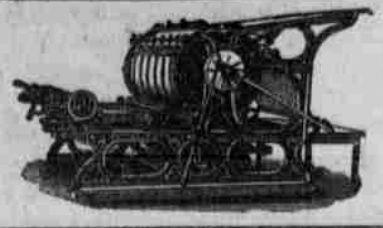


The Bloomfield Times.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A.

Tuesday, December 30, 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 \$3.25.

All the above Magazines are monthly publications.

RECORDER HACKETT, of New York, last week sentenced a man to twenty years' imprisonment, for committing rape on a girl eight years old. The Recorder regretted he could not impose the death sentence.

OWING to the failure of the crops in Bengal it is believed that a famine is inevitable. At least 11,000,000 of the 60,000,000 of people inhabiting the district affected by the scarcity of food will starve to death unless aid is given to them. In the opinion of the English press the only thing to be done is the importation of at least 1,400,000 tons of food into Bengal. The cost of this undertaking will necessarily be enormous, and its success would be a splendid proof of the ability of modern civilization to combat and vanquish a famine.

UNDER the New Constitution the usual Spring election will take place on the third Tuesday of February next, for city, ward, borough and township officers throughout the State. No election for local or municipal officers can be held at any other time, [except to fill a vacancy,] in any city, borough, ward or township of the State.

The general election for State and County is changed from the second Tuesday of October to the Tuesday after the first Monday of November of each year. This fixes the next election for general officers on Tuesday, November 3, 1874.

Reduced Expenses.

That there should be a reduction in the various estimates for the use of the different departments is made evident by some of the expenses charged in the report of the Superintendent of the Treasury for last year. Some of the items are ridiculous. For instance, one of the charges is for hemming towels \$350, while the material cost \$1,410. Another item is still more strange and would seem to indicate that the wheelbarrow in use in that department is upholstered, for among the bills is the following:

MARCH, 1872.

"McDermott & Bro. repairs to Wheelbarrow, \$32.75" Another item is, "repairs to two wagons, \$2,009.93, and repairing harness \$1,131.88." With such charges before them, it is not strange that Congress demands a revision of the estimates and a consequent reduction before placing greater tax burdens on the people.

A Remarkable Economist.

The Pension Committee of the House of Representatives has decided to increase the monthly stipend of soldiers rendered perfectly helpless by wounds and exposure during the late war, and who require the constant care of others, from thirty-one to fifty dollars. There are but six hundred and thirty of these hapless veterans in the country, so that this addition to their pensions involves an increased annual expense to the Treasury of not quite twelve thousand dollars. One would have fancied that a measure so benign and humane as this, addressed to the relief of bedridden cripples to whom "all is lost except a little life," and who were cut down to this low state in the service of their country which pledged itself to care for them, would hardly have found, in Congress or elsewhere, a solitary voice to oppose it. But such a voice was lifted up, and it came out of the throat of Gen Benjamin F. Butler, who urged in committee with great vehemence that these lame, halt, maimed, and blind survivors of many bloody battles should be herded into squads, and shipped to the military asylums. The object of the increase of their paltry pensions was to enable them to live among their friends and families and in the places of their youth, and to die by their own fireside.

Gen. Butler rests his opposition to the proposed increase on the ground of economy. He thinks that the Government is spending too much money, that saving must begin somewhere, and that the right place to begin is with the most helpless of its pensioners—the poorest of all its poor. This thrifty public servant is the same man

who pushed through the last Congress the infamous double-pay and back-pay bill, who was foremost in seizing his share of that plunder, and one of the very few of the many who were greedy to grab it who had the effrontery to stand up before a crowd and complacently slap the pocket swelled with the spoil and cry out, "There it is; what are you going to do about it?" Considering these notorious facts, it would seem that, in this opposition to portioning out among six hundred and thirty stricken soldiers a sum but a little larger than the retrospective stealings of two Representatives under his favorite bill, is not made from any desire to save the nation's money, but as a spite against the soldiers.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1873.

One of the most prominent and striking features of the legislation of Congress is the alacrity with which any measure that benefits Congress is passed, and on the other hand the tortuous winding ways through which measures for the relief of the whole people have to go before becoming law.

