Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, June 20, 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.

THE GAME UP.

The revolutionary designs of the Democratic plotters, as foreshadowed by the POTTER resolution, were brought to an unceremonious end on Friday last by the introduction of the following resolution by Mr. HUBBARD, a Republican member from Illinois. The motion was to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution:

WHEREAS, At the joint meeting of the two houses of the XLIVth Congress, convened pursuant to law and the Constitution, for the purpose of ascertaining and counting the votes for President and Vice-President for the term commencing March 4, 1877, on counting the votes Rutherford B. Hayes was declared elected President, and William A. Wheeler was declared elected Vice-President for such term; therefore,

Resolved, That no subsequent Congress, and neither House, has jurisdiction to revise the action at such joint meeting, and any attempt by either House to annul or disregard such action or the title to office arising therefrom would be revolutionary, and is disapproved by this House.

The thing was so "sudden-like," as Pat would say, that the Democrats were entirely demoralized and knew not what to do. They were caught napping. Conscious that the "investigation" has proven an entire failure, and that the attempt to interfere with President HAYES' title by the House was arousing public indignation against their party, they were compelled to repudiate Mr. POTTER's scheme and declare, almost unanimously, that this Congress has no right to undo the work of its predecessor in counting the electoral vote, no right to confer original jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court in the matter, no right to create any tribunal for the purpose of trying the case. There could scarcely be a more comprehensive disavowal of Mr. POTTER's letter and of all the designs which his movement comprised. If the Democrats of the present House were usually bound by their votes, such a declaration could have but one meaning. It could mean only this: That, either because the revelations made to the POTTER Committee are seen to have been wholly ineffectual and unimportant, or because the honest feeling of the country has shown itself in a way that these men did not dare disregard, or both, they have been forced into an unwilling declaration that there will be no attempt at revolution. It does not follow that they may not swallow their words just as they have done before. At the opening of this investigation fifty Democrats of the House repudiated their own votes of four days before, and shamelessly voted "No" where they had voted "Yes." But Friday's vote is so sweeping, and the declaration is so explicit, that it would seem to require more than Democratic audacity to reverse them.

Following this emphatic declaration came the report of the Judiciary Committee on the same subject, which is condensed in this resolution:

Resolved, That the two houses of the XLIVth Congress, having counted the votes cast for President and Vice-President of the United States, and having declared Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler to be duly elected President and Vice-President, there is no power in any subsequent Congress to reverse that declaration, nor can any such power be exercised by the courts of the United States, or any other tribunal that Congress can create under the Constitution.

Were it not for the past infidelity of the Democratic party the country might repose in the assurance that the Presidential title question is now permanently settled, but the record of that party is such as to arouse the gravest apprehensions, and perfect safety rests only in its complete overthrow. Let the lovers of peace and good government work to this end.

WE have had a year and a-half of the TILDEN fight, and the country is asked to devote to it some three years or so additional, for the gratification of trying to make a President out of a man who wasn't honest enough to pay his income tax, and who tried to buy up an electoral vote in Oregon. What an exalted ideal of statesmanship!

IT is proposed to erect in Central Park a statue of Mr. BRYANT, to be placed near that of MAZZINI, the unveiling of which was the indirect cause of Mr. BRYANT's death. Mayor ELY, of New York city, was asked to become treasurer of the necessary fund, and to receive subscriptions of five cents and upwards.

THE annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. was held in Wilkes-Barre last week. We have not seen the proceedings. M. E. CHUBBUCK, of this county, was elected one of the Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

THE members of the Towanda Greenback Club denominate the new Club organized by the seceders the "Democratic Greenback Club," and we guess they are about correct, as most of the members will vote for DILL.

THE first session of the 45th Congress adjourned yesterday afternoon.

JUST RETRIBUTION.

The slave catchers of the olden time may now begin to repent of their acts, particularly those who indulged in kidnapping, as, by a decision of an Ohio court, the party thus forcibly carried out of a free into a slave State, and sold into slavery, has a cause of action against the kidnappers for damages. A woman, thus carried out of Ohio and sold into slavery, has recovered several thousand dollars from her kidnappers, and the money will unquestionably be collected. What a compensation this is, to be sure! It is the most terrible penalty yet inflicted for the barbarous practices of the slave power, and a punishment of the agents of that institution, which will no doubt make many a slave catcher tremble for the consequence of acts which he believed had long since been forgotten. In the olden time, we had a gang of those hounds in human shape, ready and willing to hunt down defenseless black men and women, and drive them into slavery. It would be strange, indeed, if these hunters did not force some free people into slavery, as they were ready, then, to do any work of that kind for money. It may yet occur that Ohio law will be adopted and applied in Pennsylvania. The course justice has taken in its connection is a gratification to all who believe in its Divine impulse, as, "be sure your sins will find you out." Justice may tarry, but it comes at last.

