

The Bloomfield Times.

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NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A.

Tuesday, June 28, 1870.

ANOTHER AMNESTY BILL has been reported in the House of Representatives by General Butler. The bill however, contains so large a list of exemptions that it practically amounts to nothing, and to make the bill entirely complete, he might add to the last section the words, "or any other man." This would make the bill easily understood, and prevent any misconception until such time as Congress could realize the importance of passing a bill which should deal with this question in a more liberal spirit.

"BLOATED BOND HOLDER," is an expression we have often seen used in certain party papers, but always failed to see the propriety of applying the adjective "bloated" to a man who invests his money in United States Securities, any more than to a man who invests his means in merchandise, or of calling a man who owns and farms a larger number of acres than some of his less fortunate neighbors, "a bloated farmer." If there is anything discreditible in loaning money to the Government, the people ought to be made aware of the fact, but if there is not, the expression should not be used by U. S. Senators. In partisan papers, we cannot always look for the choicest of expressions, but in the United States Senate, we certainly have a right to expect arguments free from slang terms. In reading over the remarks of Senator Sherman in favor of retaining the income tax, we see that he makes use of this expression, which at once furnishes evidence that *argument* in favor of the law is scarce.—That the Senate was of that opinion, is proved by the fact that the clause of the tax bill retaining that law was stricken out by a vote of 34 to 23. According to Senator Sherman this is a victory of the "Bloated Bondholders" over the people, but to the view of many others it is a victory of the people over the horde of office-holders attached to the Internal Revenue Department, who, if the law had been retained, would have received *more than two-thirds* of all the money collected from that source.

A Rascally Transaction.

A case was tried in Philadelphia last week which brought to light some transactions which show that pensioners have been subjected to some rascally swindles, at the hands of those whose duty it is to protect them from fraud.

A young man named Thatcher employed in the pension office under charge of Colonel Forbes was indicted for abstracting three hundred dollars of the Government money.

In answer to this the defense offered to prove that no money had been abstracted by Thatcher, but the inaccuracies and confusion in the accounts were occasioned by an excessively loose habit of business on the part of Colonel Forbes, of advancing money to pensioners weeks and months before the regular payday, taking due bills securing from fifty to a hundred per cent profit, in direct violation of the rule of the Treasury Department: for Mr. Thatcher had charge of the Government funds, and frequently in order to make up the amount of advances required, Colonel Forbes would use this Government money, and replace it afterward by check upon his own private account which made a mistake in book-keeping a probable thing. When called to the witness stand by the defense Colonel Forbes stated voluntarily that he had on some occasions made advances to pensioners, taking due-bills for the amount, with a reasonable interest; but as a general thing he used his own private money for this purpose. However, if he happened to have not quite enough cash at the moment, he would authorize Thatcher to draw upon the Government fund, and he would replenish it by check. But he emphatically asserted that on

none of the days mentioned in the indictment did he make such advances.

Further testimony was taken to show that Colonel Forbes was in the habit of making advances to pensioners, a month or so before the payment was due, and charging the modest interest of nearly three hundred per cent. per annum. If this was what the Colonel called a reasonable interest it would be highly gratifying to know what rate he would call exorbitant.

When we look into the matter further and find the admission that *sometimes* this advance is made from Government funds, the conclusion forced upon every unprejudiced person is, that the Government ought to put the payment of these pittance due invalid soldiers into the hands of some person, who would not indulge in such outrageous transactions.—This is the man who endeavored to monopolize the whole business of paying pensions throughout the State, refusing to recognize the agents who had been duly licensed by the U. S. Government, on the plea that they were liable to overcharge for collection. The above statement plainly shows why he was anxious to get this whole business in his own hands.

Should the Commissioner of Pensions allow this valiant Colonel, who makes such brave charges on the purses of the poor, to longer retain the position he now occupies, he will have no reason to complain should the people think that he is financially interested in these rascally swindles.

Chinese Laborers.

