Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 17, 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.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
COL. EDWARD OVERTON, JR.

SHERIFF:
PETER J. DEAN,
Of South Creek.

PROTHONOTARY:
GEORGE W. BLACKMAN,
Of Sheshequin.

REGISTER AND RECORDER:
A. C. FRISBIE,
Of Orwell.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:
JOHN H. GRANT,
of Troy.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
STEPHEN D. HARKNESS,
of Springfield.
GEN. HENRY J. MADILL,
of Towanda.
ASA NICHOLS,
of LeRaysville.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JAMES L. HURST,
of Herrick.
DANIEL BRADFORD,
of Columbia.

AUDITORS:
JOS. H. MARSH,
of Pike.
U M PRATT,
of Monroeton.

CORONER:
D. B. WALKER,
of Ulster.

HOYT ON FINANCE.

Professing to be an honest man, the candidate of an honest organization, I favor honest money.

The volume of the currency should be regulated by legitimate demand, and not by the requirements of bankrupts and wild speculators.

The currency should be as reasonable as early as the exigencies of the Government will permit, in the currency recognized by all civilized nations.

The contracts of the Government should be held as sacred as the contracts of individuals, and the bonds, the evidence of its indebtedness, should be paid according to the understanding between the Government and the lender.—*Speech at Butler, Sept 2, 1878.*

HOYT AND VICTORY!

CAMPAIGN OF 1878.

Republican meetings in Bradford County will be held as follows:

ULSTER—Thursday, Oct., 17th, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Isaac H. Shields, I. McPherson Esq.

LUTHER'S MILLS—Friday, Oct., 18th, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Isaac H Shields, John F. Sanderson, Esq.

WYALUSING—Saturday, Oct., 19, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Isaac H. Shields, W. H. Thompson, Esq.

WEST FRANKLIN—Monday, Oct. 21, 7 P. M. Gen. H. J. Madill and H. N. Williams, Esq.

SPRINGFIELD CENTRE—Monday, Oct. 21, 7 P. M. Speakers—Hon. W. T. Davies and J. W. Stone, Esq.

ARMENIA—Tuesday, Oct. 22, 7 P. M. Speakers—Gen. H. J. Madill and H. N. Williams.

STEVENSVILLE—Tuesday, Oct. 22, 7 P. M. Speakers—Rev. J. E. Morris and W. H. Thompson, Esq.

MOSHIERVILLE—Wednesday, Oct. 23, 7 P. M. Speakers—Gen. H. J. Madill and H. N. Williams, Esq.

EAST SPRINGHILL—Wednesday, Oct. 23, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Edward Overton and Rev. E. J. Morris.

LEONA—Thursday, Oct. 24, 7 P. M. Speakers—Genl. H. J. Madill and H. N. Williams, Esq.

ROME BORO.—Thursday, Oct. 24, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Edward Overton and I. McPherson, Esq.

TERRYTOWN—Thursday, Oct. 24, 7 P. M. Speakers—Rev. E. J. Morris and John F. Sanderson, Esq.

MOUNTAIN LAKE—Friday, Oct. 25, 7 P. M. Speakers—Rev. E. J. Morris and E. L. Hillis, Esq.

LERAYSVILLE—Friday, Oct. 25, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Edward Overton and Hon. Wm. T. Davies.

SHESHEQUIN—Union Corners School House, Friday, Oct. 25, 7 P. M. Speakers—Gen. H. J. Madill and John F. Sanderson, Esq.

WINDHAM CENTRE—Saturday, Oct. 26, 7 P. M. Speakers—Rev. E. J. Morris and N. C. Elsbree, Esq.

LEROY—Saturday, Oct. 26, 7 P. M. Speakers—Hon. Judson Holcomb and R. A. Mercur, Esq.

BURLINGTON BORO.—Monday, Oct. 28, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Edward Overton and J. Andrew Wilt, Esq.

SHESHEQUIN—Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Edward Overton and O. D. Kinney, Esq.

FRANKLINDALE—Wednesday, Oct. 30, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Edward Overton and I. McPherson, Esq.

CAMPTOWN—Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Edward Overton and W. H. Thompson, Esq.

NEW ALBANY—Friday, Nov. 1, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Edward Overton and J. Andrew Wilt, Esq.

MONROETON—Saturday, Nov. 2, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Edward Overton and Hon. Judson Holcomb.

