth year is remarkably vigorous. He was elected a member of congress in the district composed of Adams and Franklin counties in 1836, and is probably the oldest ex-congressman living.

The following gentlemen have announced themselves as candidates in Wyoming county, subject to the decision of the Raepublican county convention. Prothonotary—Maj J. C. Kentner, W. H. Bushnell and O. E. Reynolds. Sheriff O. B. Sharp. Register and Recorder, B. H. Sook. Representative H. P. Halstead.

An eccentric man named John Claxon, who came from England in 1856, and settled in Pike county, five miles from Milford, died recently, at the age of 67. By his direction there was no funeral and no undertaker. The coffin was a rude pine box, without any trimmings. His wife screwed down the lid after the remains had been viewed for the last time. The body was carried in a spring wagon by one of the neighbors.

Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, rendered a decision the other day which is of considerable interest to farmers everywhere. He decided that supervisers are by law compelled to assess the usual road taxes immediately upon entering upon their duties, and that the books in which the assessments are made shall be open to the inspection of the taxpayers and that every man who chooses to do so may work out his road tax in case the assessed party chosses to pay it in labor.

It has been ascertained that five of the Republican and Democratic candidates for State officers have been school teachers. General Henery M. Hoyt, the Republican cadidate for Governor, taught school at Memphis, Tenn., several years; Hon. Andrew H. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor taught school some time in Frederick City, Md., Hon Chas. W. Stone taught school in Massachusetts, afterwards taught school and was Superintendent of schools of Warren county, Pa., Hon. John Fertig, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor taught school several years in the Western part of this State, and Hon. James P. Sterrett, Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, was for a time Principal of the preparatory department of Jefferson College.

KILLED IN A MINE.

Over Two Hundred Lives Lost.

London, June 7.—A fearful explosion occured to-day in Evans Wood Pit Colliery, at Haydock, six miles south of Nigam. The number of men in the pit at the time is variously estimated at from 200 to 250. Many of them have been brought up badly injured.

Later intelligence is to the effect that the explosion shook the earth for miles around. The first explorer descended the shaft five minutes after the explosion and others followed. Ten men wore rescued alive and were sent to the surface, when one died almost immediately and the others suffered much from after-damp. Eight other men are alive and have taken refuge in a working of the mine. Two hundred and thirty men are dead. The explorers state that they found bodies decapitated, reduced to shapeless masses and some of them blown to pieces. It is expected that the corpses will be brought up by midnight. A large crowd of men women and children surrounded the mouth of the pit. The cause of the explosion is unknown, as blasting with naked lights is prohibited.

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Philadelphia, June 9.—The bodies of Mrs. Geislach and two children, aged nine and eleven, were found yesterday by the neighbors, who not having seen the family for several days, suspected something wrong, and broke into the house. It is believed the woman first chloroformed her children. Mr. Geislach, who has been long out of employment, wrote a letter to a minister, telling a tale of distress and threatening to commit suicide, and as he is missing, it is supposed he has done so.

The loss sustained by farmers and others by having their sheep attacked by dogs, to say nothing of the danger from hydrophobia, has led to the enactment of various laws imposing restrictions on the owners of these animals. The last Legislature passed a law making all dogs personal propeaty, the provisions of which are thus condensed by one of our exchange papers:

"For whateve damage dogs may do their owners shall be liable, even for the costs and attorneys' fees, if the suits be taken to court. An annual tax of fifty cents on male and one dollar on female dogs will be levied, which will be kept in a separate account by the county treasurer from which owners of sheep shall be compensated when dogs deplete their droves, provided that the owners of the dogs cannot be ascertained. If discovered, the latter must make good the loss. Assessors are required to take an account of dogs in their districts, with the names of the owners. If at the end of the year the amount of money in the hands of the county treasurer from this source exceeds a given sum, the surplus is to be divided among the school districts. The adoption of this law is made optional in counties. A ballot shall be taken not oftener than once in two years, upon its acceptance or rejection, and it will remain with the voters to pronounce upon the merits of the measure."

Miss Emma Bartlett, a well known diminutive and somewhat eccentric woman dealer in saddles and bridles, in New York, died Thursday. She started many years ago on a dollar and seventy five cents, and amassed a fortune, employing a hundred men.

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

THROUGH THE WEST.

Kansas City, Missouri, to Hutchinson, Kansas.

From our Special Correspondent.