AS OTHERS SEE THEM.

We are aware that our wily friend Col. SMITH, who has always been a good deal of a "tramp" politically, is quite sensitive to criticism, but we cannot forego the publication of the following article from the Altoona *Globe*, an "organ" of the party to which Mr. S. professes to be attached at the present time, although it is only a few weeks since he stoutly proclaimed himself an unflinching Prohibitionist. The photograph drawn by the *Globe* will be recognized as "life-like" by all who have observed the course of the gentlemen referred to. The article was written in reply to a paragraph in the Philadelphia *Times* referring to the action of the Greenback Club in censuring Col. SMITH for disobeying instructions as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention:

"Our friends of the Towanda Greenback Club evidently carried home with them the temper that prevailed at the State Convention. We remember Col. Smith making a speech in the convention denouncing lawyers and appealing in a most demagogical manner to the lowest prejudices of class, and winding up by proposing Mr. Piollet as a farmer who would be a proper representative of our principles. The other delegates from Bradford know Mr. Piollet as we know him: As the man who joined the Grangers and used them as the means of getting the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer in 1875; as the man who proved that he had misrepresented the Grange, by failing to get their votes; as the man who was nominated because he was supposed to be in sympathy with the Greenback platform and threw his influence against a Greenback chairman for the State Committee—in short, they know him as a man who for twenty-five years was constantly a candidate, and always so insincere and full of tricks that he could not be elected to anything, and as they went to the convention as we did, to make a National nomination, they sat down on him as they did on the 'set up' of the Philadelphia *Times*. We do not wonder that the *Times* does not like the course of the Nationals, and sarcastically refers to their action. The need of votes may influence the President of the Club to object to striking Smith's name from the rolls, but it could not prevail to give Piollet membership there, and will not give Smith fellowship with its members. The time has passed when political roosters can crow the Nationals under their wings and use them for their crooked purposes."

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State on the use of money in political contests will be approved by all right thinking men, and will have a tendency to put a stop to such transactions. In 1876 there was discord between the Democratic leaders of Wayne county about the Legislative ticket. A. R. HOWE and WM. ANSMITH had been nominated for the Legislature by the regular party convention, after the usual electioneering and manipulation before the primaries; and WILLIAM M. NELSON was nominated by the "Tax-payers'" party, then a very formidable concern. NELSON had to be accepted by the party or the "Tax-payers'" machine would smash the Democratic machine, and Mr. SMITH finally sold out his place on the ticket for $500 to a party committee, three of whom—Messrs. HAM, CURTIS and BROWN—gave their joint judgment note to SMITH for the amount. Like most political debts, the makers of the note preferred not to pay after election, and SMITH entered his judgment for execution. The court below opened the judgment on application of the defendants, to hear their defense that the consideration was unlawful, because against public policy and the purity of elections, but decided that the defense was insufficient and affirmed the judgment. The case was appeared to the Supreme Court, and Justice GORDON has delivered the opinion reversing the Court below, declaring the consideration of the judgment note to be unlawful, and the whole transaction "corrupt, immoral and within the prohibition of the act of 18th April, 1874." The learned Judge concludes by saying that such contracts "involve the public welfare, and we certainly know that the best way to suppress any public vice is to make it unprofitable."

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT died at his residence in New York City June 12th, 1878, after an illness of two weeks. On May 20th the bust of Muzzini, the Italian patriot, was unveiled at Central Park. Mr. BRYANT made an address. The same day, when about to enter the house of a friend, he fell and struck his head against the vestibule step. He was taken up insensible but very soon recovering was escorted home. He gradually grew worse and died of paralysis.

Mr. BRYANT was the son of a physician, and was born in Cummington, Mass., November 3, 1794. In boyhood (1810) he published a successful poem, The Embargo, and followed that with the Spanish, Revolution, by which he attracted favorable notice. He graduated at Williams College, and illustrated the beginning of his legal studies by writing the remarkable poem "Thanatopsis," which was the first and finest of his compositions. He commenced the practice of law at Plainfield, Mass., having been admitted to the bar in 1815. He removed to Great Barrington, and gave promise of legal success, but preferred literature, and having written for the magazines and read a poem at Harvard commencement, he removed to New York, wherd he edited the New York *Review*. In 1820 he joined the editorial staff of the *Evening Post*, edited by WM. COLEMAN, whom he soon succeeded. He made the *Post* a free-trade organ, and having enlisted WILLIAM LEGGETT, paid more attention to literature, visited England and other parts of Europe, and through the remainder of his life continued to enjoy his annual vacation by travel there. A complete edition of his poems were published in 1832, and nineteen years later he published a volume of travels, which was succeeded in 1867 by Letters from Spain. In 1864 he published another volume of poems, and these have been frequently republished with additions. A volume of his Orations and Addresses appeared in 1873, and a Popular History of the United States the next year. He spent the years from 1865 to 1871 in translating Homer, and continued his editorial labors incessantly. On the 19th of June, 1876, he was presented with a vase of rare artistic merit, with ceremonies that increased the value of the gift. Since then his manner of life has not been marked by any special event. He held a prominent place among the citizens of New York, and enjoyed an enviable reputation as a man and as a scholar throughout this country and beyond the limits in which the English language is spoken.