WEST BURLINGTON—Monday, Nov. 4, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Edward Overton and Hon. W. T. Davies.

Other meetings will be announced hereafter.

All speakers will please communicate with the undersigned immediately, giving the number of meetings they will address, and make such suggestions as they see proper.

H. STREETER
Chairman

CHARLIE CROSS is making frantic appeals for the support of soldiers. Mr. C. entered the army and did good service we have no doubt, as an officer in the signal service; but while he was in the Union army his sympathy and votes were for the party in the north who opposed the war. He is now advocating the election of a gentleman for a seat in Congress who found it convenient to make his home on the other side of the Rocky Mountains during the draft. How can he consistently ask soldiers to vote for him while he is voting against their best interests.

WITHDRAWAL OF HON. F. C. BUNNELL.

We are pleased to announce that Hon. F. C. BUNNELL has withdrawn from the congressional contest. We have not yet received a copy of his letter, but will print it next week. This patriotic action on the part of Mr. BUNNELL, and the assurance that Col. OVERTON will receive the full Republican vote of Wyoming county, reflects credit upon his patriotism, as well as fidelity to principle on the part of the Republicans of Wyoming, and places Col. OVERTON's election beyond a doubt.

DID the *Argus* make pretentions to any degree of fairness, we should feel surprised at its effort to misrepresent Col. OVERTON's position on the silver bill. We published the record at the time the vote was cast, and it was satisfactory to every candid honest money man. The bill, as originally presented, proposed to make the coinage of the silver dollar *free*. That is, it permitted any individual to take bullion to the mints of the Unite States, and have 412½ grains coined and stamped *one dollar*. The 412½ grains of silver was at that time worth about 92 cents, and has since depreciated to about 88 cents. Col. OVERTON declared himself as unqualifiedly opposed to the iniquitous bill, but at the time it was up for action in the House, he was necessarily absent, and was paired with a friend of the bill. The Senate struck the free coinage clause out of the bill, and when it was returned to the House for concurrence, Col. OVERTON voted *against* postponing action, arguing that if the opponents of the objectionable features of the bill were strong enough to *postpone*, they could just as well *amend*, making it of sufficient weight to be *worth* a dollar. Another good reason for voting against delaying action was the fact that the prolonged agitation was proving detrimental to the business interests of the country. The bill having passed the House without increasing its weight, the President vetoed it, and Col. OVERTON voted to sustain the veto.

There may be those who honestly believe the debased coin should pass for a dollar, but no *fair man*, we care not what his political proclivities are, will charge Col. OVERTON with inconsistency in his votes upon the question. The limited experience the country has had with the ninety-cents dollar, has proven the wisdom of his position, and many who differed with him at the time, now acknowledge their error. We have said this much not by way of apology or explanation, but simply to call attention to the dishonest course of the *Argus*, and the desperate straits of the opposition in their efforts to find fault. It is our opinion that the *Argus* will have all it cares to attend to from this time to the day of election, in its endeavors to convince its readers that the editor is not "eating crow" in supporting DIMMICK, whose "record" has given the wise young man of the *Argus* so much trouble of late.

AMONG the relics secured by Mr. MINGAY, on his late visit to the battlefield of Gettysburg, is an ambrotype, of a group consisting doubtless of a mother and two little daughters, one perhaps nine or ten years old, and the other possibly six. The picture was carried on the person of a Confederate soldier killed in the battle, and slightly buried on the field. Carried probably next his person, it escaped the search of his garments to which the dead were invariably subjected. Mr. MINGAY has taken steps to have the picture reproduced in some of the illustrated papers, and this relic may in that way become known to the family of the deceased soldier and be returned to them. He was probably a man in the prime of a vigorous life, and belonged to the 31st Georgia Regiment, which formed the right of Gordon's Brigade on the morning of the first day of the Gettysburg battle.

WHEN asked a few days since why he did not put up DIMMIRK's name, the editor of the *Argus* replied, "he don't come down enough." Mr. D. was in town again last week and now we believe his name is to appear at the head of the democratic county ticket in the *Argus* this week. Plenty of dressing, we presume, can make "crow" palatable.