Kansas City, Mo., is situated at the junction of the Kan and Missouri rivers, and is in a very hilly and uneven location. It is a city of about 45,000 population, and is destined to become one of the great cities of the West. At this point all the large Western expeditions are fitted out, and it is a feeder to all the country west of here. In 1856 it only had 700 inhabitants; in 1866 it had 5,000, and has been rapidly increasing ever since. Ten railroads now centre here, and one more is building which will be extended to this place in a few months. It has a large and very handsome Union Depot, at which the trains from all the roads stop, and which was built at a cost of $220,000, and is said to be the finest depot in the world with the exception of the Grand Depot in New York. There are a great many fine churches, and about 20 school-houses. It has water and gas works, and a very fine Opera House, which seats 1,800 persons; a new U. S. Custom House is in progress of erection, for which the Government has appropriated $250,000. There is a large and extensive business done in buying and selling cattle and hogs, and several large packing houses, one of which, that of Plankington & Armour's, has a capacity of 3,500 hogs and 1,100 beeves a day.

Leaving the city, we go to the Union Depot and take the cars of the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The country west of Kansas City to Topeka is rolling, is good land and in fine condition. The first town of any size is Lawrence. This is a lively town of 5,000 population, and situated on the banks of the Kan river; this river provides a good water power, and there is a number of mills along its banks; the buildings are mostly brick or stone. We now come to Topeka. This place is situated on the top of an elevated plot of greund; the streets are wide and descend each way from the centre of the town; it has a population of about 10,000 and some nice buildings and business places. The Capitol building is of white stone, built some after the plan of the Capitol at Washington. It is quite a lively place, and there seems to be a gaod deal of business done there. Leaving Topeka it was not long before we came across coal mines, and with the familiar names of Barclay, Carbondale, Scranton, Plymouth and Reading given to the stations in succession. This coal region is about 20 miles wide, and is largely populated by Pennsylvania miners. The coal is bituminous, and the vein is only 18 inches thick. It is harder than the Barclay coal, and almost entirely free from slate. The openings are perpendicular, and the hoisting is done by horse-power. There was only one or two places where an engine was used for this purpose.

A little farther on and we reach Cottonwood, which is the county seat of Chase county and where there are large and valuable stone quarries. Next comes Florence, which is situated on a level plain and in the midst of a splendid farming country. Soon Newton is reached. This is the county seat of Harvy county, and has a population of about 1,700, and the first building was erected in 1871. We took considerable pains to investigate at this point the lands located around this place, together with materials, &c., and will give the result for the benefit of our farmer friends. The farms in this section are nearly level, and have for soil a black, sandy loam, in some places two feet thick and in others five feet. The Government lands at this point have all been taken up for 20 miles from the railroad. The unsold lands of the railroad company are from 3 to 5 miles from the railroad (all nearer sold). These unsold railroad lands are equally as good soil and nearly as level as those taken up near the road, and can be purchased at prices ranging from $5 to $8 per acre. These are prices where the whole farm of 160 acres can be cultivated. If a swamp or very low place is in any portion of a tract, that would reduce the price, and we saw some lands that could be purchased for $2 per acre. Horses here are worth $100 to $190 each; mowing machines from $80 to $110. The buildings are mostly built out of pine lumber, which costs from $18 to $40 per thousand feet, according to quality; shinglesare $3.50 to $4.50 per M. A frame two story dwelling, about 24x30, furnished off complete, will cost about $800. As to the taxes, the valuation is fixed at about $1.75 per acre, and the whole taxes run from 1¼ to 2 per cent. on this valuation. Good wells of water are struck anywhere in this section by digging about 15 to 18 feet. The principal farm products are wheat and corn. The average yield of corn in this section on new ground is from 40 to 50 bushels per acre; of wheat on new ground, 15 to 18 bushels per acre, and on ground that has been worked two or three years from 20 to 25 bushels per acre; some good pieces run 30 bushels per acre. Last year's corn is now worth 20 to 25 cents per bushel, being very low and a very large crop on hand. Wheat is now selling at $1 per bushel. There is no stone in the soil, and one as big as a hen's egg cannot be found on a 160-acre tract. All that is used for foundations, &c., are brought by the railroad from Cottonwood and points further east, and are sold for $13 per car-load, and each car-load is about 3 cords. Butter is now selling at 1 shilling per pound, and eggs at 8 cents per dozen. This will give parties who have a desire to emigrate West a little idea of prices. Starting for Hutchinson, I leave you for the present. LEX.