SOUNDING THE ALARM.

In an ably-written article on "The way to Success," the *Tribune*, which has had decided Democratic leanings for the past few years, sounds the alarm against the intrigues of the Democratic plotters, and adds some good advice to Republicans, which is as applicable in this section as anywhere else, and should be carefully considered. The Congressional question is of more importance than anything else, as upon Republican supremacy in that branch of Congress now depends our only hope. But here is the extract from the *Tribune*:

"Other causes of alarm are found. The House has been trying to cripple the army, and to prevent its use for the suppression of riots in any State. But there is much reason to fear that the schemes of Communists and of the more desperate leaders of the Trades Unions may result in violent outbreaks. Pittsburg last year, Quebec on Wednesday last, had experience of the need of a force sufficient to mantain order. But Democratic demagogues want the votes of rioters, and therefore strive to cripple the only military force available for the immediate suppression of mobs. It must not be forgotten that the next Presidential election may be close. If Democrats control both the Senate and the House, it may be doubted whether any popular majority conceivable will suffice to prevent defeat of the popular will. The next election is liable to be a mere farce—the least pretence of submission to the will of the people—if such unscrupulous partisanship as has appeared in the House has opportunity to control the action of both houses as to the counting of Electoral votes in 1880.

The Republicans can succeed only by union. If they mean to save the country, there must be no more factious wrangling. The attacks upon leading Republicans because of differences about this or that matter of detail must be stopped. The party cannot afford to train its batteries on its own forces. Mr. Beatty was very properly put down by the Republicans of Ohio on Wednesday, and General Butler, if he continues war upon the Administration, will be understood as finally seceding from the Republican party in order to lead the communists. But mischief-making must be stopped on both sides. It will not do, if the Republican party intends to preserve the country or its own existence, to tolerate proscriptive warfare against those who dissent from the President in regard to matters of public policy. He is in official charge, and it will not be possible for the party to escape full responsibility for the acts of the Administration; but those who dissent from those acts must be treated as men who have a right to be heard in the counsels of the party so long as they do not give aid to the common enemy.

It will be little short of treason to the Republic to put up bad or weak men for Congress this year. Political deadbeats ought to have back seats, or no seats. The party ought to select men who enjoy the public confidence, and who fairly represent public opinion. The best, purest, and most intelligent voters should be carefully consulted in every nomination, because the contest will be decided, not by the votes of the extreme partisans on either side, but by the votes of candid, thoughtful, law-abiding and conservative men. Such men are disgusted by Democratic behavior. They ought to have a fair chance to defeat the Democratic party without voting for persons unworthy of trust."

FINANCIAL CHANGES.

JOHN ADAMS wrote, when he was ninety years of age, that he had seen four wars, and that, following each of these wars, there had been a period of great financial and industrial depression. The Democrats say the present financial and business depression is the result of Radical mismanagement and dishonesty. The worst times we ever had was under the Democratic administration of 1836, when so much paper money was issued to make up the loss of the United States Bank bills. Inflation was tried, and no one who recalls those times of "bursting" banks, bad money, low prices, and lack of work, wishes them restored. Our money is now good and abundant, but manufacturing, and trading, are overdone. More farming and less idleness, extravagance and speculation, and we shall work our way back to a healthy demand for labor. But machinery will cause agriculture to be King—as it should be. The earth gives all food and raiment, but not silks or diamonds.

THE Rev. JOSEPH COOK, in the course of his new lecture, delivered last week in Chicago, remarked that Communism was not to be feared in this country except as the labor strikes give it opportunity. The distinction between red and white republicanism was this: one held that every man must be paid according to his needs; the other held that every man must be paid according to his deeds. The difference between the position of DIVES and LAZARUS in this country and their position in the Old World was that they change about here, for neither of them has any hereditary rank. The sons of DIVES might easily become poor, and the sons of Lazarus become rich. On account of the flexibility of American society, the rich and the poor easily change places, and, therefore, in the United States, the cause of the poor man was every man's cause. He held that the average workingman, while willing to work should be encouraged by such means as would enable him to educate his children and to maintain a fair position in his rank as a laborer. On the other hand, when the average workingman rose up in riot merely at the instigation of Communistic declaration—when trades-unionists affiliated with Communistic head-centres—men who made their living very largely by fleecing the poor, as was shown by the history of the French Commune—capital had a right to put down its foot vigorously and say, as it has done in many a city in the East, "We will not employ a single operative who is a member of a trades-union." It was the only safety for capital.