IT is currently reported that C. E. ANDRUS, who, three years ago, thought it very ungrateful in O. J. CHUBBUCK to run as an independent candidate against him, now contemplates doing the same thing, hoping thereby to draw votes enough from Mr. FRISBIE to elect the Democratic candidate. We have no fears that the plot will succeed, and when the canvass is over Mr. ANDRUS will find that he has only burned his own claws in his silly attempt to haul democratic chestnuts out of the fire.

CLINT. DEWITT boldly proclaims that for the past twelve years, or ever since he "returned from his retreat from the draft," he has been lying in regard to his political belief. Can the man who unblushingly says he has for years been teaching falsehood be trusted?

THE democracy, or the leaders, have finally been bulldozed into supporting the notorious DIMMICK, with his "infamous record," unexplained. Can they compel the rank and file to follow suit?

WHILE Col. OVERTON was braving death on the battle-field, for the preservation of the Union, where was CLINT. DEWITT?

REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR.

A little incident occurred yesterday morning, says the Harrisburg Daily *Telegraph* of September 27th, 1878, that will be of more than ordinary interest to the veteran Union soldiers in Harrisburg, especially to those who were confined in the prison pens of the south during the war. Among the guests at the Lochiel for the past week has been General DAVID VICKERS, of New Jersey, a tall, fine-looking gentleman, who served with credit and gallantry in a New Jersey regiment, as General HOYT did in one from the Keystone State. During the war VICKERS and HOYT were captured by the rebels, and confined in one of the southern prison pens, Macon, Georgia, for a long time. In order to prevent the threatened bombardment of Charleston, South Carolina, by our troops on Morris Island, a large body of prisoners, about six hundred in number, including all the field officers, were sent on cars to that city. During the journey Generals HOYT and VICKERS, accompanied by two or three others, sprang from the cars in the darkness, when they were in full motion, and escaped. They wandered through the swamps all night, and knowing they were hunted like wild beasts, and fearing recapture, waded into a dense thicket of brush and water, and remained there all day, hungry unto starvation, and almost literally consumed by mosquitoes. When the night came on they got back into the road, and when within a few miles of our lines were treed by bloodhounds, and taken on to Charleston, where they remained all through the bombardment. During their stay there they became separated, and from that day until yesterday they had never met, and hence it was with more than ordinary fervor that the two veterans grasped hands and congratulated each other at the Lochiel Hotel yesterday. The two officers sat and related their experience to each other since their separation, and it was evident that their parting for fifteen years had not obliterated that love for each other that is felt in common by all the veterans of the war."

It has been ascertained that the Democratic State Committee, headed by Mr. SPEER, is calling upon its county organizations for the name and address of every minister in the counties, together with the name and address of five active, representative Christian men in each election district, with the denomination to which each belongs. The Democratic State Committee are urgent that these lists should be promptly furnished. It is supposed Chairman MAXWELL will at once proceed to collect the names and address of all ministers—if he has not already done so—and send them to Mr. SPEER, the illustrious salary grabber, whose conduct at one time so offendded the Democracy that they unceremoniously hooted him out of their State Convention at Wilkesbarre. If the clergymen of this county receive a batch of lying political circulars will know how their names and address have been obtained at Democratic headquarters, in Philadelphia. If Mr. MAXWELL has not time to attend to this matter, he can undoubtedly procure the services of CLINT. DEWITT. He has a great deal of reverence for ministers of the Gospel.

EVERY workingman, who knows anything of the operation of Government on labor, is apprised of the fact that whenever it deals in bills of credit the wages of workingmen never afford them as much profit as when the Government deals in coin. All the natural laws of trade demonstrate this fact. Labor always flourishes best when its wages are paid in coin. It is thus made the equal of capital. This has always been the doctrine of the Republican party. It is the true and only principle in prospesous trade and commerce. No business can flourish which is conducted on a system of credits. All paper currency is of the character of a debt on one side, and credit on the other, which always exist, until coin is produced in the transaction. To justly regulate honest labor, it must be paid in honest money. And for these results the laboring man must look to the Republican party.

THE *Tribune* has the following just and pertinent remarks: "Candidates who don't care exactly what they think, or who don't dare to say it, can profitably take lessons of Col. HOYT in his Pennsylvania campaign speeches. Colonel HOYT is making a strong bid for Greenback votes, but he does it by showing the dishonor and disgrace into which a triumph of Greenback principles would plunge the country. Even as a matter of policy a manly and intrepid course is safer than paltering or faltering. Insincerity and cowardice are the poorest kind of weapons to make use of in a good cause."