The North Adams, Mass., correspondent of a Boston journal gives the following account of a party of Chinese shoemakers recently brought to that place:

The seventy-five Chinese laborers who came here under contract to Mr. Calvin T. Sampson, to make shoes, arrived on the 16th inst. For several days the railroad station had been crowded on the arrival of the Western train by indignant Crispins, waiting to see the new comers and yesterday the crowd was very dense being augmented by many peaceable townspeople, drawn out by curiosity only. As soon as the blue skirts, long cues and queer faces were seen, the air was filled with hoots and all kinds of taunting shouts. The Chinese were imperturbable, and did not even mind the appellations of wrath yelled into their ears from the wayside. An ample police force was in attendance, and the company marched in column slowly through the streets to Mr. Sampson's shop. There was the greatest deliberation of movement, so that ample opportunity for attack was given, but though the wildest threats of vengeance were shouted no general attack was made. Some stones were thrown, several chinaman were hustled and one was struck. Two leading offenders were arrested, promptly arraigned before a justice and fined. After an exciting scene of threatened riot, lasting nearly half an hour, the new workmen were safely housed in Mr. Sampson's shop, doubly guarded to prevent attempts of blowing up, of which threats were freely made.

The curious crockery and cooking utensils, counting machines, chopsticks and other baggage which the strangers have brought with them and their novel costumes are scrutinized with much interest but the new comers themselves are treated with perfect respect, and have such kind treatment as probably no Chinaman ever received on American soil before. By tomorrow they will have their cooking and other living arrangements in running order and will go to work in the shop in earnest.

The white shoemakers of the town are in high state of wrath, but see no way of venting it effectually. The Crispin Association is very strong here, there being four or five other large shops, and have hitherto had everything their own way and carried matters with a high hand. A prominent leader of the order from Boston, is here, and the Crispins are holding a secret meeting to-night, but it is not thought probable anything serious will be done to disturb Mr. Sampson's arrangement, as the sentiments of the community at large are so strong with him. The threats which are made promise the enormities of Sheffield, but courage to carry them out is probably lacking.

Two women were picking strawberries in a field in Cobden, Ill., a few days ago, and between them arose a discussion about politics, and the strawberry field became the field of death, for one of them stabbed the other fatally.

In a drunken row at Windsor, Ill., last week, a barkeeper named Mast struck a farmer named Irwin, on the head with a club, from the effects of which Irwin died.

Extensive Swindle.

Among the passengers on a train recently going west was a man named B. O. Hall, who with his family were going to Colorado to take up their residence. Mr. Hall had in his possession the sum of \$1,400 in cash, the accumulation of many years of labor and saving. With this sum and his industry he designed making his fortune in the far west.

At Susquehanna a gentlemanly appearing person took his seat beside him, and entered into conversation informing Mr. Hall that he was a merchant doing business in Denver, Colorado, and that he was very glad to fall in with a passenger going that distance. He gave Mr. H. much information in regard to the western country, and stated that he had on board the train a large stock of goods for his store.

They rode together until after passing Oswego, when another person, having an expressman's badge upon his hat, accosted this pretended merchant, informing him that he had just received instructions to collect the charges on his goods before reaching Elmira or to leave the goods at that station. The charges on the goods were \$1,360.

The merchant expostulated, saying that he had not the money, but he had a \$2,800 draft on Buffalo, and he would pay the charges when he reached that city. The expressman stated that it would not do, and he must have the charges in cash. He would, however, consent to receive the draft in payment, and would forward the difference between its amount and the charges to the merchant by express from Buffalo, knowing as he did, that the draft was all right.

The merchant did not like to do that and finally proposed to Mr. Hall that he take the \$2,800 draft as security, and loan him \$1,360 on it to pay these charges. Mr. Hall readily assented and counted out the stamps.

The merchant and the expressman then went forward to fix receipts, requesting Mr. Hall to remain in his seat until the merchant's return when they would introduce their families to each other, and enjoy themselves hugely during the balance of their long journey.

The balance of the story can be imagined. The merchant never returned to Mr. Hall, who had given away to two villains \$1,360 of his hard earnings.

Mr. Hall retained his seat and his faith in the merchant until after he had passed Hornellsville, when he mentioned the transaction to the conductor, who at once informed him that he had been swindled.

He took the next train back, and on reaching the city put the matter in the hands of Detective Officer John Knapp, but as yet no clue has been obtained to the swindlers or the money.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

A New York Court Scene.

At a session of the police court last week in New York, there was quite a sensation created among the usual motley audience by the sudden onslaught of a man named John Reddy, not the "Blacksmith," upon Thos. Wilson, a sailor, who had just made an affidavit charging John Quinn, of Cherry street, with the theft of \$32 from him on the previous night. Reddy did his utmost to induce Wilson not to prosecute his friend, and when he declined to be coerced into the adoption of such a course, Reddy jumped at him caught him by the throat with one hand and struck him in the face with the other knocking him on the floor. The sixth Warders in Court dashed out of their seats and seemed about to engage in a free fight, when the policeman present succeeded in making a clearance. Reddy was immediately taken into custody, and held for trial in default of \$1000 to answer at the General session.