The course of Congress has only to be watched to confirm this in any person's mind. The salary grab, for instance. Last winter it was passed almost unanimously and very few speeches made, but now when public opinion urges congress to repeal this obnoxious measure they debate for a week or two, a question that is plain, and upon which not a member but had made up his mind ere he came here to take his seat. Just so long as they keep on discussing it, so long will they draw their twenty dollars per day. The southern members are opposed to its repeal to a man. Their mouth piece Ex-Confederate Vice President Stephens made a speech on Thursday against the repeal of the salary law. The old time eloquence and vim of this man is remarkable. He is so attenuated that some person has said it was a pleasure to look at him, because you could almost see his "naked soul." His argument is that brains are required for members of congress, and that this commodity ought to command in the business vocation of life from ten to fifteen thousand dollars per annum. The speaker was under the impression, and was living over again the congress of by gone days, when the people selected men of brains to represent them in the halls of Congress. He forgot that the body of men called Congress that he was addressing, were pigmies in comparison to the men who composed the majority of congress years ago. He delivered his speech standing on one crutch. Although his voice is inclined to be harsh it was clear and distinct, and his gestures were vigorous.

It usually takes a new congress until after the holidays to get into a working mood. The organization of the committees is very nearly completed. There has been about five hundred bills presented and referred already—enough to keep congress in session for several years.

The nomination of Hon. George H. Williams to be Chief Justice is not looked upon with favor by the majority of congress. At this writing he has not been confirmed.

The death of Judge Underwood of the United States District Court of Virginia, took place last Sunday night, and on Monday, before Underwood was buried, the President had selected from a score or more of applicants for the vacancy, the name of Col. Hughes, the late defeated Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia to fill the position.

The Senate shows a better appreciation of the demands of the people on the salary question than the House appears to and have amended the House bill to the surprise and disgust of the members. Congress will adjourn over till the 5th of January.

[NOTE—The above letter of our special correspondent should have appeared last week, but reached us too late. Ed]

A Wonderful Freak of Nature.

A cow belonging to Mr. J. K. Solinger, residing about one mile northeast of town, gave birth to a most wonderful and strangely formed calf. We are not able to give an intelligent and correct description of the calf, and will refer the curious to Mr. Solinger, who has its hide stuffed, so as to show as near as possible its shape and construction. The hind part of the animal had the shape of a hog, the legs and hoofs were that of its kind, the lower jaw resembled the lower mouth of an elephant, and the upper part of its head is unusually large and high, resembling the head of a human, eyes rather low down, ears very small and well set back upon a slender neck. Two bones running up each side of the head resembling the shell of a turtle, with no bone over the top, nothing but the hide, and the entire upper part of the head was filled with water, no solid substance. The teeth in the lower jaw, resemble that of a hog in form and location.—Crestline Advocate.

An Artful Knave.

At Highgate, Vt., lately, while Deacon Jeremy Record and his son were in the woods at work, leaving the son's wife, a young woman of eighteen, sole occupant of the house, a man, disguised with a black veil, noiselessly entered the house, and coming unperceived upon the young woman seized her arms from behind and bound them. He then put a rope around her neck and secured her to a kettle of boiling water on the stove, so that she could not move without pulling it upon herself. Then, after threatening to take her life if she made any outcry or attempted to escape, the robber ransacked the house, securing a pocket-book containing \$75 and a lot of household goods. He released Mrs. Record, and again threatening her life if she raised an alarm made good his escape.

Official Vote—Majority for the New Constitution 145,150.

The official vote from all the counties of the State has been received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which we give below, in connection with the vote of 1838:

Where blanks occur in the vote of 1838, the counties have been since organized.

Table with 4 columns: County, 1838 For, 1838 Against, 1873 For, 1873 Against. Lists counties like Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Chester, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Centre, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Forest, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmorland, Wyoming, York.

The only counties giving a majority against the constitution are, Adams, Blair, Dauphin, Greene, Indiana, Lebanon, Perry, Potter, Snyder and Somerset.

A Railroad Warfare.