IN 1861 when Mr. DILL's neighbors were shouldering their muskets and marching forward to battle and death in defense of the old Union, he met in mass meeting with other copperheads and resolved that "This Union can never be maintained by force of arms." While DILL was doing this, General HENRY M. HOYT was marching to the front at the head of a regiment of patriotic Pennsylvanians. The old soldiers of the Keystone will make no mistake in November when they come to cast their ballots.

SEVERAL of the Democratic candidates base their feeble hopes of success on the efforts of treacherous Republicans, who are to be employed to work in their interest on the day of election. Look out for such men.

NOT A NEW SCHEME.

A very casual review of history will satisfy the most bigoted fiat money advocate that the theory now advanced by the greenback or paper money party, is not new. Within the past century it has been tested more than once, and has always proven a failure. In the light of the experience of history, would it not be worse than folly to resort to financial schemes that have proved so disastrous to the best interests of other nations. The *Chicago Tribune* cites several instances in illustration of the point we have attempted to make. These are plain statements of authentic history, and we append them for the benefit of our readers:

"The demand for an exclusive paper currency without any provision for redemption but simply declared to be money by government edict, which is the name of the National party, has naturally recalled some of the previous efforts to establish this kind of monetary system.

"The most determined attempt in this direction was made under the Regency of the Duke of Orleans, who usurped the throne of France upon the demise of Louis XIV., and under the direct supervision of John Law, the famous Scotch speculator, who became the Regent's Finance Minister. It was Law's notion that, as the world had advanced from the primitive exchange of merchandise, or barter, to an exchange by means of a more convenient and portable kind of merchandise, accepted by common consent as an equivalent of values, so it could be induced to effect its exchanges by an agreed medium of no value whatever. He taught, as the Nationals of to-day would have us believe, that a currency without intrinsic value could be established as money, and that such a currency would never be exported, it would be a permanent source of wealth and power. He made a decisive effort to found this system, and had the approval and support of the government. The result was disaster to the government, and infamy to Law, who had to flee the country to save his life.

"Law first started a private bank in Paris, and, though it was on the insecure basis, a prosperous business was done by adhering to the rules of banking, and redeeming its paper on demand. This bank afterwards became a royal and government institution, and acquired certain valuable grants and privileges. The finances of France were in a deplorable condition. There had been partial repudiation of the debt and debasement of the coinage. The Government Bank, with Law as Governor General, took the entire national debt; that is to say, the debt was called in and the holders had the option of taking shares in the India Company or Government Bank notes; it was equivalent to paying the debt in irredeemable paper currency. Law's bank purchased the privilege of farming and collecting the revenues, the exclusive rights of trading beyond Cape Good Hope, the regulation of the coinage, and the general management of the finances. The circulating notes were run up to 2,692,000,000 francs (about $540,000,000), all of which were irredeemable except the ten-franc notes, which amounted to about $5,000,000. At that time the circulation was reduced to more per capita than was ever reached in this country. The currency was in every respect "absolute money." The government was at the back of it. There was an era of wild speculation, and then a collapse. As the people lost confidence, the government made new efforts to sustain its "absolute money." New fiats were issued. It was decreed, for instance, that coin should not be used in payment for more than 100 francs ($20), and that the bank notes should be worth five per more than coin. But the decree was in vain. The transportation of coin from city to city was forbidden by law. Recoinage was ordered for the purpose of further debasement, and all coin not brought to the mints for this purpose was to be confiscated. Finally it was made a misdemeanor for any person to keep more than $100 in coin in his possession at one time. The offence was punishable with a fine of 10,000 francs, half of which went to the informer, and thus encouraged a most infamous system of espionage. An interconvertible system was afterwards tried under which bank shares and notes were interchangeable at a fixed rate. But it was all of no avail. Government *fiat* was impotent, no matter what form it took, to force people to accept as a thing of value a piece of paper that was not even a promise to pay. Within twelve months from the time the system was in the highest credit the collapse came. First, there was a government decree reducing the value of the notes to fifty per cent.; later, the notes thus repudiated in part, were made convertible into rentes at two and one-half per cent. and the delusion of absolute money was abandoned.

