The Bloomfield Times.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A.

Tuesday, January 18, 1870.

A BILL has been introduced into the State Senate to fix the legal rate of interest at seven per cent.

Does not every one know that the price for money like all other articles is regulated by supply and demand, and that no matter what the fixed rate may be, there is always found a way to obtain a higher rate than the legal interest, if the demand is sufficiently pressing. We hold that the proper way is to leave the rate of interest like other merchandise to be regulated by open market. We believe that borrowers would in the long run obtain better terms than they do at present.

THE House of Representatives at Harrisburg with astonishing liberality have voted to furnish each member with a copy of Purdon's digest and Tyler's manual.—For members to replenish their libraries in this manner is an outrage on the people whose money they use. It is neither right nor honest, and they might with equal propriety vote to furnish each member with a box of paper collars and a pair of new boots or any other article he may have a desire for. Among the list of members recorded as voting for this resolution, were some who have been members for several terms and who have each winter voted themselves these same books.—If they have not sold any of these, they will soon be prepared to open a law book store.

Nothing New.

History as we glance back is continually proving that nothing is really new. A curious illustration of the truth of this is furnished by looking over the Chinese history, whereby we learn that our system of "National Currency" is wonderfully like that in vogue in that Empire centuries ago.

Nine hundred years ago, A. D. 960, the founder of the renowned Soung dynasty established a government bank of "discount and deposit." Under this system provision was made whereby merchants and capitalists were permitted to deposit coin and certain kinds of merchandise in the Imperial Treasury, receiving therefor certificates, called piauttsian—"convenient money." These certificates, being thus secured by deposits of property, — not "public stocks,"—were accepted by the people as a currency, and obtained general circulation throughout the Empire. The government bank of discount and deposit continued for more than one hundred years in successful operation, and its circulation reached to about three millions of silver ounces—an enormous sum as the world then was.

During this time, individuals, seeing the success of this institution under Government control, organized an association for conducting banking business on their own account. They received deposits and issued their bills, called Kiao-tsu, "exchanges." This was their "individual liability" system on the principle of 'free banking.' It was directed by sixteen of the richest houses in the Empire, and its bills were largely circulated. But the evils of the system were not wanting then, as they have not been wanting since. The bank made excessive issues. The security proved insufficient. The "individual liability bank failed, and much litigation and public distress ensued. Seeing the mischief growing out of this "wild cat" mode of banking, the Emperor abrogated the right in individuals to issue bills of credit to circulate as money, reserving to the Government the prerogative of supplying to the people the currency required. He took measures accordingly, and established a bank of issue at Vinchan, the notes of which were called Kiantaz, "changelings." This was their "National Bank', system, and its circulation came to represent two and a half millions of silver ounces.

Finding that the banking system promoted public convenience, and that the bills were acceptable throughout the Empire, the Government deemed it advisable to establish other banks in different provinces, under local directories. This was their "State Bank" system. The evils inherent to the system became conspicuous. The banks being provincial, the circulation of their issues became local, so that bills issued in one province were not current in another.

In A. D., 1160, to meet extraordinary military expenditure, the Commissioners of the Revenue were directed to issue bills for circulation founded on the Imperial revenue and customs. These bills were made receivable for all public dues of the Empire. This was "their legal-tender" currency, and in the six years an amount of these bills, representing about forty-four millions of silver ounces, were issued. China was, of course, deeply in debt; she had probably a war of "secession." Her "legal-tender currency depreciated, leading to a wonderful enhancement of prices for all commodities under this immense inflation of her paper.

Legislative Doings.

On Wednesday of last week, the Legislature in joint committee elected W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, as State Treasurer.—This was a sad disappointment to the Mackay faction, who supposed they had the whole thing cut and dried, as the Republican Caucus had nominated him as their candidate. There were, however, 13 Republican members who did not join in the Caucus, and who cast their votes for Irwin. These thirteen were joined by the Democrats, which gave them 70 votes against 61 for Mackay. The friends of Mackay assert that a bargain has been made by the bolting Republicans with the Democrats, that if they would vote for Irwin, the Republicans would help defeat the Metropolitan Police Bill, and give them the contested seats. The opposing party, however, say they only wished to defeat the corrupt ring, which they insist controls Mackay. But while they throw dirt at each other, the outsiders will form their own opinions as to the truth of the assertions of bargain and sale, and will not probably come far from the truth.

