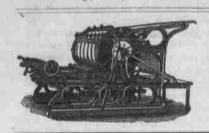
The Bloomfield Times.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A. Tuesday, May 12, 1874.



A New Party.

A meeting of the advisory board of State farmers of Illinois, was held at Bloomington last week, fifty-two out of one hundred and two counties in the State being represented. After discussion it was decided by an almost unanimous vote that a new party should be organized which shall include the members of all industrial organizations, and a call was issued for a State Convention to meet at Bloomington. But they forgot to state what the "new party" should be made out of, provided the organizations referred to do not respond

A CHANGE in the mode of electing the President and Vice President has been for some time under consideration by the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections. It is understood that that committee have agreed upon their report which is substantially the plan suggested by Senator Morton. The proposition is to divide each State into Electoral districts, corresponding with the Congressional district. The people will vote direct for the President, and the candidate in a district having the highest number of popular votes will be given one vote for that district. Each State is to have two votes "at large," which are to be given to the candidate having the highest popular vote in the State. All of these votes are to be counted at Washington, and the candidate having a majority will be elected President, A similar course is proposed for the choice of Vice President, and a tribunal is created for the decision of "all questions arising out of an election for the office of President and Vice President." The reform chiefly secured by this change is the abolition of the "Electoral Colleges" in the separate States.

WHO IS IT ?

Somebody is very anxious to defeat the bill regulating the series of text books for common schools. We have received a circular, as probably many others have, urging opposition to the passage of such a law. In referring to this subject the Altoona Tribune makes the following sensible remarks:

"To print, and forward by mail or express, all these circulars and tracts, must bave cost a nice little pile of money. Inasmuch as there are no names attached to either, and it cannot be ascertained from whence they come, the query naturally arises, "who pays for all this? and what do the parties expending this money expect to gain by it?" And another query naturally follows: "if the bill contemplates a fraud upon the public-if the objections without being answered, the conviction as about the same vote. naturally follows that the said circular and tracts are printed and sent out by book publishers and book agents, who see, in the adoption of a uniform series of school books, a blessing to the laboring classes, but death to their business. It is to the interest of book publishers and agents to introduce as many different series of books as possible, and change them as frequently as they can prevail upon school boards to do so. It is greatly to the advantage of these men to have a different series in each school district in a county, so that, when families move from one district to another they must be compelled to purchase a newset of books for their children."

FREE BANKING.

This subject, which is at the present time receiving considerable attention and exciting much discussion is thus referred to by the New York Mercantile Journal, which we consider the best mercantile and financial paper in the country: The advocates of what is termed "free banking" maintain that if every clique of persons who choose to do so were at liberty to associate themselves as a bank, buy United States bonds, deposit these at the Treasury and issue notes for circulation guaranteed by these bonds, the notes would only be taken into circulation when needed for business purposes, and could not be kept affeat when not so needed. Of the paper of private bankers, wherewith Government has nothing whatever to do, this might be true; but of notes indorsed by Government and redeemable thereby, if necessary, it is not. The Government is a great power which every one knows, and in which all believe; and when it assumes not only the responsibility of authorizing corporations

corporation falls to do so, very few persons will demand their redemption. If any bank wishes to increase its circulation-as the majority will-its notes, thus guaranteed, will be readily accepted in payment for fresh bonds, whereupon it can issue additional notes; and the more plentiful these become, the wilder will the speculative spirit grow, and the greater will be the demoralization and ultimate distress .-Considering the great advantages that the possession of capital already gives, there is a manifest injustice in Government legislating to increase those advantages, and thus to make it unnaturally easier for those to retain and increase capital who happen to possess it, and harder for those who do not possess it to accumulate. No legal difficulty, direct or indirect, should be created in the way of any person accumulating capital by honest means; for every such difficulty operates directly to discourage industry and thrift, and to promote demoralization.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, May 9, 1874.