The Pennsylvania railroad and Baltimore & Ohio have inaugurated a fight which has resulted in a material reduction of the fare on those lines for long distances. The Baltimore and Ohio charges that the Pennsylvania railroad has deprived the former of the necessary facilities in the through arrangements between New York and Washington, and that as a retaliatory measure a reduction of rates to all points west has been made. The Pennsylvania promptly followed suit over its western route via Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania road has issued a poster stating that the rates of fare by their route would be as low at all times as that offered by another line. The authorities say they expected this action on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and were prepared to meet it, and had issued orders to their agents to that effect. They say that the latter road has no right to complain of the action of the Pennsylvania road, as for fifteen years they were compelled to transfer their passengers to Washington through the city and were compelled to purchase tickets, that this action of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was not for any spirit to oblige the traveling public, but in spirit of retaliation for something alleged to have been done by their road. The Pennsylvania railroad is selling tickets between Philadelphia and Pittsburg at eight dollars, and between Washington and Pittsburg six dollars, a great reduction.

A Desperate Leap.

On Saturday last, shortly after noon, a man passing in view of the Powhatan Cotton Factory, at Powhatan, 2d district was horrified at seeing a young woman appear at a window of the fifth-story of that lofty building, and suddenly throw herself out. The windows of this story receding some distance from the line of the lower stories, the unfortunate woman first struck the sloping roof, and then making several bounds, pitched forward over the eaves of the factory, and plunged down sixty-five feet to the ground, where she struck upon her feet with fearful force, and then fell forward, striking her head violently against the solid earth, receiving horrible wounds upon her forehead, and also breaking both wrists. Strange to say, the poor creature was not instantly killed, but actually rose from the ground, and staggered to the factory steps, where she fell unconscious. In the meantime, Henry Dittman, the man who saw her jump from the window, ran to that side of the mill, and found the unfortunate woman lying upon the steps insensible. Dittman immediately gave the alarm, and in a few moments she was surrounded by a crowd of horrified and sympathizing employes, who conveyed her to boarding house near by, where she received the aid of Doctors Fields and Monmonier, who pronounced her case hopeless.—Baltimore Union.

A Bottomless Pit.

The Waterville Telegraph has an account of a fire which has broken out in a gully about four miles northeast of Haddam, Washington county, and has continued to burn, apparently in the same spot, for three weeks. A destructive prairie fire swept over that locality some time ago, and after days had passed, and the occurrence was nearly forgotten, smoke was observed emerging from the gully. This excited the curiosity of the scientific ones, and an investigation was made, when it was discovered that the smoke issued from a crevice in a large stone imbedded in the side of the gully. Some of the wise ones declared it to be a vein of coal on fire, as there are indications of coal in that vicinity. But the smoke does not smell like that of coal. It is a clear smoke and ascends in large and steady volumes and floats off over the surrounding country. There are indications of immense fire beneath the surface of the earth, and much alarm is felt. At night the fire and smoke stream upward toward the dark empyrean, and darkness is dispelled for a long distance from the place.

Double Murder.

At New York on last Thursday morning cries of murder were heard from the window of a five-story building tenement house No. 204 Broome street. On the officers entering the building they found the body of a man lying in a pool of blood, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and on entering the room of the deceased found the dead body of a young woman with her throat cut. The walls and stair-ways were literally covered with blood, from the room where the dead body of the woman was found to the second landing, where the body of the man was found. It was first believed that the deceased (Michael Ryan) had cut his sister's throat and then his own, but the police on instituting a search, found the vest of the murdered man on the roof, the buttonhole which held a watch chain was pulled out and the pocket rifled, and the box where deceased kept his bank book was missing. On the stairs leading to the roof as well as thereon, barefoot prints were found, and it is the belief of the police that robbery and murder have been committed. So far no clue to the perpetrators has been discovered.

Cincinnati December 26.—The strike of the engineers and firemen on the Pan Handle railroad commenced here at noon today. The strike is against the reduction of ten per cent, on the wages of the employes from the first of the present month. The agent of the company says that previous notice of the reduction was given. Since noon two passenger trains and all the freight trains on the Pan Handle road were unable to leave this city. It is reported that all the branches of the Pan Handle and Pennsylvania Central roads will be effected simultaneously by this strike.