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THE POTTER RESOLUTION A VIOLATION OF LAW AND HONOR.

The dispute over the Presidential election of 1876 threatened for some time to bring disaster upon the country, and many were fearful that before the matter could be disposed of the horrors of civil war would again overtake us. But when the Electoral Commission finally settled the dispute according to the rules prescribed by Congress, the country breathed freely once more. It was supposed that for the next four years we were to rest free from the turmoil and dust of dispute over the title to the Presidency. No one had an idea that the leaders of the Democratic party would be so unprincipled as to call in question the *settlement* of the controversy by the means they themselves had first proposed. The expedient adopted in place of the constitutional method of counting the electoral vote had not worked as the Demecratic leaders expected it would, but as the fairness of the plan was *not* questioned the people had a just reason for supposing that they would now let the matter rest. By Congressional enactment the Commission had been given the power to decide who should become the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and according to mutual agreement the decision to be arrived at by the Commission was not be called in question. There seemed to be reasonable grounds for the belief that as soon as the flames of partisan wrath had sufficiently subsided to allow a calm, dispassionate view of the matter to be teken from all standpoints all further agitation of the subject would cease, and an opportunity for the revival of the business industries of the country be presented. But subsequent events have shown how unfounded was the idea that the Democratic leaders were willing to abide the conclusion arrived at by the Electoral Commission. The highest obligations of law and honor demanded of them to do so, but these are readily ignored by Tilden and his auxilaries in the attempt to unseat President Hayes. That honor which binds governments, as well as individuals, they scorn to notice, and disregarding all obligations of whatever character, they have begun a new search for frauds, thus diverting attention from the pressing needs of the country, and adding another paralyzing effect to the influences which have long been operating against business interests and revival.

The Potter resolution is a disgraceful exhibition of Democratic arrogance and deceit. It is a direct violation of both law and honor. A writ of *quo warranto*, to inquire by what authority the President holds his office, would have been the only justifiable proceeding in case of a usurpation. The reopening of the Presidential controversy is an unlawful and revolutionary action which will tend to Mexicanize our government, and bring anarchy and confusion upon the country.

The shameful disregard of law and order which characterized Democratic proceedings prior to and during the rebellion, manifests itself upon every practical opportunity. The resolution of the House of Representatives passed at the close of the last Congress, declaring Hayes not to have been elected, was at the time regarded a mere vent of party spite and feeling; but the wilful and malicious attempt now being made to unseat the

President, proves how deep-laid was this revolutionary scheme of Tilden and his allies. Law and order are to be trampled under foot, the need of quiet and regularity for the sake of the business industries of the country is to be spurned, a thousand obstacles are to be thrown in the way of business revival, and all for the sake of a little political capital. Still the Democratic party claims to be the advocate of law and order, yet adopts a policy calculated to destroy all business confidence and bring untold sufferings upon the people!

If ever in the history of our country there was a time when quiet and regularity should have been preserved it is now when the depression of business is beginning to be relieved, and when the evil effects of the extravagance of war times is being counteracted. The best interests of the country demand that order be preserved. But how little the Democratic leaders care for these things. Their principle is to make everything subservient to party ends, and no matter what disaster may threaten business enterprise, they will not hesitate to act up to thist principle.

The investigation, which must be carried out at great expense to the country and to the detriment of the public welfare, will, however, have a contrary effect from the expectation of its originators. The people are in no mood to have patience with revolutionary agitators. Whatever disturbs the regularity of business pursuits will meet with their disapproval and condemnation. The probabilities are that the movers of the investigation see their mistake now, but it is too late to remedy it. It is another Democratic blunder, the result of wilful ignorance and prejudice, and places the party in its true light before the people.

The inherent folly of the Democratic leaders has long been the curse of that political organization. They do not seem to realize that treachery is ever despised by the American people. A party that can deliberately trample upon the obligations of law and honor must be looked upon as a dangerous element. Democratic arrogance and deceit are serious obstacles in the way of Democratic ascendency. The party must lose character and respect on account of its false leaderseip. Their low deceit and crafty cunning instead of furthering the interests of the party are only helping it on to final defeat and overthrow.

It would have been more to the credit of the Democrats if they had made the investigation general, so as to cover all alleged frauds. This they refused to do, but limited it to Florida and Lousiana, thus proving the investigation to be a mere cowardly trick. It will be regarded as such by the people. Democrats who have no respect for public opinion will probably some day learn that repeated outrages against the public confidence will not be allowed to go unpunished.