The Port Jervis *Gazette* says: Not long since as an old man was riding along the road leading from Centerville to the Brick House, N. J., his horse frightened at a herd of cattle near by, and springing suddenly to one side, threw him violently from the wagon, and striking upon his head and shoulders rendered him insensible. A young man from Port Jervis happening to be a short distance behind him, ran to his assistance and after considerable trouble, brought him to consciousness. But singular as it may appear he had lost all recollection of where he was going, what his business was, the year, the month, the day of the week; and even his own name. He was placed under the care of a physician and at last accounts was slowly recovering.

Three Children Killed by Lightning:

The Manterville—Minn.—*Express* of a recent date says:

Of all the accounts of the loss of life by accident, none seems more sad and touching than that which happened in our own county on Saturday. The circumstances of the casualty, were given us by a friend who lives not far from the place, and were substantially as follows:—The three young boys retired early that evening, and were all occupying one bed temporarily arranged on the floor of a room adjoining that in which the parents were still sitting up and alone, occupied in conversation in relation to their children. But a few moments after the storm came, and almost the first thunder that was heard, and the first bolt that fell in the vicinity, struck the chimney of Mr. Sent's house, and the currents of the powerful *de rojer* were flashed all over the building. Mr. Sent sprang from his seat immediately, with the sad exclamation "My children are all dead!" Indeed it was fearfully true! The two younger children were killed instantly. The oldest boy showed little signs of life when the parents reached the bedside—but one gasp, and he, too, was lifeless. The bed caught fire, and the children one by one were removed before the flames could be extinguished.

None other of the family were injured physically. The damages to the house are said to be slight and unimportant. The concussion of the stroke was so great as to stop the clock, and when noticed the hands still pointed out the minute—8 o'clock and 20 minutes—when the three children expired—a solemn record of a most solemn event.

An Extraordinary Sale.

Before a court in the province of Pesth Hungary, says the *Jewish Times*, a suit was pending, in which an aged Jew was to make a statement under oath. He was ready to take the oath, when another Jew arose and protested against it:

"This man dare not take an oath."

"Why not asked the judge."

"There exists a Hebrew prayer which contains the sentence, that every Jew has a share in the life to come." It is now about twenty years ago, while I was present, when the man who is now about to take an oath sold his share in the life to come, guaranteed to him in the prayer to another Jew, a Mr. Y., who paid him a certain amount of money for it. As he, therefore cannot count any longer on a future existence, he has nothing to fear or hope for in the life to come; it must be certainly indifferent to him whether to swear to a truth or falsehood."

The matter was examined into, and as the strange transaction was found to have taken place in reality, the Court granted the request of the old man, and the party who sold his "share in the life to come" was declared in capable of taking an oath.

Arrest that terrible Catarrh, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's not warranted to cure Consumption when the lungs are half consumed, nor to make men live forever, nor to make this earth a blissful Paradise to which heaven shall be but a side-show, but the proprietor will pay \$500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send 60 cts. to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive it by mail.

Miscellaneous News Items.

A young man named Buck, committed suicide at his own house, in Rochester, N. Y., on Friday.

An insane gentleman in Chicago, went gunning the other day, his game being street-car horses, and was arrested.

A Southern Governor is credited with vetoing a bill passed by the Legislature "for bad spelling and nonsense generally."

A railroad conductor in Maine has been on the road twenty years, has traveled 700,000 miles and has never met with an accident.

An Indian near Fort Scott, Kansas, recently traded two mules for a set of false teeth, and proudly wore them, necklace fashion.

A French paper in New Orleans calls Charles Dickens "the great American romancer—the Walter Scott of America." What is fame?

New Hampshire had a Congressman who used to open his speeches with, "Fellow citizens,—I was born in Portsmouth—I was always born in Portsmouth."

A wedding in Bridgeport, Conn., was interrupted for a moment, the other day, by an apparently sane gentleman, who stepped up to the bridegroom at the altar, tapped him on the shoulder, and said in an audible whisper: "Before this little affair goes any further I would like to know one thing—who will build the fires?"

