

Bradford Reporter

TOWANDA, Pa., Thursday, July 10, 1878.

Republican State Convention.
The Republican State Convention, held at Towanda, Pa., on Wednesday, July 10, 1878, was a very successful one. It was held in the evening, and was attended by a large number of delegates from all parts of the State. The convention was held in the evening, and was attended by a large number of delegates from all parts of the State. The convention was held in the evening, and was attended by a large number of delegates from all parts of the State.

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST.
One prominent Democrat is quoted as saying that the extra session of Congress had cost the Democracy a million of votes; and now a Democratic politician who has been visiting at Washington (as reported in the Press), gives the substance of a recent conversation with Justice Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which the operations of the Democrats are carefully and deliberately estimated upon the basis of their own acts. He says that in this conversation Justice Woodward observed that the action of the Democratic party during the extra session has displayed more insanity than he had ever known in the history of any political organization since the foundation of the government; that the course of the Democratic representatives from Pennsylvania in Congress exceeds in concession to the rebel element of the South anything that was ever known in ante-bellum days, and that if the Republican party are wise enough to utilize these blunders, they can revive a war feeling as bitter and intense as existed at the firing on Sumter. The party repeating this conversation added that the sagacious Justice remarked that if he were in any other position he would feel it his duty to make a public declaration of his views on this subject. He added that the Democratic party, as he understood its position to-day, in the light of its own acts, on the measures of legislation which have been before Congress, was in direct opposition to all its time-honored doctrines, and that Jefferson or Jackson would never have endorsed the heresies of State rights and the political doctrines advanced by the Democratic leaders. The Judge was represented as very outspoken in his criticism of the course of Messrs. WALLACE, RANDALL and the other Pennsylvania Democrats, and regards the Democratic party as thoroughly powerless in the State as far as the fall campaigns are concerned.

We will frankly confess that ordinarily we do not place much reliance upon newspaper reports of the sayings or opinions of public men; but the above is so much in consonance with Judge Woodward's clear-headed judgment and his reputation for honesty and independence, and so thoroughly justified by the misdeeds of the Democracy, that we shall assume the statements to be true, unless authoritatively denied.

We do not see how it is possible for any intelligent and patriotic Democrat to arrive at any different judgment than that expressed by Judge Woodward. The course of the majority in Congress has been characterized by a degree of imbecility, if not insanity, without parallel in the history of the country. Their accession to power has been marked by its frightful abuse; the concession to the Confederate element has been humiliating, and demonstrates to the country what may be expected when the rebels shall rule in every department of the government. The wonder is, not that Judge Woodward should be alarmed and disgusted with his party and its leaders, but rather that the honest and intelligent Democrats everywhere, do not rise up and repudiate the rebel domination, which would glorify the Confederate cause, and discredit both the living and dead patriots.

Those Democrats who still cling to the traditions and memories of the old-fashioned Jeffersonian and Jackson Democracy, must see in the new dogmas and ideas and plans of the Confederate States rights Democrats, nothing in common with the teachings of those distinguished men, but the very opposite. The doctrines of the Democracy, as now openly advocated, were denounced and bitterly opposed by the Democratic apostles of the early days of the Republic, and the very dangers pointed out, which threaten the country. The citizen who believes in the teachings of the fathers of the republic, who desires the permanency of our institutions, the happiness and prosperity of our people, can have but one opinion and one desire, and that is, that the Democratic party as it is now organized and influenced is not fit to assume the control of the government, and should not be trusted with the administration of the affairs of the country.

We are pleased to learn that all the iron works of Danville now idle will be started up at an early day, and those not idle are short of hands. The resumption of the iron business seems to be general, and is the best evidence that the business of the country is reviving. Of course, it will be slow, but gradually. We are coming upon more prosperous times.

The following sentence from General Edwin's speech in Columbus, O., July 30, 1873, is hurled him among Democrats of Ohio: "All these events have forced me, though most reluctantly, to the conclusion that the Democratic party is powerless and ineffective as an ally, and not a fit instrument of reform in American politics."