PHILADELPHIA *Times*: The changes in the militia law enacted at the last session of the Legislature were all in the direction of greater simplicity of organization and therefore of greater efficiency. One of the greatest obstacles to the practical usefulness of the militia has been the superabundance of officers and especially of general officers, with their staffs In time of peace they are useless, but possibly ornamental. In service they are not only useless but very expensive, and the Legislature has done well to dispense with most of them and with the superfluous machinery of a dozen divisions, providing for the consolidation of the entire force of the State into five brigades, with a single major general, commanding under the Governor. None of the brigades ever have amounted to much more than a respectable regiment, and under the new arrangement, with the regiment as the real unit of organization, the militia will be much more easily moved and directed. There is a great deal of work to be done to effect the complete organization that our National Guard requires, but the Governor knows what is to be done and may be trusted to do it.

MRS. CORWIN, the venerable widow of THOMAS CORWIN, died suddenly at her home in Ohio, on Monday morning. During her later years she had been feeble in body, but bright and cheerful in spirit. She was a tall and stately woman, of strong character and domestic tastes. During much of her noted husband's active public life she remained quietly at home caring for their five children—all of whom are still living. Mrs. CORWIN died in the same room in which she was married in 1822. She had long expressed the hope, so often heard on the lips of the self reliant people of her generation, that she should not live until she became helpless or a care to her friends.

SOME of our Democratic cotemporaries are very anxious to keep Congress out of politics. This is natural, and we are not astonished at this desire to keep the lower House of that body out of the pending campaign in Pennsylvania. But it must be brought in. FERNANDO WOOD's bold effort for free trade—HIESTER CLYMER's dodging—CLARKSON N. POTTER's revolutionary schemes and the re-asserted doctrine of State sovereignty of ex-rebel brigadier generals, all this forms the real platform of the Democratic party, and in it they have filed Southern claims to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars It would be unjust to the voters to keep such a Congress out of politics The knowledge of such proceedings enables the people to direct politics properly. Let Congress then, be brought into the campaign.

THE election in Oregon resulted in more of a democratic victory than reported at first. They have the Legislature, Congressman and Governor.

STATE NEWS.

BISHOP HOWE of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania has gone to Europe to be present at the Pan Anglican Synod.

AN excursion from Bethlehem to Cape May on Saturday last, netted about $2000 for St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem.

BAILEY'S new plate mill, in South Harrisburg, is running a double set of men, and is kept in operation day and night.

THE Sheriff of Luzerne county has suspended three of his deputies for want of business. An indication that the "good time" has begun to make its appearance.

A LARGE order for moulding and doors for parties in England is being filled by a Williamsport plaing mill. The moulding is made by paterns gotten up in the English style.

JUDGE BRIGGS, of Armstrong county, tutors the attorneys of that bar in a very wholesome and vigorous manner. He allows no familiarities, and suffers no brow-beating of witnesses while under cross-examination. Judge Briggs has certainly undertaken a big job.

O. F. BELLARD, late member of the Legislature, who was convicted of embezzlement, has been sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, with the cost of the prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of nine months, to date from April 8th.

A FEMALE child was recently born in Salem township which is remarkable from the fact that its eyes are located a considerable distance below the natural places, while the ears resemble those of a cat, and instead of hands the claws of the same animal.—*Homesdale Herald.*

PIGEONS are still being shipped from Sheffield Warren county. Up to last Monday over 700,000 pigeons had been shipped and 200,000 from Kane. There are over 200,000 dozen pigeons in coops awaiting shipment. They are now nesting up Kinzuna Creek on Chapel Fork.

THE 131st annual meeting of the German Evangelical Lutheran ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent states convened in St. John's Lutheran church, Easton, on Sunday. This is the oldest and one of the largest of the Lutheran synods. It was organized in Philadelphia in 1748. There were then only eleven regular ministers of this church in this country. There are now about 2,000. The mother synod includes at present 190 ministers, 275 congregations and 77,000 communicants.

An attempt was made last Saturday night to throw the train off the track on the Lehigh and Susquehana Railroad just below Pittston depot. The engine and two of the front cars filled with passengers were thrown off, fortunately no one was injured, as the train was moving slowly at the time. A piece of iron had been placed between the rails as to throw the cars off as soon as they struck it. An attempt to wreck this train has been made once before.

THE Cross Cut Railroad, running from Brocton to Corry was abondoned last Saturday. The last freight train and the farewell passenger train went over the road last week. Several projects for narrow guage roads to take the place of the Cross Cut are under consideration by Dunkirk, Westfield and Jamestown parties. Erie people, who wish to go to Chautauqua Lake, will hereafter have to take the Philadelphia and Erie road to Corry, where connections are made with the Atlantic and Great Western for Lake View and Jamestown.