A more recent attempt to establish a system of fiat money is reported from Uruguay. This has been one of the most prosperous of the South American countries, and in 1876, there was said to be "more solid money in Uruguay than in any country in the world in proportion to population,"—gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin. But a faction was organized in favor of "more money;" it proceeded upon the South American plan, bought up the generals of the army, crove the conservative President out of the country, and installed one Pedro Verilla as President. This was in the summer of 1874. Within ten days after the new "election" an issue of paper money amounting to $10,000,000 was decreed. This "money" was based upon the "faith and resources" of the nation, and was a legal tender for all debts, public and private. To make its calling sure, severe penalties were attached to a refusal to receive it on a par with specie. Men were dragged before the police courts, fined, and imprisoned when they declined to take the scrip for change coming to them after paying specie, and the Chamber of Commerce was closed because the merchants (largely foreigners) refused to make the "absolute money" the basis of their trades. The brief career of the fiat system is told in the following paragraph from a letter written to the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

"'The first attempts to enforce the paper-money law brought a 'hornet's nest' around the ears of Don Pedro Verilla and his friends. They grew less positive, began to weaken, and were finally compelled to admit that their paper was below par. So long as it was taken for customs and other public dues, it had a commercial value, and was bought and sold. When it had come to be worth only sixteen cents on the dollar, Verilla & Co. concluded that their legal-tender diet was too weak for the official stomach, and decreed that one-half the customs dues, costs in legal cases, post-office charges, etc., should be paid in gold. The paper had been promptly repudiated by the people, but this was the first step towards repudiation by the government that made it. Public indignation was so strong, particularly among the peons that Verilla never appeared upon the public streets without being surrounded by a military guard. He was so timid, weak, and vacillating in his character that the army became disgusted with him, and General Lattore, chief in command, took the personal responsibility of inviting him to vacate, which he did at once. The next morning early, a long procession of native citizens of the best class quietly marched to the quarters of General Lattore and tendered him the Dictatorship of the Republic. Thus ended the rule of Verilla. Robinson & Co., and their brilliant scheme of irredeemable legal-tenders. Lattore still holds his position as Dictator—now over two years—and gives general satisfaction. The people are allowed to deal in any kind of money they like, and as a matter of course always choose the best. Lattore is satisfied in carrying on the government with such funds as pass current on 'Change.'"

"Experience with fiat money has been precisely the same, whether the experiment was made by a great nation like France a century or more ago, or under a revolutionary republic of South America in the latter part of the nineteenth century. A couple of centuries work no change in principles and laws that are higher than the *fiat* of any government. The only enduring basis of credit is intrinsic value, and any other system is a delusion, the disasters of which are only limited by the extension of its application. Shall the uniform experience of the world be utterly ignored by an intelligent and progressive people like ours?"

LAST WEEK'S ELECTIONS.

OHIO.

From Ohio the returns indicate a Republican plurality on the State ticket of from 5,000 to 10,000. Nine Republican Congressmen and ten Democrats are probably elected. One district, the XIIth, is in doubt, and is claimed by both parties. The Republicans have carried the two Hamilton county districts and the Democrats have elected General Ewing by a plurality of five hundred. Pominent Democrats now acknowledge that it is useless to endeavor to carry that State on a soft money platform, as the Germans will not support any party with inflation proclivities. The Republicans and Democrats consider the National party as dead. From what is known of the organization in Cincinnati, it is believed the object aimed at was to sell out to the highest bidder. It is believed by many persons that the result of the election will prove a crushing blow to Senator Thurman's Presidential hopes. Many of the old wheel-horses of the Democracy say they much regret that Mr. Thurman took an active part in the campaign.

Complete returns from Hamilton county, including the city of Cincinnati, give Benjamin Butterworth, (Rep.) 1,066 plurality over Milton Sayler (Dem.) and Thomas L. Young (Rep.) 1,080 plurality over Leonard W. Goss (Dem.) in the Second District. The error in the count in the Second District was discovered and corrected on Wednesday morning. According to the first returns from the Second District, ex-Governor Young was defeated by about 600 plurlaity. The National vote in the First District was about 250, and the Socialists vote 218. In the Second District the Nationals cast 246 votes and the Socialists 166.

INDIANA.

From Indiana the returns are not full. The Democratic plurality is estimated at 5000 or more, the National votemay rech 10,000 to 15,000. The Republicans have probably elected 7 Congressman, and the Democrats 6. The Nationals probably hold the balance of power in the Legislature. Godlove S. Orth is elected in the Ninth District by a close vote.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that this Republican defeat in Indiana is largely attributed to trades and combinations with Nationals to secure county offices, to a want of backbone on the financial question in the past four years, and to the fact that many Republicans in this canvass held on to the Greenback fallacy.