The House adjourned on Thursday and will not be in session until to-day.

A bill has also passed both houses, incorporating the Avondale Relief Society.

Both Houses have concurred in a resolution declaring the contract for publishing the Record at an end.

The Senate passed a resolution increasing the salary of the Governor to $7000 per annum, to take effect from next term. When the bill was called up in the house, its consideration was postponed by a vote of 45 yeas to 52 nays.

A bill was also introduced in the Senate to fix the legal rate of interest at seven per cent. Also a bill making the State Treasurer an officer to be elected by the people.

Wife Murder and Suicide.

Marion Dodge and his wife, a young married couple residing in Iowa, lived so unhapily together that she finally left him. He often entreated her to return, but she refused. Meeting her a few days since, he again entreated her and followed her to her home. Here he asked her again for a final answer, and she at last told him that she could not and would not live with him. Upon this he drew a revolver and fired at her, the ball took effect in her right cheek, passed through, knocked out a tooth, and lodged in her mouth. She said not a word, but threw up her left arm to protect her face as he re-cocked the revolver. He immediately fired again, this time the ball passing through her wrist, and she dropped on her knees.—The desperate man fired the third time, and she was struck in the back of the hand, the ball passing through, and entered her skull near the centre of her forehead, passed downward and came out just above the temple. Mrs. Dodge, although so badly wounded, may recover. She is a young woman about eighteen years of age.

He then took poison and cut his throat with a butcher knife.

Mr. Dodge lived about three-quarters of an hour after the affair, and died in terrible convulsions, from the effects of the poison. It is altogether probable that the wound in his throat was sufficient to have caused death. The deceased was about 26 years of age.

Novel Cure for Drunkenness.

A devoted wife residing in N. Y. City, has adopted means for the reformation of a dissolute husband that are worthy the attention of every wife similarly situated. According to the report of the police, at half past 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Officer Srabold found a handcuffed-man wandering through Third avenue. Suspecting that he was a convict who had escaped from custody, he questioned him, when the man, who bore evidences of respectability stated that his name was Lafayette St. Coates, residing at No. 315 East Twenty-third street; that while asleep some of the boarders had manacled him as a practical joke, and that he was in search of some person to relieve him. The officer accompanied him to the house, when the devoted Mrs. Coates told an entirely different tale.—She states that occasionally Mr. Coates is in the habit of indulging immoderately in the use of liquor, and that during these periods he carries away from the house and pawns everything he can get his hands upon. She consequently hit upon this happy expedient of reforming him and breaking him of his pilfering habits, and for that purpose purchased the handcuffs and applied them. The officer prevailed upon the lady to release her husband's hands, and turned him over about four o'clock in the morning, to her tender solicitude,

A Sad Affair.

Quite an excitement was raised in New York the past week by the discovery that Horace Cook, pastor of the Seventh St. Methodist church had deserted his family in the company of a young girl named Martha Johnson. The girl was a member of his congregation, and her parents were prominent members of his church.

Cook is a very popular preacher, and is a man of considerable talent. He leaves a wife and two children almost destitute. The girl was quite young, being only seventeen, and was yet attending school.—The affair was put in the hands of detectives to ascertain if possible the route taken by the fugitives, but up to last Wednesday they had not succeeded in finding anything as to their whereabouts.

On Wednesday evening he returned to the city, and took rooms at the Everett House, sending word to Miss Johnson's father where she could be found. He then visited the office of the *World*, and assaulted the editor for comments made in that journal, about him and his previous character. For this he was arrested and lodged in the station house, from which he was discharged the next day; no one appearing against him. The girl has been taken home by her father, and Cooke has returned to his family. It seems to us that the proper place for him is either in a lunatic asylum or the penitentiary. And if the girl was sent to the former place it would be the best thing that could be done with her.

Collapse of a Balloon at the Height of One Mile.