THE Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: The quantity of coal shipped from the Schuylkill region for the week ending June 8 was 174,852 tons, as against 987 tons for the previous week and 165,895 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The quantity for the year so far is 1,540,627 tons, against 2,467,101 tons for the same period of last year. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was 459,846 tons, against 476,252 for the same week of last year, and for the year 5,552,900 tons, against 7,967,452 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

SUSQUEHANNA paper: "In Comfort's Pond's five miles from here, the fish are fast dying off, from some unknown cause. An old fisherman tells us that the shores of the pond are lined with dead catfish, pickerel, and eels. The disease of the fish seems rather peculiar. The fish commences to rot at the tail fin, and the whole body is affected, and dies. Our informant is of the opinion that the infection is caused by the fish eating the potato bug. The matter is attracting the serious attention of sportsmen in this vicinity."

A correspondent of the Montrose *Democrat* writes that paper from Apalacon that three young men while peeling bark in the woods of Richard Rooney, on Thursday last, witnessed a sight which they will not forget soon. They cut down a large tree about 60 feet in length, and when peeling saw a large snake making his way out of a hollow in the top which they killed. To gratify curiosity they cut into the hollow, and found a full den, which contained from 25 to 30 reptiles.

When uncovered the snakes made a sudden attack upon the parties, but were nearly all killed by the use of the axe and spud. The snakes were about 3½ feet in length and the body very thick, and of a dark color, and are supposed to be spotted adder.

THE Oil City *Derrick*, in its exhaustive report of oil operations for May, says that 472 wells were finished in the producing region. Of this large number 41 were dry holes. On the last day of the month there were 370 wells drilling and 305 rigs up and building. Compared with the figures for April there was an increase of 153 in the number of wells completed. The Bradford district continues to be the scene of the greatest activity. In this field 246 of the whole number of wells were finished. The daily production of the entire region was increased, and is now 38,560 barrels. The average daily shipments from the region for the month of May were 31,170 barrels. The total stocks in the region on the first day of June were 4,656,302 barrels. The pipe line runs during May averaged 39,205 barrels daily.

HEAR what the Tunhannock *Republican* says about snails:

We had always considered these little creatures as perfectly harmless until the other evening, when our attention was called to their work in the garden of Mr. John Stemples, on Turnpike street. There one of the most remarkable sights we ever beheld was before us. The ground was literally covered with the little slimy animals, and the garden vegetables totally ruined. The snail feeds upon the plant similar to the potato bug, and is far more destructive. They stay under boards and in other shady places during the heat of the day, but at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon come out and carry on their nefarious work. Mr. Stemples informs us that he will not attempt to replant his garden.

MESSRS. DAVID SUMMERS, William Griffis, and Richard H. Sanderson, the Commissioner appointed under the new county act to set off the territory contemplated in the creation of Lackawana county, have arrived on the ground and were in the city yesterday. They are considerably embarrassed by the injunction proceedings instituted at the county seat on Monday, and hesitate to proceed with their work until they learn the upshot of this last stratagem on the part of those who are opposed to Lackawana county.—The argument will take place on the application before Judge Harding in a few days, however, and unless he sees fit to make the injunction permanent, they will be able to proceed with their work.—*Scranton Republican.*

LAST week, Mr. J. L. Grifling brought to our office a jar of water obtained from a spring on his farm near Heart Lake. On the water in this jar was quite a thick layer of oil, and the smell clearly indicated the kind of oil; it was petroleum. Mr. Grifling says that anywhere around the spring, if a stick is thrust into the ground the hole at once becomes filled with water on top of which there is a scum of oil. The presence of oil there was discovered a short time ago when a little girl of the family went to the spring to wash her toy wagon, after which she was charged of having been at the can of coal oil, which she denied, and told what she had been doing. A visit to the spot revealed the presence of the oil. When the spring is low the presence of the oil is not apparent, but after a rain or when the spring rises, then the oil is thrown off and continues to flow until the water lowers. That the article found is petroleum is certain, but just in what quantities it exists or where the reservoir is, may or may not be ever known. The showing would seem to offer encouragement for the sinking of a well. Let the test be made by all means.—*Montrose Republican.*

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

THROUGH THE WEST.

Hutchinson, Kan., to Dodge City.

From our Special Correspondent.