Both Houses of the legislature are hurrying business as rapidly as possible, the House holding evening sessions, in order to get business completed before the 15th, the day fixed for adjournment. As far as the interests of the State are concerned, the legislature might have adjourned ere this, without any serious loss. According to joint resolution, no more bills in place are to be offered. The House insisted upon its amendments to the apportionment bill, and the committee of Conference, which was then appointed has not yet made a report. The bill fixing the fees of the County Commissioners, which passed the House has been favorably reported in the Senate. The bill providing for the admission of colored children in all the Common Schools of this Commonwealth, passed the Senate by a vote of 20 yeas to 11 mays. The bill requiring vocal music to be taught in schools, was defeated in the Senate. The Governor has approved the act of the Legislature providing a method for organizing private corporations for the manufacture of almost every kind of goods, and for the erection of water and gas works, foundries and industrial establishments, under general laws, in any part of the State .-Blanks will soon be ready for the use of those who desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the act.

The temperance question, has been an exciting topic this week. A bill was reported which places the power of granting licenses in the hands of city, county, and town commissioners, repeals the Local Option law, and reinstates, with modifications, the old license law, dividing the dealers into classes paying as follows: where the sales amount to \$30,000 per annum, \$500; not exceeding \$15,000, \$800; not exceeding \$10,000, \$150; not exceeding \$5,000, \$50. It provides no penalty for violation of its provisions and allows license to be granted as a matter of course, and not demanding the usual safeguards and remedies. The bill was negatived in Committee of the Whole, but the House refused to adopt the report of the Committee by a vote of 47 to 49. On motion, the further consideration of the bill was then

On Thursday the bill repealing the Loit:" These queries naturally arise, and following proviso was voted down, by

Provided, That before this act shall take effect in any city or county in this com-monwealth wherein a vote of the qualified electors of such county or city a majority have decided against the granting of li-cense in accordance with the provisions of the said act of assembly, another vote shall be had at the next municipal or township election that shall occur next after the passage of this act and if at such elections a majority of the qualified electors shall vote for license than in such county or city said act shall be taken to be repealed and not

Yesterday the bill passed second reading by the same vote. It is rather strange that the votes of the member of both Perry and Juniata counties, were cast for the repeal of the law, and against the above proviso, though a large majority of the voters of both those counties, had declared in favor of the law. It would thus seem that those members regard their individual preferences as entitled to more consideration than the wishes of their constituents. Such things as these, make a record which is sometimes troublesome in the future.

The death of Gen, McCalmont, which occurred in Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, created a profound sensation here. He was expected to deliver the address, before the annual gathering of the soldiers, next week. His death was caused by an operation to remove a cancer from the face. A large gathering is expected in the city next week, and the citizens are preparing to give the veterans a warm welcome. QUID NUKC.

Revenge of an Editor.

A Vermont preacher, who sareasticly asked his congregation to pray for the editor of the local paper, recently, had a bill to issue circulating notes, but also the re- sent him for 18 years' subscription to that sponsibility of making them good if the paper and \$300 worth of religious notices. the cause of the explosion.

A Singular Law Suit.

Major Burrill, the Superintendent of the Hoboken and New York ferry, was proposed about two years ago for initiation into Hoboken Lodge No. 35, of the order of Free and Accepted Masons. He intended to take the first three degrees without delay, and he paid the fifty dollars, the aggregate fee fixed by Hoboken Lodge for these steps. On the appointed night the first degree was worked, and the Major was made an apprentice. Then followed the ordeal of the second degree, and at that point it was ascertained that the Major had a sore on his knee which in the opinion of the officers, was so far disabling as to debar him from further advancement in the

Good physique is a requirement in candidates for initiation into Masonry, and, as lacking in that essential, he was denied further progress. The Major claimed, however, that his rebuff was chargeable to spite, and that the sore knee was only an excuse, and demanded a return of the \$50 or elevation to the two higher degrees. The lodge kept the money on the plea that it was paid, as in all cases, subject to contingencies like the one in point, and was not returnable. The dispute was referred to the Grand Lodge in Trenton, and after some delay the advice was returned that two-thirds of the \$50 should be repaid.

Hoboken Lodge, however, refused to return any of the money, and the Major sued for it. He was non-suited on the ground that the lodge was not chartered, and therefore not liable to be sued. Under a general law of New Jersey Masonic societies may be incorporated, but, disliking to have their affairs made public in the courts, they seldom take advantage of its provisions.

Major Burrill has lost none of his spunk, and the lodge is as stubborn as at first. Either is willing to spend a thousand dollars in contesting the possession of the fifty. Three weeks ago the Major began a new suit in Justice White's court against the Treasurer of the lodge, and all Hoboken is talking about it.