IOWA.

Returns indicate a Republican majority in the State of 15,000. For Congressmen the Republicans elect McCord (1st District,) Price (IId), Updegraff (IIId), Deering (IVth) Clark (Vth), Sapp (VIII), and Carpenter (IXth). The Greenback men elect Weaver in the VIta over Sampson (Rep). by 1,000 majority, and Gilletts in the VII over Commings (Rep.), by 400 majority. Official returns will not change this result.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Martin (Dem.), for Congress in the Second District, is elected by a large majority. The Greenback vote is large through the State. Kenna (Dem.), for Congress in the Third District, is probably elected over Walker (Greenbacker). The Democrats claim the State by 5,000 majority, and claim the three Congressmen. Wilson is probably elected in the First District by a small majority. John R. Hubbard (Rep.) carries Ohio county by about 400 majority. The Legislature will no doubt be Democratit, with a large working majority.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Disease Dying out in the Larger Cities, but Spreading in the Country.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—The Health Department issues notice of a modification of the quarentine regulations after Oct. 17th, permitting steamboats and railroads to freely enter the city without examination, on condition that no sick person, nor any rags or household bedding from the infected district be transported till after Nov. 10th.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 12.—Four new cases were reported in the past twenty-four hours. One death. There was a frost this morning.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 12.—The weather is cooler and there has been a decrease in new cases to-day. Seven deaths and twelve new cases. Total cases under treatment 188, about 150 of them colored.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 12.—The Board of Health report nineteen deaths from yellow fever in the past twenty-four hours. The undertakers report seven deaths in the suburbs. Hon. Casey Young has just returned from a visit to all the towns in the district where fever has made its appearance. He reports the epidemic abating at some places where it first broke out, but mainly for want of new victims, the most of the inhabitants having fled. At Lagrange, Grand Junction, and Somerville, the suffering and distress is great. The Howard Association and Citizen's Relief Committee, of Memphis, are furnishing supplies, nurses, medicines and doctors to the extent of their ability. The disease is spreading from the towns to the country, and unless frost comes within a short time, it is feared it will ravage all the region surrounding Memphis.

In 1864 the greenback dollar would buy two yards of calico. Now it will buy sixteen. In 1864 the workingman's $1.50 for a day's work would buy three yards of calico for his wife. Now his $1 a day will buy her sixteen yards.

In 1864 it took the laborer, working at $1.50 a day, twenty-two and one-half days to earn enough to buy a barrel of pork. Now, if he only gets $1 a day, he can buy a barrel in eight or nine days.

In 1864 the price of a day's labor —$1.50— was equal to that of three yards of brown muslin. Now the price of a day's labor— $1—is equal to that of twelve and one-half yards of brown muslin.

In 1864 a day's labor at $1.50 would buy one gallon of molasses. Now a day's work at $1 will buy two and one-half gallons.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE Republicans of the county never had a ticket more worthy of their undivided and hearty support, than the one presented to them this year. We think they will show their appreciation by giving it a rousing majority.

A FULL Republican vote will insure a grand republican victory in old Bradford.

We invite the careful attention of all interested in any financial question, to the statement published as a supplement to this paper, showing the amount of State, National Bank and United States notes, &c., outstanding at the close of each fiscal year, from 1860 to 1878 inclusive. The statement was prepared at the Treasury Department, July 18, 1878, and is entirely reliable. By studying it many interesting facts appear, not the least of which is, that the purchasing power of the currency at the present time exceeds that of 1868 by more than One Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars. This and the other facts therein contained, are a complete refutation of the innumerable incorrect assertions so persistently reiterated by the greenback inflationists.

SOME of our Democratic friends who wouldn't even look at DIMMICK on his first visit, now declare him one of the best fellows in the world. They swear they never said anything about his "record." Some one has said that

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

DIMMICK has enlisted FOYLE, and is making a feeble attempt to organize the distracted party in this county. No use, Mr. D., "your record," as the editor of the *Argus* says, is bad, and the people won't vote for you.

FOYLE is kept quite busy explaining how he happened to change his opinion in regard to DIMMICK so suddenly. Two weeks ago he refused to meet him. Now he is his chief fugleman. But consistency doesn't trouble some people.