Hutchinson is a place of about 1,000 inhabitants, situated on the level prairie, has quite a good many fine business places, and is the centre of a large farming country. The next place on the route is Sterling. This is in Rice county, about 2 miles from the Arkansas river, and has a population of 1,200, which has doubled in the last two years; it is now only 4 years old and was first named Peace, but was soon afterwards changed to Sterling; the main street is macademized, is 66 feet wide, and has some good, substantial stone and brick business places; 2 large steam grist-mills are located here and are run to their fullest capacity all the time. There are 7 hardware, 5 dry goods, 4 drug and 2 grocery stores in the place, all of whom seem to be doing a thriving business and do not complain of the hard times. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co. have 150,000 acres of land in and around here, which can be purchased at prices ranging from $3 to $5 per acre. The land in this section is very level, and a thick, black, sandy loam for soil. Good well-water is easily procured at a depth of about 15 feet. The average yield of wheat in this section will be 22 bushels to the acre. Peaches and plums do well at this place, and the peach trees are now loaded with fine fruit. The farmer near here came here 6 years ago and took up a homestead, and had only $25 left on his arrival. He has now 1,000 bearing fruit trees and his farm is all under cultivation, with good houses and barns and well hedged, and worth $6,000. He raised 43 bushels of wheat per acre last year on a piece of sod ground, and 25 bushels of corn on a new piece of ground. There is a colony of Pennsylvanians a few miles from Sterling. This colony came from Philadelphia and Berks county, and took up 21 sections of land; it is said that they are all doing well, and are thrifty, good farmers. It is estimated that there will be one half million bushels of wheat for market in this county the present year. The crops are all looking fine. Harvesting has already commenced, and in many places I found the wheat already in bundles. The prices of the different things are about the same as in Newton.

Our next visit was to Lamed. The first building in this town was erected 4 years ago, and to-day it has a population of 1,400, which has doubled in the last two years. It is the county seat of Pawnee county, and is situated at the junction of the Pawnee and Arkansas rivers. There is a slight elevation of land back of the main street, and on this high point is built a good, substantial brick school-house and several very fine private residences. The Pawnee river is a small stream about 2 rods wide and from 2 to 3 feet deep; the Arkansas river is 1,200 feet wide and only from 10 to 20 inches deep. There are some valuable stone quarries just west of Larned. Across the Arkansas river is a sand belt 3 miles wide and extending a number of miles up and down the river; back of this sand belt are some excellent prairie farms. There is considerable land for sale in this vicinity, but none except railroad lands. The Government lands are all taken up for 15 miles back from the railroad. The prices of the different commodities do not vary much from those heretofore given. The average yield of wheat last year was about 20 bushels to the acre. Plenty of good water at about 15 feet deep. The streets present a very lively appearance in the middle of the day, and it would seem from the surroundings that Larned was some day destined to be quite a large place. No licenses to sell liquor are issued in the county.

The next place on the route is Kinsley. This is 30 miles west of Larned, and a place of 600 inhabitants. It is a new town and yet in its infancy, as the lands at this point have not been open for sale until this year. A great many are going there and taking up homesteads and buying railroad land, and the place is just filling up. This is the most western point that they are now selling lands, and is 352 miles west of Kansas City.

Dodge City, 37 miles west of Kinsley, is a place of 1,500 inhabitants, and is said to be the worst place in Kansas. At this point immense herds of cattle are driven from Texas and Mexico and shipped east, and the stock yards are immense. There was shipped at this point last year 350,000 head of cattle. The Texas drivers generally have a big spree after they get here and the town is infested with gamblers and black legs. There is no law over in the town, and from one to two men are shot every week and no attention paid to it. A great many quarrels happen in the gambling dens and saloons, revolvers are drawn and generally several shots fired, and some killed. There is a little graveyard back of the town which has over 40 graves in it, all of whom have been shot and buried with clothes and boots on as they were killed. It is called "Boot Hill Cemetery." If a man is killed no inquest is held; it is only considered an affair of honor and dropped.

This now takes us to the extreme Western settlements of Kansas on this road.

L. E. G.

A GREENBACK MEETING.

MR. EDITOR: Happening to pass the Court House last Saturday evening, and seeing a crowd collected there, I inquired as to what was going on, and was told there was going to be a Greenback meeting. Knowing that some little animosity existed in the Greenback Club of late, I thought I would drop in and see how they carried on their meetings.

I found in the Grand Jury room quite a number of men, and taking a seat I patiently waited for some time for the meeting, after a short while Michael McMahon arose, has feet and called the meeting to order, and moved that Arthur Bull act as chairman for the evening. The motion was carried, and Arthur, with his usual good-natured smile, advanced and took his seat in the chair left for that purpose. Michael McGee was chosen secretary, and adjusting his eyeglasses in genuine cockney style, took his seat at the table and began plying the pen vigorously over a sheet of foolscap. Everything being all right now, some one made a motion that a committee of five be appointed to select officers for the club. The committee consisted of the following named gentlemen: Abram Snell, Bill Henry, Dick Burchill, Sam Tilden and August Belmont. None of the committee were present, so that part of the business delay amounted to much. A short pause followed, and then a young man with a plain, open countenance resembling that of a sheep arose to his feet, and pushing his arm clear to his elbow in his pocket, drew out a set of resolutions which he said he had drawn up for the occasion. Judging from the tone of the resolutions and the shape of the young man's head, it is a question in my mind as to his drawing those resolutions. About this time Senator Guinan, with his red side-whiskers and hat in hand, walked in, and throwing searching glances around the room as if looking for some one (Col. Smith, probably; not being in, however), the Senator took a standing position behind the door in the rear of Butch Dowd and Capt Bryant.