The balloon ascension announced to come off yesterday, came off promptly at the appointed time. Dr. Albert Hope went up alone. When the balloon had reached the height of about one mile, those who were watching it were horrified to see it explode and collapse in the upper air. No one in the vast crowd doubted that the trip was a fatal one to the ardent adventurer. The city was full of speculation as to where his corpse would be found, and for about an hour the excitement was intense, when, to the astonishment to every one, the Doctor rode in, sound in body and as cheerful as his habit. His escape was a most miraculous one. How it happened that his life was not sacrificed, surpasses the comprehension of every one who witnessed the awful exhibition. The Doctor fell about three miles out of town, the only injury he sustained was a few scratches from some bushes in which he fell. He was unconscious when he reached the ground, but soon recovered, and made a very initiatory remark to Ed. Murphey, who was the first man to reach him.—*Gear. Paper.*

☞ A few counterfeit coupons recently made their way into the United States Treasurer's office. The discovery made quite a flutter in financial circles, and General Spinner highly complimented his lady clerks in making such an important discovery. The counterfeit coupons were returned to the points from which they came, even, in some instances, to Europe, with statements that they would not be redeemed, as they were not genuine.

Prize Fight Between Women.

One of the most brutal exhibitions of the age took place at Newton, L. I., Saturday night. Thomas Carnochan and Michael Kilpatrick matched their respective wives for a mill, without regard to the rules of the prize ring, the only conditions being that the woman who was first unable to come to time was to be declared the loser. The stake was a barrel of whiskey. The room in which the women fought was packed with the friends and relatives of both families.

The women wore short dresses, and their busts and arms were uncovered. Their entrance was announced by the spectators with yells of delight, and the battle was at once begun, without bottle holders or squires. For forty minutes the degraded women fought like furies, and were all the while encouraged by the brutal spectators. On the expiration of the forty minutes Mrs. Carnochan fell in a fainting fit, and the Kilpatrick faction retired in triumph. The two men were arrested for cruel treatment of their wives.

Miscellaneous News Items.

☞ The English Crown has seized land belonging to George Peabody on the ground of alienage.

☞ Gustave Fisher, High Sheriff of Cook county, Illinois, has absconded with a large amount of money.

☞ Highwaymen in the streets of San Francisco now lasso their victims. Their object is to confine his arms while they "go through him."

☞ A womon at Mansfield, Ohio' brought suit against a saloon keeper for damage done by selling he husband liquor, and obtained a verdict of $250.

☞ A woman in Cincinnati recently added a 15 pound baby to the population of that city and cooked her husband's breakfast on time the next morning. Queer place that.

☞ Last Tuesday the wife of an Englishman named Robert Wainwright was found dead in her bed at No. 18 Thames street, New York, and he himself was found dead the other morning in his bed.

☞ Two colored men being refused admittance to the dress circle of an Academy of music, Charleston, have taken out warrants against the manager for violating the provisions of the Civil Rights bill.

☞ Last week, Thomas Bradshaw, an aged man, living near Sharpsburg, Tennessee, struck his wife on the back of the head with an axe, and believing her dead, hung himself.

☞ At Chicago Ill., last week the jury in the case of Dr. Shatford, on trial for murder, by malpractice on a girl named Patterson, brought in a verdict of not guilty, the spectators breaking out in loud applause.

☞ A few days ago a pair of twin girls were left in a house in New Bedford, and the recipient has ascertained that their mother is fifteen years old, and their father seventeen—both belonging to high social circles.

☞ Frank Phelps, a young Gentile, living at Salt Lake city, won the consent of a young Mormon lady to change her name to Phelps, which so enraged the elders that they set five "destroying angels" on the track of the Gentile. But the track got "too fresh," for, though only a boy, Phelps succeeded in killing one "angel" and putting the rest to flight.

☞ The Castleton, Vt., National Bank was entered on Monday night, the safe blown open by nitro glycerine, and one compartment exposed, from which $6.400 was taken. The lower compartment containing about fifty or sixty thousand dollars, was not reached. The burglars escaped.—Castleton is fifty miles from Glen Falls and seventy from North Adams. A reward of $2,000 is offered for their apprehension.