THE friends of BEECHER MORGAN boldly proclaim that MICHAEL WHITE, the Greenback candidate, is to be taken out of the field, and we have no doubt they will endeavor to create the impression on the day of election that he has withdrawn.

"OVERTON was right in working for an honest dollar," said a disgusted farmer, when he was politely informed by the Treasurer at the Fair that his trade dollar was only worth 90 cents.

JUDGE PARSONS says DIMMICK's record is just as good as the average Democrat's.

GLEANINGS.

PROF KING, of Philadelphia made a successful balloon ascension from Scranton, on Saturday.

DEPARTMENT clerks living in the Western States, will be allowed ten days' leave of absence, to go home and vote.

FIVE hundred employees of the Standard Barrel Factory, near Sharpsburg, Armstrong county, are out on a strike for higher rates.

A party of twenty-nine gentlemen from Lycoming and adjacent counties started on a land prospecting tour in the far West on Tuesday.

CONGRESSMAN Harmer of Philadelphia met with a painful but not serious accident on Sunday, which will confine him to the house several days

MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR, of Rutland, Vt., has received the personal thanks of King Alfonzo, of Spain, for a sonnet on the late Queen Mercedes.

A MAN in Bradford, England, has been held in bonds to keep the peace for sending out a bellman to cry the proclamation that his wife, Amelia, was for sale.

THE Star Theatre at Blackburn, England, which would seat 4,000 persons was lately destroyed by fire. The last performance in it was a revival meeting.

THE ancient and idiotic blunder that credits a dictionary to Daniel Webster is not dead yet. The London *Court Circular* has committed it in all seriousness.

MR. BEECHER, after an absence of months, returned to his pulpit in Plymouth Church Sunday. Since he has been away the whole building has been put in order.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DEVENS has instructed the U. S. District Attorney for North Carolina to enforce the laws for the protection of political meetings and rotes.

THE Philadelphia crickets did well in the game with the Australians. The home eleven scored 196 runs in their first inning at the close of which the game ended for the day.

A section of the petrified vertebræ of some mammoth animal has been found in the depths of the Erie mine at Carbondale. It is in an excellent state of preservation.

A six year old daughter of William Rogers, of Warwick, Ont., who was bitten by a cat that was bitten by a mad dog, has just died with the symptoms of hydrophobia.

THE New York *Sun* learns that President Hayes has commuted the sentence of Michael Tobin, a soldier who killed a comrade at West Point, to ten years in State prison.

THE third re-union of the surviving members of the Forty-eight regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers takes place at Mifflintown, Juniata county, on the 13th of November.

LORD DUFFERIN, Governor General of Canada, recently said, in speaking of the United States, that "a nobler nation, a people more generous or more hospitable doesn't exist."

MR. PLIMSOLL, M. P., has reconsidered his determination to withdraw from the representation of Derby, provided at the next general election his friends shall desire his services.

A LONDON artist named Standish has been sent to prison for nine months. He left his respectable occupation to pick ladies' pockets in the omnibuses, and made a failure of it.

THERE are $150,000,000 of capital invested in mortgages in New Jersey. One not a Jerseyman would imagine that amount would buy the whole State, sand mosquitoes and all.

THE Viscount do Rio Branco, of Brazil is traveling in Europe. As President of the Council of Ministers he was the man chiefly instrumental in securing the abolition of slavery in his native country.

A LONDON Police Court has decided that when a conductor and a passenger in a street car quarrel over the question whether a window shall be up or down, the conductor has a right to his way about it.

MAJOR GENERAL STOCKTON, of the confederate service, and a graduate of West Point, has enlisted in the United States army as a private soldier, but has been assigned to clerical duty in the War Department.

CONGRESSMAN DARNELL, of Tennessee, who defended illicit distillers so assidously last winter, has a son who has just been arrested for illicit distilling, arraigned, pleaded guilty and bound over for action of court.

AT a recent meeting of factory operatives near Manchester it was stated that out of 484,000 operatives in England, only 50,000 or 60,000 were members of the associations, and they contributed a penny a week each.

COLONEL NICHOLAS SMITH, who married Miss Greely, is to lecture to-morrow evening in New York on "A Fee for Tramps." It was his father-in-law who started the tramp movement with his famous advice to the young man.