The dishonesty and unfairness of Democracy is more fairly exhibited by the investigation than it has been at any other time since the hand of fellowship was extended by them to those who were engaged in armed rebellion against the government. Let the lesson be heeded by the people. Pretensions to honesty, expressions of a very great desire for the public welfare, etc., become insignificant in the sight of such a disgraceful exhibition of dishonesty and unfairness. The dishonest motives of the party become so apparent that he who runs may read of its intentions, and there will be few to identify themselves with a movement which disgraces the party fostering it and throws down the barriers against revolution.

J. W. G.

Terrytown, June 8, 1878.

GLEANINGS.

ALLENTOWN'S firemen will prade June 10.

GLADSTONE owns a landed estate in England of 6,977 acres.

THE garden beet is a native of the shores of the Mediterranean.

DONKEY-RACING is becoming fashionable among the upper classes in England.

THE Voltaire Centenary was celebrated in Paris Thursday without disturbance.

ST. BERNARD dogs originated from a Danish dog left at the hospice by a traveller.

THE introduction of the bells into Christian churches occurred in the year 400 A. D.

THERE was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, for America, £38,000 in eagles.

THE Episcopalions living at and in the vicinity Ridley Park are about to form a church organization.

A CLOVER stalk thirty-two inches long, with twenty-nine branches, has been grown this season near Reading.

THE Allentown Iron Company will shortly open and operate a new iron mine in Longswamp township, Berks county.

A LONDON paper has discovered that Niagara Falls isn't so high by a foot as Americans have claimed.

THE United States will have to worry along without Victoria Woodhull. She is not coming back.

GENERAL BUTLER declines to state whether he will be a candidate for Gubernotorial honors in Massachusetts.

GENERL J. B. Gordon will deliver an oration July 4, in Evansville, Ind. President Hays is expected to be present.

DR. J. P. WICKERSHAM, State Superintendant of Public Instructions, will leave for Europe the latter part of this month.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN has been visiting the North Carolina mines, in which he is reported to have large investments.

THE Right Hon. Russell Gurney, member of the English Parliament for Southampton, and recorder of London, is dead.

THE *National Record*, J. S. Sylvis' greenback paper at Danville, suspended publication after the third issue.

MR. JACOB MUSSER, of Adams county, was recently bitten by a water snake and died a few days afterwards

A READING firm has been awarded the contract for furnishing 400,000 bricks for the new state lunatic hospital to be erected at Norristown.

GOVERNOR M'Clellan and family will summer at Orange, N. J., visiting Trenton every Tuesday to attend to official business.

JOHN O'CONNER, the ex-convict, recently expelled from the Ohio Legislature is to lecture on "From the Prison to the Capital."

THE English Government has offered a public funeral for Earl Russell at Westminster Abbey. The Lords and Commons will be invited to attend.

THE Glendon Iron Company have a large quantity of pig iron stacked upon the banks of the Lehigh canal, at South Easton.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has accepted for himself and staff the invitation to be present at the Valley Forge Centennial celebration on the 19th inst.

THERE is a French prophecy which says the end of the world will come when Easter Sunday falls on St. Mark's Day. This will be the case in 1886.

THE deepest lake in the world, so far as known, is Lake Baikal, in Siberia, where a depth of 12,000 feet has been sounded.

SEVEN out of eight giraffes imported last year for menageries in the United States have died. The climate does not agree with them.

DR. ROBERT LEWIS MADISON, professor and surgeon at the Virginia Military Institute, died a few days ago. Deceased was a great-nephew of President Madison.

WESLY Wilt, secretary of the Bloomsburg council, while attending to his duties was noticed to sink in his chair. Several hours afterwards he was a corpse, having been stricken with paralysis the third time.

SEMIRADZKEY, the artist, now in Rome is about thirty five. He is a true Pole in appearance and manner. He is tall, slender has dark hair and eyes; his face has strongly marked features and all the Slavic subtlety of impression.