☞ A boy in New York, named James Martin, aged nine years, who has twice been arrested for burglary, was found lying in the street, in a beastly state of intoxication. The officer who arrested him took him to the station house in his arms as he would have carried the merest baby. The young hopeless was given into the care of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

☞ The lower floor of a two-story wooden building built on piles over the river, at No. 92 Dyer street, Providence, gave way about two o'clock A. M., on the 3rd inst., and about 2400 bushels of salt in bags were precipitated into the water. The building and salt belonged to S. D. Andrews. His loss will probably not be under $2500. The piles over which the floor gave way are missing.

☞ A Republican demonstration was made in Paris on the occasion of the funeral of Victor Noir, shot by Prince Bonaparte. Large bodies of police and military were on duty, and one crowd was dispersed by the latter, while some arrests were made by the former.

M. de Fonville, one of the two gentlemen who bore M. Grussett's challenge to Prince Pierre Bonaparte, has published a statement of the affair, in which he alleges that it was the Prince who slapped Noir in the face, and not Noir who struck the Prince; also, that Bonaparte immediately followed up the blow with the fatal shot.

How Do They Do It?

Many amusing things, and some very unjust things, are said in trying to explain the very low prices prevailing at Oak Hall. Some say "they lose money by it," but how a house can keep losing money right along, and not fail, or what can be the object of losing money, they do not explain. Others say "they do not half pay their hands," whereas it is notorious that no employes in that line of business, are so well paid and so well satisfied, as are those of Wanamaker & Brown, and it must be clear to all, that while the demand for good work is so great as it now is, it would be impossible for W. & B. to command the services of a thousand of the best tailors at inferior prices. And one man was heard to assert very confidently, the other day, that "they must steal them." But whatever may be the explanation, the one thing to be learned by all is, that by universal consent, Wanamaker & Brown *do* sell cheaper than any other house seems to be able to.

☞ For Cure of all Bronchial and Throat diseases, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Alternative Extract or Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by Druggists, or send three dollars and twenty-five cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. and get three bottles free of express charges.

PAIN KILLER.

A Cure for Diptheria!

All interested, please read the following extract from a letter from Mrs. Ellen B. Mason, wife of Rev. Francis Mason, Toungboo, Birmah:

. . . My son was taken violently sick with diptheria, cold chills, burning fever, and sore throat. I counted, one morning, ten little vescicles in his throat, very white, and his tongue toward the root, looked like a watermelon full of seeds; the remainder coated as thick as a knife-blade. So many children have died around here, I was afraid to call a physician, and thought I would try your Pain Killer for a gargle with small doses inwardly. I did so and found the gargle invariably cut off the vescicles, and he raised them up often covered with blood. He was taken on Sunday: on Wednesday his throat was clear and his tongue rapidly clearing off. I also used it as a liniment with castor oil and hartshorn, for his neck. It seemed to me a wonderful cure, and I can but wish it could be known to the many poor mothers in our land who are losing so many poor children by this dreadful disease.

I have found your Pain Killer one of the most vaulable medicines ever used in Burmah. Once I was stung by a very large black scorpion; the pain was indescribable. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, (for I never travel without it,) again and again, and in half an hour my foot was well.

Dr. Walton writes from Coshocton—"Your Pain Killer cures this new disease—*Diptheria, or Sore Throat*—that is so alarmingly prevalent here; and it has not been known to fail in any instance when used in time. This fact you should make known to the world." (It is used in this disease as a gargle and lotion as well as a tonic and a stimulant.

—In Halifax where this disease prevailed for so many months in its most malignant form, the use of *Perry Davis' "Pain Killer"* was invariably attended with the most favorable results, when it was used ere the disease had made too much progress to preclude the use of so powerful a stimulant.

☞ Sold by M. B. Strickler, New Bloomfield, Pa.

Dr. A. L. SCOVILL is the inventor of several medical preparations which have become very popular, and have been liberally used. Among his inventions are "Hall's Balsam for the Lungs," and "Liverwort and Tar." For the past six years a better Lung remedy has been offered to the public. Read the following letter from Dr. SCOVILL referring to it:

Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & CO.,

Gents.—I make the following statement from a perfect knowledge and conviction of the benefits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in curing the most deep seated *Pulmonary Consumption*! I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For coughs and all the early stages of Lung complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to raise without irritating those delicate organs—the Lungs—and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state. Yours respectfully,

A. L. SCOVILL.

Sold by all medicine dealers. 42 4t

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