The new Census act provides for a Superintendent of Census, (Gen. Walker has already been appointed). He receives a salary of \$5,000 a year. The Secretary of the Interior appoints the necessary clerks who will be needed at Washington. The salaries range from \$700 to \$1,000 per year, except 31 clerks of the higher class. The Secretary of the Interior will also appoint 150 supervisors of census, of which Pennsylvania will have eleven. These supervisors will, it is announced, be appointed under the Civil Service rules, and after a competitive examination. They will divide their district into sub-districts, designate a suitable person in each sub-district for enumerator. The supervisors will get \$500 each and no more. There will be one enumerator for every sub-district but the districts shall not exceed four thousand inhabitants. The census must be taken during June of next year. The pay of the enumerators is not to exceed four dollars per day and is determined by the number of persons and properties in their sub-district.

The record of the Pension Bureau up to the 30th of June of the present year, shows that 13,990 arrears of pension cases, representing the sum of \$7,220,672.44, had already been paid or were ready for payment on that date. They were distributed among the several agencies as nearly as practicable in proportion to the number of pensioners upon the respective agency rolls.

Upward of 9,000 cases were settled in June. The Commissioner of Pensions expects to be able to pay an equal, if not greater, number monthly until all are settled. Sixty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-two persons have made claims for arrears, but, including the 13,990 already settled, not more than 48,000 persons who are already pensioners have arrears due them. Many, therefore, who apply are not entitled to arrears. The Commissioner expects that nearly all who are entitled will be paid off by the end of October.

A Washington correspondent writes the following gratifying information, which is probably more accurate than the statements usually forwarded by that class of persons. He says: "The Republican Senators and Representatives before leaving the city have very generally called to take leave of the President and the members of the Cabinet. One of the effects of the extra session has been to bring the President and the party in Congress in closer contact. The Republican members of both houses will return also with the assurance of every reasonable support from the Executive branch of the Government. The President still insists, however, upon officers of the Government abstaining from participation in shaping nominations in the interests of individuals, but after the ticket is in the field, he says, there will be no objection to taking an active part in securing its election."

According to the monthly oil statement of the Oil City Derrick there were 327 wells completed in the month of June, increasing the daily production 8,205 barrels, an average of 2 1/2 barrels per well. There are 744 wells commenced and in various stages of advancement, showing a slight decline in operations. Only ten unproductive wells were drilled. This heavy average of production shows the territory now in course of development to be extraordinarily good. It is quite possible, however, that the Derrick's estimate of the average is too high.

The probability of an extra session has been discussed, and the President and the Attorney General have had a long conference on the subject. The President has stated to anxious inquirers, that he had been in conference with the Attorney General, and had been informed that it would doubtless be possible to carry on the marshals' offices without any appropriation until December; at least it was his intention to make the effort, but should it be found necessary to again call upon Congress for means for this purpose, it would be deferred until the very last moment.

At Sumbury, on the Fourth of July, the unveiling of the soldiers' monument, which is surmounted by a statue of Colonel Cameron, and the attending parade and exercises, took place. It is estimated that there were 15,000 strangers present. Governor Hott unveiled the monument. SIMON CAMERON, J. DODD CAMERON, and a delegation from Colonel Cameron's New York Highlanders were present. The oration was delivered by General Beaven, of Bellefonte.

The Franklin (Pa.) Press, pays Mr. Gnow the following distinguished compliment: "Some of our exchanges advocate the election of Hon. GARLAND Gnow as the successor of WALLACE in the United States Senate. The latter has proved so narrow and inefficient a statesman that his reelection seems utterly impossible under any circumstances. Mr. Gnow has done his country brilliant service, and the movement in his behalf bids fair to grow to enormous proportions."

We shouldn't tell our Spanish acquaintances about their institution of bull fights, when such a brutal exhibition as lately took place at Bradford, is this Congressional act permitted. A bull weighing 1700 pounds was pitted against a bear weighing 300 pounds. Several hundred brutes on the outside witnessed the disgraceful and bloody combat, while a band of music contributed its cheering and enlivening strains, and added to the elevated and refining nature of the performance.

Once more a terrible cyclone has been wasting property and destroying human life in the valley of the Upper Mississippi. These destructive storms have become sadly frequent of late in that region. How to guard against them is a question which no one has yet been able to answer. Only the hope of the people at present seems to be that the conditions which make them possible may become so modified in time that they will cease to appear.