THE handsomest site in the vicinity of Alexandria Bay, thousand Isles, has been secured by Dr. J. G. Holland, the genial editor of *Scribner's Monthly*. It is a bold, rocky promontory, rising fifty feet from the water, well wooded, standing across a little bay, about a dozen rods from Crossman's

THE Eagle colliery's breaker belonging to George W. Johns & Bro., situated at St. Clair, was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday night. The breaker was one of the largest in Schuylkill county and was built in 1857 at a cost of about $95,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—G. F. Tabor vs. C. F. Nichols. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 402, May term, 1878.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the court to distribute the fund in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the defendant's real estate, will attend to the duties of the appointment on THURSDAY the 11th day of JULY, 1878 at his office in Towanda Borough, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place, all parties having claims on said fund must present them, or be debarred from coming in upon the same.

J. ANDREW WILT, Auditor.

Towanda, June 13 1878-4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—John Welles Hollenback vs. Cyrus Avery. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 1478, May term 1878.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the court to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of defendant's real estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Overton & Mercur, in the Borough of Towanda on MONDAY the 15th day of JULY, 1878 at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund must present them, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

R. A. MERCUR, Auditor.

Towanda, June 13 '78-4w.

CREAMERY BUTTER!

The COOLEY PROCESS of making Butter is fast superceding all other systems.

The Butter is FINER FLAVORED, and brings a higher price in the market.

The YIELD IS GREATER than from any other way of setting.

The sales now average over ONE HUNDRED CREAMERS PER WEEK.

NO OTHER SYSTEM can show such a record.

Read the TESTIMONIALS—

OGDEN FARM, NEWPORT, R. I.,
March 24, 1878.

Vermont Farm Manufacturing Co.:

Gentlemen—We are more and more pleased with the Cooley Creamer as we continue to use it, and we feel confident that we shall produce a better quality of butter this summer by means of it than we ever have before. We are now getting $1.00 a pound for our butter. Very truly yours,

MELVILLE BULL.

[From Editor of the American Agriculturist.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1878.

Vermont Farm Machine Co.:

Dear Sirs—I have set up the No. Cooley Creamer which I procured of you, and have now had it in use on my farm in New Jersey several weeks. I find that it does all you represented that it would do, and that besides raising ALL of the cream from the milk in less than 12 hours, and keeping the milk perfectly sweet; it occupies very little space; may be kept anywhere in a kitchen, or a barn if desired, because being closed completely against access of air the cream can imbibe no odors; also that it produces more cream from the milk than I can procure from shallow pans, and is a great labor saver. I strongly recommend it to every buttermaker. I am sure I have gained in both quality and quantity over any kind of pan I have yet used for setting milk for cream.

Yours very truly, HENRY STEWART.

BRICKDRSVILLE, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Vermont Farm Machine Co.:

Sir—The Cooler and Cans I ordered arrived the fore part of June. I am confident from repeated measurings, weighings and comparisons, that I get more butter, of as fine a quality, from the same amount of milk by your way of setting than by an other heretofore pursued. So much so, that I am changing my entire factory, and shall soon require more cans. Yours truly,

COLIN CAMERON.

VERMONT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

May 23, 1878.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in Post Office at Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa., for the week ending June 13, 1878:

Baley, Emmuel	Nelson, O. M.
Batharst, M. J.	DePew, Hiram
Bunet, H.	Ryder, Mrs. S. T.
Horton, Bertha	Shreltz, Chauncy
Jones, R. M.	Spicer, J. G.

Whaling, Dora

Held for Postage.

Miss Ella J. Donovan, Washington D. C.,

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "advertised," giving date of list.

S. W. ALVORD, P. M.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Horace Williston, late of Athens Boro', dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CATHERINE WILLISTON,
R. F. GOODMAN,
Administrator.

Athens, Pa., May 23, 1878.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly Outfit and terms free, Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. may30-1y.

J. L. Kent.

SUMMER GOODS!

CASH PRICES!

I HAVE NOW ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

Figured Lawns, Figured Lawns,

White Goods, White Goods,

Buntings, &c. Buntings, &c.

Fans and Parasols

IN GREAT VARIETY AT REDUCED PRICES.

J. L. KENT.

Towanda, Pa., June 6, 1878.

Elmira Advertisements.

J. R. VINCENT,
JEWELER,
(Opposite Rathbun House)
212 EAST WATER STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.

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.'78.

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.-a478.

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

AYERS' MARBLE FACTORY!

MPORTER 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.

A. W. AYERS.

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

H. M. KENT,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

CLOTHING

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

133 EAST WATER STREET,

LORING BLOCK, ELMIRA.

Elmira, N. Y. June 13, 1878.