A part of the money recently stolen from the Treasury Department, was paid into the New York Sub Treasury last week, but it is not known by whom.

At N. O., on the 21st inst., Judge John A. Campbell and J. D. A. Fallons were fined \$100 each, for contempt of the Eighth District Court, in offering to file a petition declaring that their clients could not get justice therein.

A young man named Nathaniel Hazen was found dead in bed at Columbus Ohio shot through the head. He was prominently connected with the Capital City Brush Company, and moved in the first classes of society.

Molly Ray, a young girl confined in the Baltimore jail, committed suicide by jumping from the second tier of cells to the stone floor, a distance of twenty-five feet, and was instantly killed. She was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

A man in Indiana, last week, lost his wife and family physician on the same day. He is now searching for their remains with a double-barreled shot gun, with the intention of burying them both in the same grave.

In San Francisco the board of Supervisors authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of \$5000 for the apprehension of the parties who tampered with the ballots in the First ward, at the recent election. The Railroad Company declines to avail itself of the fraud.

On the 20th inst., a terrible accident occurred on the great Northern Railroad, in England a large excursion train was run into by a freight train, and several cars thrown off the track and three demolished. Thirteen persons were killed, and thirty to forty wounded, some fatally.

Mrs. William Smith, a mild-tempered lady in Newark, N. J., who was "put out" by an unpleasant remark from her husband, threw a lighted kerosene lamp at his head, and hit it, breaking the lamp, and setting the masculine Smith on fire. It was with difficulty he was "put out," after being badly burned. No insurance.

The elevated railroad in New York does not seem to work well and another accident happened upon it again last week. It appears that one car was left standing on the track near Thirtieth street. The car was full of passengers approaching at full speed. The brakeman tried to stop the car but the breaks did not work, and the result was a severe collision, knocking the cars across the track, but not into the street.

Several were severely bruised, and the passengers were removed by means of ladders. An old lady was lowered in a carpet to an awning, and finally reached terra firma.

Read Some English Testimonials.

GREENE'S SAILED HOME,
 Poplar Street, London, England.

I take this method of making known the perfect cure I have obtained from the use of your valuable medicine, the PAIN KILLER. I was urged by a friend to try it, and procured a bottle of Dr. Ker-nut, Apothecary.

I had been afflicted three years with Neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach, which caused a constant rejection of food. The doctors at Westminster Hospital, gave up my case in despair.—Then I tried your PAIN KILLER, which gave me immediate relief from pain and sickness; and I regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation of sailor. One bottle cured me. Yours respectfully,

CHARLES POWELL.

Sub—I desire to bear willing testimony to the wonderful efficacy of that American Remedy called Pain Killer, which I believe has no equal in this country. I have been afflicted with heart disease, and could find no relief till I got the Pain Killer, which soon made a cure. I am quite willing to answer any inquiries about my case.

Yours, etc., FANNY SILVERS,
 Dudley, (Worcestershire,) England.

GENTLEMEN—I can with confidence recommend your excellent medicine, the Pain Killer, for Rheumatism, Indigestion, and also Toothache, having proved its efficacy in the above complaints.

Yours, &c., REUBEN MITCHELL,
 Bridgeman's Place Bolton.

GENTLEMEN—I have very great pleasure in recommending your medicine, the Pain Killer. I was suffering severely a few weeks since with Bronchitis, and could scarcely swallow any food, so inflamed was my throat. I was advised by a friend to try your Pain Killer, and, after taking a few doses of it, was completely cured.

Yours respectfully,
 T. WILKINSON, Bolton, Eng.

P. &—I have recommended the medicine to several of my friends; and, in every instance, it has had the desired effect. [Sold by

Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines, and Dr. Strickler, New Bloomfield, Pa.] June 21—1m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Perry county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Dairus J. Long, Executor of the last will, &c., of George Long, late of Juniata township, deceased, among the creditors and others entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice that he will meet for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bloomfield, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all interested, may attend, if they see proper so to do.

CHAS. A. BARNETT,
 Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of Administration have been granted by the Register of Perry county, on the estate of Margaret H. Jacobs, late of Juniata township, Perry county, Pa., to Nicholas Jacobs, residing in Tuscarora township, Perry county, Pa.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
 NICHOLAS JACOBS, Administrator.
 LEWIS POTTS " " " " " for Adm'r.