Pay Cash.

Oh, how hard it is to pay bills! Everybody knows this. It is such a pleasant thing, too, to have money in your pocket, and there is no way by which this desiraable result can be secured except by spending less than you receive. Nothing assists in this calculation so much as paying for what you get when you get it.

When you run up bills at the butcher's, the baker's, the milliner's and dressmaker's, you never know exactly what you can afford. It is very hard to keep track of all your accumulating indebtedness, and you are tempted to spend the money lying idle in your hands for things which you can do just as well without, and in this way incommode yourself when the day for settlement of bills arrives.

Every tradesman knows that people buy more freely on credit than for cash. When the pocket-book is drawn upon every time that a want is to be satisfied, there is to be a true appreciation of the value of what you give, as well as of what you get; but when things are not to be paid for at the time, there is a less appreciation of the cost than of the purchase.

In house-keeping, especially, the cash cal Option law, came before the House, and system is the cheapest and pleasantest. It to it are well founded—and the authors of passed first reading by a vote of 54 yeas to prevents a great deal of cheating and waste, the circulars are honest, why are they 32 mays. To show that the House care and saves the mistress of the house no end ashamed or afraid to attach their names to nothing for the wishes of the people, the of trouble. Cash customers buy cheapest, and are the most desirable. Pay cash.

Horrible Brutality.

The Baltimore papers of last week publish an account of a shocking case of brutality committed on a negro boy named James Henry Woodley, aged fifteen years, in Howard county, by two negro men.

On the 20th of April, according to Woodley's statement, the two men, without provocation, scarred and branded his body and limbs in the most cruel manner, with a red-hot iron, and afterwards poured spirits of turpentine over his naked body and lower limbs, and set him on fire.

In this condition he escaped from his persecutors, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, in what manner he is scarcely able to tell.

Woodley now lies at Lombard street Infirmary, in that city. His back and legs were roasted to a crust, and his recovery is doubtful. It is reported that the parties perpetrating the outrage have been

An Underground Explosion.

On the 6th inst., the inhabitants of the vicinity of Bush Run, Ohio, was startled by an explosion in a coal shaft at about 3 o'clock A. M. The concussion was so great that the houses of the town were shaken as by an earthquake. The explosion having occurred at so early an hour prevented many lives from being lost. There would have been no possibility of escape had the miners been down, as the cages and every means of exit were dedestroyed. The scene presented is one of machinery, in order to discover if any person can be found among the ruins, though no one is reported missing. It is supposed that some defect in the furnace fires was

Miscellaneous News Items.

Last week a boy aged 16 years, was arrested in Baltimore, for assault on another boy. The disgrace of the arrest so worked on the lad, that he committed sui-

An Arkansas lawyer shot and killed his professional antagonist in the court room. The judge got mad, and remarked if that sort of thing was repeated he'd commit somebody for contempt of court.

New York, May 5.-A young man named George Van Velzer, clerk in the Treasurer's office of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, at the Grand Central depot, absconded yesterday with \$32,-000 of the company's funds. It is said another young man named Baxter is with

(20" A Milwaukee mail has applied for a patent on a fountain pen, which, by the pressure of the thumb on a small rubber ball, projects a stream of ink through the holder and into the face of the fellow who is looking over your shoulder while you are

C. Ash, a well-known tili-tapper, was on Monday caught behind the counter of the new National Bank at Pontiac, Mich., evidently making for the money drawer .-He was seized by the cashier, locked up in the vault for safe keeping, and returned to Chicago, where he was wanted by the po-

The appeal published for the urgent relief of the sufferers by the floods in the South, states that over one hundred and forty-two thousand people have been driven from their homes, and are now without food or shelter, and that to furnish them provisions alone, will cost twenty-five thousand dollars a day.

While a praying band was at one of the Worcester, Mass., saloons the other afternoon a party of seven women came in, and walked up to the bar and called for beer, and each one tossed off a glass with a zest that was only equaled by the efforts of the band to restrain them.