LEHIGH VALLLY AND PA. & N. Y. RAIL ROADS.—Arrangement of Passenger Trains, to take effect June 3, 1878.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	31	15	9	7
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	A.M.
Niagara Falls	.....	2 05	7 20	.....
Buffalo	.....	2 50	8 00	.....
Rochester	.....	4 00	9 00	.....
Auburn	.....	5 25	7 55	.....
Geneva	.....	5 35	10 05	.....
Ithaca	1 30	7 35	12 00	.....
Owego	4 55	8 55	10 50	.....
Elmira	5 25	9 05	1 17	8 20
Waverly	6 10	9 35	1 45	9 00
Sayre	6 20	9 46	1 55	9 15
Athens	6 25	9 52	2 00	9 20
Milan	6 35	.....	.....	9 30
Ulster	6 45	.....	.....	9 40
Towanda	**7 00**	**10 25**	**2 30**	**10 00**
Wysauking	P.M.	.....	.....	10 10
Standing Stone	.....	.....	.....	10 20
Rummerfield	.....	.....	.....	10 30
Frenchtown	.....	.....	.....	10 39
Wyalusing	.....	11 05	3 07	10 52
Laceyville	3	11 23	3 24	11 11
Skinner's Eddy		.....	.....	11 14
Meshoppen		11 40	3 40	11 33
Mehoopany	A.M.	.....	.....	11 40
Tunkhannock	7 10	12 10	4 10	12 30
LaGrange	7 20	.....	.....	12 40
Falls	7 36	.....	.....	12 56
L. & B Junction	8 00	12 50	4 50	1 20
Wilkes-Barre	8 35	1 20	5 13	2 00
Mauch Chunk	11 00	3 40	7 30	4 35
Allentown	12 03	4 43	8 24	5 50
Bethlehem	12 15	5 05	8 35	6 03
Easton	12 50	6 00	9 10	6 35
Philadelphia	2 05	6 40	10 00	8 15
New York	3 50	9 05	.....	9 25
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	8	30	2	32
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York	6 30	.....	6 30	1 00
Philadelphia	8 00	.....	8 15	2 30
Easton	9 20	.....	9 30	3 50
Bethlehem	9 50	.....	10 00	4 20
Allentown	10 02	.....	10 12	4 34
Mauch Chunk	11 05	.....	11 15	5 50
Wilkes-Barre	1 15	7 20	1 55	8 05
L. & B. Junction	1 35	8 05	2 20	8 10
Falls	.....	8 29	2 44	9 05
LaGrange	.....	8 44	2 59	9 20
Tunkhannock	2 18	8 55	3 10	9 30
Mehoopany	.....	9 19	3 33	P.M.
Meshoppen	.....	9 28	3 40	6
Skinner's Eddy	.....	9 43	3 55	
Laceyville	3 01	9 46	3 58	
Wyalusing	.....	10 05	4 15	.....
Frenchtown	.....	10 20	4 25	.....
Rummerfield	.....	10 30	4 32	.....
Standing Stone	.....	10 38	4 38	.....
Wysauking	.....	10 45	4 46	A.M.
Towanda	**4 00**	**11 00**	**4 55**	**7 00**
Ulster	.....	11 14	5 08	7 15
Milan	.....	11 24	5 17	7 25
Athens	4 32	11 33	5 26	7 35
Sayre	4 38	11 38	5 33	7 42
Waverly	4 45	11 50	5 40	7 55
Elmira	5 25	12 40	6 15	8 50
Owego	6 24	.....	6 30	9 55
Ithaca	6 55	.....	7 30	11 45
Geneva	8 55	.....	9 30	5 00
Auburn	9 55	.....	9 45	.....
Rochester	10 38	6 10	11 20	6 10
Buffalo	11 50	8 20	12 05	6 15
Niagara Falls	1 00	.....	1 05	6 25
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

Trains 8 and 15 run daily. Sleeping cars on trains 8 and 15 between Niagara Falls and Philadelphia and between Geneva and New York without change. Parlor cars on trains 2 and 9 between Niagara Falls and Philadelphia without change.

R. A. PACKER,
P. & N. Y. R. R.

Sayre, Pa., June 3, 1878.

GILT-EDGED BUTTER MAY be made by using the Submerged or Cooley Cans for raising cream. The undersigned is agent for selling Cooley's Portable Patent Creamer in Bradford County. All communications from Dairymen promptly attended to. A circular giving full descriptions sent free by writing to

WILMOT COBURN,
may30-2m. Silvara, Bradford County, Pa.