The committee to select officers not being present, a motion to reconsider was carried, and the officers were chosen by the meeting as follows: President, Abram Snell; Vice-President, Geo. Britton; Secretary, M. McGee. A great many were mentioned for Treasurer, but no one appeared to want to take the responsibility of that important position. Among the names mentioned was that of Capt. Bryant, but the Captain told them that he would not do, for this reason: If he lived he was going to cast his vote for Hoet. Just then some one happened to see John O' Ward (a good old Irish name, by the way), and moved that he act as Treasurer. John agreed and so did the meeting. Then came the office of Corresponding Secretary. Several gentlemen were named for this position, but no one seemed willing to take it. Somebody must take it, however, and on motion of, Abe Burchill it was given to the young man who read the resolutions by a unanimous vote, two voting in the affirmative and none in the negative. All the business having been done and it not being very late, Abe Burchill called on Mr. McIntosh for a speech on the financial question. That gentleman, anticipating a call of this kind, instantly got on his feet, and placing the sole of his left foot on the cap of his right knee, addressed the chair, and commenced an attack on John Sherman and his policy. Tiring of that strain after half an hour he then changed his left foot from the position it occupied and placed it on the seat of a convenient chair, and commenced a eulogy on Brick Pomeroy; but he disagreed with Brick, for the reason that he (Brick) wanted $100 per capita, and that would be the means of bringing the wages of workingmen up to $3 per day; that, he said, would never do, for then England could not buy anything of us. He was in favor of $25 per capita,—two-thirds less than Brick; then, according to *his* idea, the laboring man would get $1 per day. That was more than a great many could stand, so there was a rush for the door; but still undaunted the speaker kept on, until the young man with honest, sheep-like countenance stole over behind him, and pulling his coat-tail whispered to him to cut it short, when, after another change of his left foot from the chair to his right knee and *vice versa*, he sat down, everybody evidently relieved. Then any one wishing to sign the roll was invited to do so, but nobody wished, so the meeting adjourned, for all that I know *sine die*.

Col. Smith and Dick Burchill were instrumental in getting up this meeting, but neither of the gentlemen were present, which caused much dissatisfaction. And so ended the first public meeting of the National Greenback-Labor-Reform Democratic-Pionee-Smith Club of Towanda. RAMBLER.

Towanda, June 18, 1878.

CLEANINGS.

SENATOR BLAINE has a malarial trouble again.

A young girl in Cleveland went to bed well Sunday night, but awoke blind.

ANNA DICKISON will soon have a new play ready. She herself takes the title roll.

THE Pennsylvania Editorial Association are luxuriating at Cresson Springs this week.

ACCORDING to Liebig, there ought to be 11.0, and to Reichardt 13.7, per cent. of solids in good milk.

THE United States Government has paid nearly $500,000,000 in pensions since 1799; over half of it since 1875.

It is reported that a terrible tornado passed over Canton, China, about the middle of April, and ten thousand lives were lost.

A new mineral to which the name chalchepane is given, has been discovered among some specimens of English blende. It contains no zinc or sulphur.

L. F. NILSON and O. Patterson have had ruined the specific heat of glucinium (the 9.079). It belongs to the aluminum and not to the magnesiad, group of metals.

THE pretty schoolmistress at Malden, Mass., subdues the most obstinate boys by requiring them to keep her company for fifteen minutes after school hours.

ITALY contemplates the early establishment of a colony at Shoa in order, it is said to lay the basis of commercial communication between Italy and Central Africa.

GENERAL GRANT will pass the summer in Denmark, Sweeden and Norway, the autumn in Germany and the Netherlands the winter in Spain, returning to America sometime next spring.

JAY PATTON has died on account of the New York elevated railroad. It injured his hotel, he resisted long as he could and then laid down on his couch and died.

WHEN aluminum is amalgamated with mercury, steeped in water acidulated with sulphuric acid, and then taken out and dried, it becomes coated with a white covering of aluminum, among which globules of mercury are perceptible.

AT Berlin a woman and two men were sentenced to imprisonment for treasonable utterance against the Emperor: the woman to four years, one of the men to two years, and the other to eighteen month.

THE goods shipped from Philadelphia to foreign countries during the month of May, amounted in value to $4,555,577. This is greatly in excess of the exports for the same month in 1877.