THE undressed chicken and other delicacies found on the bedside tables of the Princess Alice disaster were sold at auction at Woolwich, and attracted a large and eager crowd of bidders.

THE Greenbackers of the Centre and Clearfield Congressional district have declined to accept the Democratic nomination of ex-Governor Curtin for Congress, and have put up Seth H. Yocum.

WENDELL PHILLIPS defends the Chinese immigrants. Whether the old gentleman does so from sincere sympathy with the Celestials, or from a desire to get into a controversy with some one is not stated; but, judging from his belligerent disposition, the latter is evidently the case.

THE sheriff levied on the property of the Mifflin County Agricultural Society on Friday. A former employee brought suit for his wages. The gate-money of the fair, which was being held at Lewistown, was attached, as well as the premiums which had been won in the races of the previous day.

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See another column!

Legal.

PROCLAMATION.—GENERAL ELECTION.—Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such election, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held:

Therefore, I, ANDREW J. LAYTON, High Sheriff of Bradford County, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Bradford County, that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1878, (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) in the several districts in said County, as follows:

Armenia, at the house of John S. Recker.
Alba boro., at the house of Ira Smith.
Albany, at the Rehr school house.
Asylum, at the school house near S. Decker's.
Athens boro, at the house of D. M. Sinsabaugh.
Athens twp., District No. 1, at the Exchange Hotel. Dist. No. 2, at the house of Thomas Knowles. Dist. No. 3, at the Sayre House. Dist. No. 4, at the Bradford House.
Burlington West, at the Royse House.
Burlington twp., at the Royse House, Burlington boro.
Burlington West, at the M. E. Church.
Barclay, at the school house.
Canton boro., at the Central House.
Canton twp., at the Central House, Canton boro.
Columbia, at the house of James Morgan.
Franklin, at the Town Hall.
Granville, at the house of B. F. Taylor.
Herrick, at the Schoolhouse, Herrickville.
LeRaysville, at the house of F. E. Case.
Litchfield, at the house of S. S. Carmer.
LeRoy, at Center School House.
Monroe twp., at the house once occupied by J. L. Rockwell.
Monroe boro., at the house of Ornal Kellogg.
Orwell, at the Town Hall.
Overton, at School House No. 2.
Pike, at the house of Traver Bosworth.
Rome twp., at the Academy, Rome boro.
Rome boro, at the Academy.
Ridgbury, at the house of Chas. Hendy.
Sheshequin, at the Valley House.
Springfield, at the house of Mrs. Thos. Smead.
Standing Stone, at the house of Simon Stevens.
Smithfield, at the house of L. D. Powell.
Sylvania boro., at the house of Curtis Merritt.
South Creek, at the house of C. E. Co-.
Terry, at the house of E. J. Shepard.
Towanda boro.—First Ward, at the hotel of Patrick Sullivan. Second Ward, at the Court House. Third Ward, at the grocery store of G. S. Smith.
Towanda twp., at the school house near H. L. Scott's.
Towanda North, at the house of S. A. Mills.
Troy boro., at the house of V. M. Long.
Troy twp., at the house of V. M. Long, Troy boro.
Tuscarora, at the school house near Jas. Black's.
Ulster, at the Forest House.
Warren, at the house of R. Cooper.
Windham, at the house of A. Kappendall.
Wyalusing, at the house of J. R. Black.
Wilmot, at the house of A. J. Stone.
Wells, at the house of L. Seely.
Wysox, at the house of R. C. Myer.

At which time and place the qualified electors will vote by ballot for the following named officers to be elected, namely:

For one person for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for the office of Member of Congress, for the United States, in conjunction with the counties of Wayne, Wyoming, and Susquehanna.)

For one person for the office of Sheriff of said county.

For one person for the office of Prothonotary of said county.

For one person for the office of Register and Recorder of said county.

For one person for the office of Treasurer of said county.

For three persons for the office of members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

For two persons for the office of Commissioners of said county.

For two persons for the office of Auditors of said county.

For one person for the office of Coroner of said county.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

Special attention is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the new Constitution:

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First.—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third.—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote, at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth.—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be actually in military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. And to prevent those who may give or promise, or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or who may make any bet or wager upon any election, and those who may receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue, before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. No person elected or shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws, shall, in addition to any other penalty provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage, absolutely, for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting