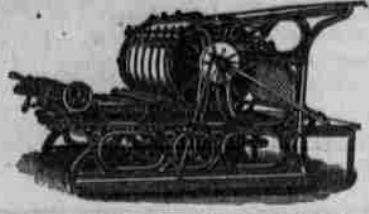


The Bloomfield Times.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A. Tuesday, November 25, 1873.



Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to THE TIMES who wish some other publication and chomo, can have either of the following at the price mentioned:

- Peterson's Magazine for 1874 and The Times, for \$2.75. The People's Journal, with an engraving 13 x 19 inches (see advertisement) and The Times, for \$3.00. Wood's Household Magazine and the splendid chromo, YO SEMITE, and The Times, for \$2.25.

All the above Magazines are monthly publications.

THE Post Master General has issued an order reducing the fee for registering letters and packages to eight cents, to go into effect January 1st.

To FORM a correct opinion of the merits of the proposed Constitution, as compared with the one now in force, both should be read. We have no doubt, but what three-fourths of the voters in the State, who adopt this course, will vote for the change. It is by comparison, that the merits of the New Constitution are made conspicuous.

THE opposition of the Harrisburg Telegraph to the adoption of the New Constitution, will easily be accounted for, when we remember the large bills, which the proprietor has in times past, put in against the State for stationery, etc., all of which "plander" under the New Constitution will be cut off. Such opposition reminds us of the fact that

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law."

ALDERMAN CICILIA acted as Mayor of Memphis during the late yellow fever visitation to that place. While filling that place he was accused of making improper use of certain funds. For that offence he was tried before the Board of Aldermen, and expelled by a unanimous vote. If all men in public office were held to such a strict account their would be a host of vacancies.

WAR PROSPECTS.

The prospects of a war with Spain, rather increase than diminish. It is probable that public opinion in Spain, will prevent that Government from yielding to the just demands which have been made by the United States. That our Government think the case rather critical is shown by the great activity, in the Navy and War departments, and the earnest consultations of the Cabinet. On Friday last, a very long meeting was held, being the longest session ever held under President Grant's administration. Upon the adjournment it was remarked that the meeting had been one of the most important ever held, members stating that the whole time had been occupied upon the Virginia matter and its attending complications. The Cabinet officers are still careful not to permit a word to escape them as to the conclusions reached, either at this or the two preceding meetings.

THERE are men in this State who declare that the Constitutional Convention had no right to proclaim in what manner the people of Philadelphia, should vote upon the draft of the new Constitution, because the Legislature ordained a different view upon the matter. The New York Tribune cites the following case upon that point: "In 1864 a question arose in New York as to the right of the Legislature to make a certain enactment as to the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and the Legislature asked the opinion of the full Bench of the Supreme Court. The Judges said: 'Neither the calling of a Convention, nor a Convention itself, is a proceeding under the Constitution. It is above and beyond the Constitution. Instead of acting under the forms and within the limits prescribed by that instrument, the very business of a Convention is to change those forms and boundaries as the public interest may seem to require. A Convention is not a government measure, but a movement of the people, having for its object a change, in whole or in part, of the existing form of government.'"

Patrick Larkins, a bar tender in Jersey City, was attacked in a saloon by an unknown man, and fatally injured.

In Favor of the Constitution.

The Philadelphia papers generally favor the adoption of the New Constitution. The following article taken from the Philadelphia North American, the oldest daily paper in the State and the ablest Republican paper in that city, thus advocates the acceptance of the proposed change.

"If we may estimate public sentiment by the tone of the press throughout the State, the probability of vigorous organized opposition to the new constitution recedes with the lapse of time. The rural press very generally agree that the instrument proposed is in most points superior to that now in force. That there is a decidedly hostile feeling towards the new organic law in certain quarters may not be denied with fairness, but several considerations render it next to impossible to make this opposition formidable by combination. The instrument itself lacks the provocation to strenuous and concerted opposition. It has no political bias as concerns party. Some of the debates showed party animus, it is true, but this narrow view of constitution making afflicted only a few, and these had very little influence in the convention.

In nearly all respects the new law is an advance upon the terms and prescriptions of the old. Notably the legislative, judiciary, and finance articles are very great advances on the path of reform. The first is confined to a narrow limit, yet sufficiently broad to cover any emergency. Legislation has of late years become vicious in many respects. The halls of legislation have been the theatre of innumerable and disgraceful petty squabbles between individuals, between corporations and individuals, and between individuals, private and corporate, and the Commonwealth. There was never any warrant for expending the public treasure in carrying on such irreparable quarrels. The new law, if adopted, will reduce such legislation to its minimum, if it does not altogether abolish it. The increase of membership is in strict accordance with the spirit of representative government. Under the old system such an increase would have tended to multiply neighborhood quarrels. But the prohibiting of local legislation in the new law will so to speak, render the Legislature a homogeneous body. It also abates the growing evil of frequent elections and annual sessions. If adopted, it is reasonable to expect that in due time, our statutes, from a mass of heterogeneous and apparently conflicting rules of procedure, will take on such a degree of homogeneity that a lawyer may move from one county to another without feeling compelled to prepare for a new field of practice. It will likewise lighten the burden heretofore laid upon both the supreme and local judiciary—a burden that has been and is very much too great for the furtherance of the ends of justice.

The judiciary article of the new constitution, though not wholly free from objections, works a salutary reform in several particulars. It will increase the number of judges learned in the law, while it decreases the number of associate judges not learned in the law—two changes long needed. It also apportions judiciary officers with regard to legal business needs, and not with special regard to territory. At present, in many districts, the civil lists are so cumbersome that a suit involving valuable interests may drag its slow length along for years before it can be disposed of. In some districts the judge might labor conscientiously through his ten years' term, and never get within sight of the foot of the calendar. Such a condition of affairs is not in the interests of justice. Suitors have certain rights even though litigation may not add to the enviable reputation of men as a rule. Suits in ejectment have been known to linger in the local courts a dozen years, keeping the parties in a condition of suspense and enmity not conducive to mental quiet or neighborhood morals. Judges have been broken down in harness by the score by the niggery system which has heaped three men's work upon one man's hands. The very uncertainty as to the time when a case could be reached has induced thousands to go to law about nothing in a fit of spite or chagrin. A prompt hearing is fatal to a large class of cases being commenced to annoy and disturb, and which therefore have no right to come into court at all. The effect of the proposed constitution upon legal business will be to keep it within healthy limits by so distributing it that no judge can be overworked or hurried by a never-ending calendar.

But if for no other reason, the people should ratify the proposed constitution for what it prohibits and prescribes in the matters of taxation and finance. Article IX opens to just taxation a vast amount of property owned by quasi religious, beneficial, and charitable societies, but which are operated for profit to individual stockholders. It also prohibits any waiver of the power to tax corporations by the State. It prohibits the loan of State credit to any enterprise prosecuted by individuals or corporations. Similarly it prohibits the loan of credit by any municipality to any individual, corporation, or institution. It limits the indebtedness of municipalities to seven per centum upon the assessed value of taxable property within their several bounds at any one time, and prohibits the creation of any new debt beyond two per centum upon the taxable value without the consent of the electors at a public election. And the term for which any indebtedness may be increased is limited to thirty years, or at before which time principal and interest must be discharged. Regarding public moneys, such as may be necessarily held in reserve are to be limited by law to the sum required for current expenses; the same to be deposited as by law directed, and the places of deposit, as well as the amount on deposit, to be set forth in monthly statement. These provisions are in the interest of the people at large, and will be very generally acceptable.

One of the Japanese students at Yale College, while out for a stroll, was accosted by a green Sophomore with, "What's your name?" The gentleman from Japan answered politely, giving his name. "Oh," rejoined the would-be witty questioner, "you heathen don't have but one name, I see?" "What was the first name of Moses?" was the neat reply.

Samuel Adams, the organist of the South Fifth Street Methodist Church, in Brooklyn, N. Y., dropped dead while playing the organ during the services.

Forty-one Hours in a Well.

The San Francisco Bulletin says: A man named Hughes, who keeps a hog ranch near the Golden Gate Park, met with an accident the other day, which nearly resulted in his death. His house is situated a considerable distance from the road, and he lives alone, being a gay bachelor. Last Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, Mr. Hughes had occasion to go to his well, which is a few paces from the house. While fixing the rope he fell into the well, and brought up at the bottom, a depth of about fifty feet, much shaken, but not materially injured.

His utter helplessness completely overwhelmed him, but at the top of his voice he began to shout, hoping that some one in the park would hear his cries. Monday evening passed, and his cry for "help" was unanswered. Tuesday and Tuesday evening passed, and still no response to his frantic appeals for aid. His feelings while down in that well, with the cold water up to his waist, can be better imagined than described.

On Tuesday morning G. A. Friemuth went to Hughes' house for the purpose of delivering "The Call." He heard the unfortunate man's shouts, but believing they came from the park he paid no attention. He was surprised the next morning on going to deliver the paper by hearing the shouts again. The paper which he had left the day before was still lying on the stoop. This fact increased his astonishment, and, after listening attentively, curiosity drew him to the well, from which the cries arose distinctly on his ear. Mr. Friemuth was somewhat startled on learning what was the matter.

After a few words had passed, Mr. Friemuth encouraged Hughes to hold up a few minutes longer, and, jumped on his horse, rode at full speed to obtain assistance. In a short time he returned with two men, and Hughes was fished up from the well in a deplorable condition from exhaustion, with his face as pale as marble. After his "inner man" had been fed, he explained the circumstances to his rescuers. Hughes is a man of strong constitution, but it will probably take several days to quiet his nerves.

Government Finance.

In reference to the message of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is said that he will admit in that document that he will probably be a borrower of gold and greenbacks within three months to pay the current expenses of the Government, and the interest of the public debt. Interrogated on this head, he said that there was no way for the Government but to go into the open market and buy like any other purchaser. The reasons for this policy are the falling off of custom duties and internal revenue receipts. By this policy the bonded warehouses are filled with goods which importers cannot pay the duties upon, and the stopping of factories has lessened the quantity of materials on which internal revenue can be collected. Another suggestion of the Secretary will attract great attention. He expects to recommend to Congress the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. He shows that placing these articles on the free list has not reduced the price to consumers, and that the Congressional cry of cheapening the poor man's beverages, and making a free breakfast table has not proved a success, whereas these articles formerly brought \$20,000,000 revenue every year.

Opinions from New York.

The New York Evening Post says: "On Tuesday, December 16, Pennsylvania will vote upon the acceptance of the new Constitution. The question is exciting a good deal of discussion, and the 'Rings' will oppose its adoption with all the means in their power. The best and ablest men in both parties favor the Constitution as a whole, and hope that it will reform the abuses which have controlled politics in Philadelphia and some other cities." The importance and true meaning of the coming vote upon the draft of a new Constitution in that State are becoming well understood in all parts of the country. It is the people against the corrupt "Ring," which have so long ruled and robbed both city and State. If the draft is adopted, the occupation of the "Ring" is gone, and hence the mouthpieces of that organization are fulvoiced in opposition to the proposed Constitution.

The N. Y. Times says: "The Constitution offered for the approval of the voters of Pennsylvania is one that commends itself to every man who desires pure legislation, and an economical administration of public affairs."

An elopement was frustrated in Greensburg on last Monday. As the twain were passing through the back gate, the vigilant parent of the blushing fair one seized the gay Lothario by the cuff of the neck, administered a few vigorous and well directed kicks, emptied a skuttle of fine ashes on his oiled and lavendered head, and said "Git!" Lothario got; and the young lady passed the remainder of the night under the paternal watch, shedding tears. The young man is said to be a Pittsburger, and measures tape for an existence.

At Pokespsie, on the 16th inst., three boys were drowned while skating on a mill pond.

The Tax Law, as Affected by the New Constitution.

Mn. Editor.—It is a great mistake to suppose that the Convention intended or wished to restore the three mill state tax on real estate. The new Constitution declares certain property, of a public character shall be exempt from taxation; such as public school houses, court houses, jails, poor houses, property of the State and nation, churches and grave yards, and charitable institutions belonging to the State or to a city or county. At present there is a vast amount of property exempt from taxation owned by private associations. It is not assessed at the triennial assessment, and does not pay tax for any purpose. This kind of property has been exempted from the payment of all taxes, by special laws enacted for each particular case. It is these laws, and none other, the constitution declares null and void. Every acre of land will be assessed this fall, on which a county, school, road, borough and city tax will be levied. The Legislature of a few years ago repealed the law levying a tax of three mills on land for state purposes, but the repealing act did not exempt real estate. It is still liable to pay state tax whenever the wants of the commonwealth require it. It is not exempt from taxation. The new constitution declares certain laws, exempting certain property from taxation, null and void, but it does not re-enact any laws on the subject of taxation, that has been repealed.

After such a protracted contest as the convention had in curbing the inordinate powers of corporations, it is absurd to suppose it would release them from taxation, and impose it on real estate. That is not to be found in the new constitution. The articles on corporations, railroads, and canals, are of great value to the people, and it will be a great calamity to lose them by voting against the constitution. I feel confident the people will not do so.

JOSEPH BAILY.

COMMUNICATED.

Dear Sir.—The Constitutional Convention called into being by a great majority of the voters of this Commonwealth, have met, and completed their task and now submit it for adoption or rejection by the people. That it is a vast improvement on the old, cannot be successfully denied, and I am glad to see that nearly all the opposition manifested towards it as yet, come from the petty "ring" organs of the state, who dare not be independent, and whose mendacity is so well known that they can effect but little. And because they oppose it, affords the strongest argument why it should be adopted, whilst almost all the candid, honest thinking editors, without regard to party are found its earnest advocates. We were somewhat amused to see one of our own county editors attempt an argument against it in his last issue, but the cause of his hostility is so palpable, that our people will give it the consideration it deserves. Having been repudiated by his own county as a candidate for member, and in accordance with the usages of the party desiring to be a candidate for re-nomination, he knows full well that if the new Constitution is adopted, Perry county, will become a separate legislative district, and he can never hope to be returned to fill the place. He argues that the proposed Constitution imposes a tax on real estate which is as silly, as it is false as a reference to the article upon that subject will fully prove. All the other arguments advanced are similar in their character, and unworthy of respectable notice. However the object of this communication, more specially is to bespeak for the document a careful and unbiased perusal, and we predict its approval by an overwhelming majority.

Nov. 24th, 1873.

What the "White House" Costs.

The White House appropriations for the current year, 1873-74, are in detail as follows:

Table listing expenses for the White House: Furnace keeper \$720, Two policemen 2,640, One night watchman 900, Usher 1,200, Two door-keepers 2,400, Steward 2,000, Messenger 1,200, Secretary and clerks 10,600, Contingent expenses 6,000, Annual repairs, White House 15,000, Refurbishing White House 10,500, Fuel 5,000, Green house 10,000, Grounds 10,000. Total \$77,660.

To this add \$30,000 for the President's salary for the current year, and the expense of the Executive establishment thus amounts to \$127,660 per annum.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Destructive fires prevail in the woods between the Arkansas and White rivers. The damage so far has been confined to fences and bridges.

Thomas D. Bedford, freight conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while uncoupling cars at Orange Grove was run over and killed, his body being horribly mutilated.

The brick chimneys of the new San Francisco Mint are turning a beautiful green. This peculiar color is occasioned by using salt water brick, or brick made of clay taken from salt marshes, which the acids used in the laboratory thus discolor.

William J. Sharkey, who was waiting a new trial for killing Dunn, escaped from the Tombs in N. Y., last week. Mrs. Wesley Allen, an acquaintance of Sharkey's who was visiting the prison, was found in his cell, and it is believed he went out on her ticket in female attire.

San Francisco, November 15.—Joseph Farraday and his friend Charles Dodge went to the theatre last night. They went out to take a drink, and Dodge became instantly ill and died. Farraday thinking

he would be accused of poisoning his friend blew out his own brains.

Baltimore, Md., November 17.—Mary Lutz, a German servant girl in the family of Dr. Lewis C. Horn, druggist, attempted to kindle a kitchen fire this morning with kerosene. A terrific explosion occurred, shattering windows and breaking large quantities of glass. The girl was fatally burned.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having laid in an unusual heavy stock which must be closed out, I am selling off at greatly reduced prices. Persons wanting goods of any kind will make money by giving me a call. Best prints only 10 cents per yard, and other goods at same reduced price. F. MORTIMER.

The Great Wedding Card Depot!

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN WEDDING CARDS! LOWEST PRICES.

A Large assortment of Stationery of every Description.

INITIAL PAPER ALWAYS ON HAND ready stamped. Dollar box containing four quires French paper and two packs Envelopes with the initials. Sent by mail for \$1.25 by

WM. H. HOSKINS, STATIONER, ENGRAVER, AND STEAM POWER PRINTER.

38 B6m 913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN CHINA. Almost Every Case Cured With PAIN-KILLER!

DEAR SIR: During a residence of some ten years in Siam and China, as a missionary, I found your Pain-Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge the Cholera.

In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to give a tea-spoonful of Pain-Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar, then after about fifteen minutes, begin to give about a tablespoonful of the new mixture every few minutes until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the Pain-Killer, clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the Cholera, and took the medicine faithfully, in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

REV. R. T. TELFORD, Missionary in China.

DEAR SIR: During a long residence in China I have used your valuable Pain-Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have found it a most excellent medicine. In the summers of 1862 and 1863, while residing in Shanghai, I found it an almost certain cure for cholera, if used in time. Indeed, using it in a great many instances, I do not remember failing in a single case. For three years I have been residing in this place, more than fifty miles from a physician, and have been obliged often to fall upon my own resources in cases of sickness. The Chinese come to us in great numbers for medicine and advice. Though without medical knowledge ourselves, the few simple remedies we can command are so much in advance even of their physicians, that we have almost daily applications. We allow them to come, because it brings us in contact with them and opens a door of usefulness. In diarrhea, colic, vomiting, cholera, coughs, etc., your Pain-Killer has been my chief medicine. Yours, very truly,

REV. T. P. CRAWFORD, Tungchow, China.

Those using Pain-Killer, should strictly observe the following directions: At the commencement of the disease, take a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer, in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels with the Pain-Killer clear. Should the diarrhea and cramp continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.

N. B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain-Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls instead of one.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by all the Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines. Price, 25 and 50 cents and \$1.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

Maun's & Prop's, 136 High St., Prov., R. I. November 11, 1873.—1m

Thirty Years' Experience of an old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success, by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHCEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERRINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

The Household Panacea, and Family Lintment

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use. Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. For sale by all druggists.