SENATOR WINDOM, in his speech in the U. S. Senate, challenged the Democrats to prove that any one of the thirty-three Democratic Investigating Committee has shown that a Republican has stolen a dollar from the public treasury, and no Democrat has dared to make the charge. In fact, the Democratic Investigations only proved damaging to the reputation of the Democrats.

HON. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT was present at an eight-hour demonstration in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, which was a communistic gathering, and the venerable Congressman made a characteristic speech, advocating his plan of loaning all poor men \$500 who will promise to "go West." For a full-fledged demagogue, HENDRICK B. takes the premium.

If recent estimates are correct, the "Solid South" will not be so formidable after an apportionment of representatives on the census of 1880. It is estimated that should the House contain 300 members the Northern States would have 213 and the South but 87.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press estimates that the farmers of Minnesota will realize \$40,000 for their wheat crop this year. The Chicago Times thinks the utmost expectation of the wheat crop of 1879 is 390,950,000 bushels, against 425,000,000 bushels in 1878.

The Washington Star says: "Friends of Ex-Governor HARRIS in this city announce with a positiveness and assurance that carries with it almost conviction that he will succeed Mr. McCARY as Secretary of War."

The silver men in Congress did not become reconciled to Senator BAYARD and his retention of the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance. The attempt to bulldoze him was a failure, but it is said that it will be renewed next session.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, an old-time Jackson Democrat, condemns in strong language the backdown of the Democratic leaders in Congress on the subject of the army bill, and says their action is but a surrender of the election in 1877.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1878. The 103rd Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated here with all those observances which make the night hideous and the day unsafe for pedestrians. The small boy comes several days in advance, with his torpedoes and an occasional fire-cracker, when he can elude the vigilant policeman, and the Marine Corps, which sound like the firing of cannon, or the charging of fire-arms, so the law-abiding citizen commences on the night of the 3d to show his respect for the Mayor's orders and his independence as a citizen. There is all night a fusillade of small arms, with an occasional discharge of mammoth crackers, which sound like the report from a four pounder. There is no rest, and the denizens of the city arise in the morning, having passed a sleepless night, only to be annoyed by a day of noise and danger, and another night of similar disgust. The result is scores of accidents, involving loss of life and limb, the streets are full and the police are overworked. If a note could be taken the Fourth of July would be declared a nuisance by a large majority. It is a great pity that some more rational and safe method could not be employed to exhibit the patriotism of our people than the carnival of lager beer and Chinese crackers which now seem to be the prevailing mode. Not that the day should be allowed to pass without some notice. The old-fashioned celebrations, which seem now to be too old-fashioned for the times and the present generation, were on the whole the most sensible, and it would be well if they were revived in every country town. They were calculated to keep in remembrance the brave deeds and self-sacrificing devotion of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence, and their noble patriots who achieved our independence, after the most heroic struggles and fearful privations. To keep them and their achievements in perpetual and grateful remembrance is the duty of every true and loyal citizen. Congress, in its last moments, abolished the duty on quinine. Any of your readers who have had free-trade scraps about shaking because of the tribute they would have to pay the manufacturers, if they used the remedy, may now shake the dust of every true and loyal citizen will be on the free list. These Free Trade manufacturers in this country, both in this city. They both say they will stop manufacture, as they cannot compete with the foreign dealer, but as they are repaid by have made fortunes of several millions from the business, probably they will reconsider.

The people who went to Brazil to build a railroad have had a hard time. The English courts have decided a lawsuit in their favor.

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AN AGED WOMAN OUTRAGED BY TRAMPS.
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RECENT TIMES IN BRATTLE.
LONDON, July 7.—The correspondence of the Times discloses a gloomy picture of the state of Russia, owing to the Nihilists, the failure of the crops and the ravages of the corn-beetle. Fifty thousand roubles have been appropriated to exterminate the latter.

A WOMAN WHIPPED HER CHILD TO DEATH.
URICA, N. Y., July 6.—Mrs. Mary Lake, of Floyd, was yesterday held by the Coroner's jury for manslaughter, in whipping her two-year-old adopted daughter with a stick with lead in the end, and the child was found dead, and died from the effects of the blows.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 7.—There was another heavy rain and hail storm yesterday, which extended over a considerable portion of the State and damaged the crops in some localities. It was the heaviest in the Minnesota valley. In Mankato, the rain flooded the streets and cellars, and washed some houses away. It was a terrible hail storm.

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