THE Willimantic thread company of Hartford Ct., employing 1,000 operatives, paid off in gold on Saturday. Hundreds of employes never saw the coin before, and many were unable to count it. A number requested bills instead, and the appearance of the strange money created quite a sensation in the town.

THE mail and stage line from Fort Worth Texas to Yuma, Arizona, was formally opened on the 15th. The line is 1,500 miles in length, is the longest in the world, and offers the shortest and quickest route in Mexico and Arizona. The citizens honored the contractors with a banquet to-night. The procession consisted of 18 four-horse coaches.

THE Crawford County System of making nominations has been in vogue in Beaver County for some years, but does not give satisfaction, as will be seen by the following from the last *Radical and Argus*, published at Beaver:

There are many thoughtful Republicans who believe the time is near at hand when it will be necessary for the party to make a change in the mode of making nominations. The very gross fraud, ballot-box stuffing after each primary election has become so common as to alarm those who have regard to the future welfare of the party. Let the honest voter once believe that these practices exist and a nomination will not be worth anything. Under the old system when delegates were elected in each district there was no such inducement for fraud as there is now, when a dozen fraudulent votes in one district may determine the result. The Crawford county system, as it is called, would work very well if everybody is honest, but unfortunately they are not, as the people know, and hence are not slow to believe rumors of fraud. The result here has been the result everywhere that this system has been tried. It never has and never will work well, especially in counties containing cities or large boroughs. Sooner or later it will divide if not overthrow the party.

THE Norristown *Herald*: The Media *American*, of which Mr. COOPER, late President pro tem. of the State Senate, is one of the editors, says that the late Pennsylvania Legislature, despite the obstacles created by the new Constitution, passed 359 bills and acted upon nearly 1000—that during the session the House was frequently criticised by the newspapers and compared with its Democratic predecessor, but did more than twice as much work, and did it better—and that the Senate was never before in better condition, working even more smoothly with fifty than with thirty-three members. Our cotemporary believes the House membership is too great, but is not blinded to the fact that as public men become better acquainted with the Constitution the business of legislation is being simplified and when accomplished, is more easily understood.

THE congressional library commission has decided to report in favor of erecting a new library building to accommodate the overflow of the existing one. There are at present over 60,000 books without shelf room, and since the copyright bureau has been transferred to the library, over 250,000 articles have been received. All these have to be stowed away in the cellars, where they are inaccessible.

THE WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 13.—About 1,000 persons were present at the exercises attending the graduation of cadets. At 11 o'clock this morning the cadets were marched to a point in front of a platform under the trees in front of the library. Upon the platform were seated Mr. Hayes, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Schofield, the secretary of war and others.

In the rear sat Mrs. Hayes and lady friends. When Mr. Hayes appeared he was applauded; stepping forward he bowed, and was again applauded. The formal address to the cadets was delivered by Rev. James Lewis, of the board of visitors, previously to which the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." When Mr. Lewis had concluded, the band again played a national air, and then General Schofield introduced President Hayes, who was received with loud applause.

When quiet was restored, he spoke in substance as follows:

"MY FRIENDS—The limited opportunity that we have to make ourselves acquainted with the advantages of this interesting spot, does not authorize me to say much to the young gentlemen about to leave. But what we have seen enables us to speak with satisfaction and admiration of the thoroughness and excellence of the instruction given by this institution.

"Here something more than learning is required. The training is that which leads up to the best specimens of American manhood, and so, young gentlemen, I feel authorized to say to you that we are deeply interested in you. Last night as we heard upon the parade those favorite tunes 'Home, Sweet Home' and 'Auld Lang Syne,' we were all in sympathy with you."

GREENBACKS FOR COIN PAYMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Senate left the consideration of the bills on the calendar to-day to take up the bill to repeal the Resumption Act, which passed the House November 23, 1877. The Senate Finance Committee's amendment was discussed all day. Nothing new in the way of argument or fact was disclosed, although nearly all of those who ever participated in the debates spoke briefly to-day. Among the number were Messrs. Dawes, Matthews, Morrill, Bayard, Voorhees, Coke, Kirkwood, Booth and Merrimon The bill as finally passed provides that United States notes shall be receivable the same as coin in payment for the 4 per cent bonds, and that on and after October 1, 1878, those notes shall be receivable for duties on imports. The vote on the amendment to the House bill was yeas 30, nays 29. The bill was subsequently passed by 15 to 15.

HON. WM. ARMSTRONG, announces his withdrawal from the National party and his determination to support the Republican party and its candidates. He says he went before the National convention as an advocate of the principles of the Greenback party, and if the wishes of the Greenbackers in the convention had predominated he would have been the nominee for Governor. But, as it is, the National party is now under control of the communistic elements of the State, and he cannot affiliate with any set of men who support the doctrines of the Commune. Mr. ARMSTRONG says he is aware that his withdrawal will be misconstrued, and that he will de charged