Lancaster, N. H., December 25.—A bloody fracas took place at Groveton last evening, growing out of an attempt by Michael O'Leary and a Frenchman named Blockwell, both intoxicated, to enter a house of questionable repute owned by a Frenchman named Gouye. The result of the fight was the death of Gouye and his son, a young man, who was killed by O'Leary with a club, the mortal wounding of Blockwell with an axe by old Gouye, and a bad wound on O'Leary's head from a club used by the female inmates of the house.

A small dog belonging to a gentleman in Portland, Me., was missed by his owner for six days. Search was made for him, and he was finally found in a cistern containing six or eight inches of water. It was evident that he could not have lain down during the time mentioned, nor could he have obtained any food, yet he was quite lively and active when rescued from his confinement.

A man in New Albany, Ind., was returning from a neighbors on the night of the 11th, and surprised a party digging a grave in the woods. They fired upon him and he retreated, but the next morning found the empty pit. The affair is a mystery.

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F. MORTIMER, New Bloomfield, Pa. November 19, 1873.

TRIAL LIST, JANUARY TERM, 1874.

- 1. Gabriel Kline et ux vs. Henry Cooper. 2. Rebecca C. Nevins vs. Wm. Kough. 3. Sarah Kingsborough vs. Administrators of George Orris, deceased. 4. Doty & Parker vs. William Kough. 5. Samuel Moore vs. The P. R. R. Company. 6. Joseph Dunlap vs. Wm. A. Haverstick, et al. 7. George A. Smith vs. John V. Flekes. 8. Jacob Stouffer vs. William Stouffer. 9. Samuel Potter vs. William McCoy. 10. C. Livingston & Co. vs. Marion Foote's Adm'r. 11. C. Livingston & Co. et al vs. Marion Foote's Adm'r. 12. Jas. T. McElhaney et ux vs. George Kern, et ux. 13. Michael Bittling vs. John Steel. 14. Jacob Dimm vs. Henry Canfman. 15. Levi T. Smith vs. Hawley & Meredith. 16. J. C. Stewart vs. Marion Foote's Adm'r. 17. Samuel Liggett vs. William Donnelly. J. J. SPONENBERGER, Proth'y.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS, JANUARY Term, 1874.

- Bloomfield B.—Samuel Dunbar, Wm. Rice, Landisburg—Wm. B. Linn. Liverpool B.—John Williamson. Duanecon—William Pennell, S. A. E. Rife, Jos. Michener. Marysville—George Kocher, H. H. Fisher. Tuscarora—George Gutshall, John M. Fry. Wheatfield—George F. Moyer. Penn.—John P. Steel, Frederick Wall, Jr. Jackson—Isaac Buttorf, William Mumper, William A. Stambaugh, Jacob Snyder. Tyrone—William Brickley. Carroll—John Smiley, Sr. Watts—John Hemperly. Tobyone—George Kerr. Spring—Jacob Erownfeiter. Greenwood—Tobias Heiser.

TRAVERSE JURORS, JANUARY TERM, 1874.

- Bloomfield B.—Andrew P. Nickel, Henry M. Swegar, James B. Hackett, John A. McCroskey, James B. Clark. Newport—D. W. Gantt. Duanecon—Cyrus Hochlander. Jackson—Henry Rinesmith. Spring—W. H. Rinesmith, Thomas Lebo. Carroll—James McGonigle, Joseph Stair. Tyrone—John Stewart, Greigh Patterson, Benjamin Wormley. Liverpool B.—William Noll, Henry Hoffman. Madison—William H. Hall, Wm. Shearer. Centre—David Holmes, James English, Geo. W. Meek, Solomon Reeder. Oliver—Elias Fisher, Samuel B. Leiby. Greenwood—Jacob Basboar, Jacob Shuman, John Noll, John Bonsall, C. C. Reen, Martin Noll. Tuscarora—W. L. Jones, George Hench. Penn.—Lewis Haines, John Mayor. Wheatfield—Henry Lepperd. Saville—Henry Titzel, David Adams, John Dromgold, Philip Jacobs, John Kochenderer. Buffalo T.—Robert Baskins. Howe—Lewis Frank. Juniata—Levi K. Swartz, Benjamin Gregg, Samuel Watts, John Lenig. Watts—James D. Moore.

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