Cincinnati, May 5 .- Two brothers, named Walker, were shot at Owenton, Owen county, Kentucky, yesterday, by William Smoot, who charged them with securing an indictment against him in the Federal Court for some misdemeanor. One died instantly and the other was dangerously

Edward Hill called on Mrs. Mary Lee at Boston, and, getting into a quarrel with her, was driven from the house; but he returned in the evening, and, after a lively fight, gave her a stab in the arm which is likely to prove fatal. Hill fled, and Mary refuses to tell anything about the affair or prosecute him.

About half-past one o'clock, on Saturday noon, as the first through coal train east was passing Tyrone, a boy about sixteen years of age attempted to jump on, and was thrown under the cars, and both of his legs were cut off, and he was otherwise so injured that he cannot possibly recover. No one at that point knew him or where he resided.

Pictou, Ont., May 5 .- The steam boiler in the Irwing and Downs planing mill exploded this morning, instantly killing the engineer Donald Robinson and his son and a young man named Charles McGowen.

Cole, accountant, was seriously but not dangerously hurt, and Charles Sear was badly scalded about the breast and head. and two others suffered contusions.

The force of the explosion was terrible. Fragments of the boiler, not less than a ton in weight, were hurled a distance of twe hundred feet.

(37 At Scranton recently, it is stated, the next door neighbors of a family named Mannix, used some kind of patent vermin exterminator to get rid of rats; the rats carried the "medicine" to the Mannix cellar and dropped it into a vessel of milk : the Mannixes, five in number, partook of the milk, and soon exhibited every symptom of having been poisoned. Prompt use of antidotes saved their lives, but left them very sick.

San Francisco, May 5 .- Thirty ladies of the Women's Temperance Alliance visited the Board of Supervisors last night, and 466m presented another petition for the passage of the order against the sale of liquors in corner groceries. The Mayor informed them that they had the subject under consideration, but said it was a difficult subject to legislate upon properly. The women were followed to the City Hall by a large crowd of spectators.

In these days of foolish display, a good word must be said for Misa Stewart, daughter of Senator Stewart, who was married in Washington the other night. The bride is one of the most sensible as well as beautiful young ladies in Washington. She cooks, sews, markets for the family, and is versed in every useful accomplishment. Her wedding cards, eschewing the silly custom of the time, had confusion, and the people are busily en no monogram. The wedding was in her gaged removing the broken timbers and father's house, at an early hour, and followed by a good, old-fushioned dance. There was but one bridesmald, the bride's sister. The bridal troussess was purchased entirely in Washington, and every arriots of it made at home under the personal super-

vision of the bride and her mother. Finally, the newly-wedded couple do not make a "tour," but settle down at once in common-sense happiness.

Early on Thursday morning the house of John Hannett, near Homestead, about six mile from Pittaburg, was destroyed by fire. The entire family, consisting of Hannett, his wife, two children, a hired man, and a boy whom they were raising, six persons in all, were burned to to death. But two recognizable bodies were found. It is thought the entire family were murdered, and suspicion rests upon man in their employ on the place. One of the bodies found among the ruins show ed that the throat had been cut. The murderer has since been arrested, and has confessed that he committed the crime for the money in the house, which was only \$15.

An amusing sort of libel suit is that of Abel Shepard, of Huntingdon, Vt., against Hiram Atkins, of the Montpelier Argus and Patriot. Hiram publishes a "black list" of those who are in arrears for their subscription, and has inadvert-ently included Abel's name among the number, when Abel can show a receipt for his subscription, wherefore Abel thinks Hiram has damaged his character \$5,000

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Semale Physi-clans and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never falling 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 DIAR-RHCEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Toething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Children often look Pale and

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-AND-

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Tape Worm! Tape Worm!!

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Removed in a few hours with harmless Vegetable Medicine. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, passes. Refer those afflicted to residents of the city whom I have cured, that had been unsuccessfully treated at the Jefferson Medical College, on Tenth Street; had taken in vain, turpentines, the so-called specifics, and all known remedles. Dr. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. The Doctor has been in business for over twenty-five years, and is perfectly reliable. Call and see. Advice free. Removed Tapeworm from a child six years old, measuring 20 feet. At his office can be seen specimens, some of them over forty feet in length, which have been removed in less than three hours, by taking one dose of his medicine. Dr. Kunkel's treatment is simple, safe and perfectly reliable, and no fee until the worm, with head, passes. Dr. K. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St. Philadelphia.

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