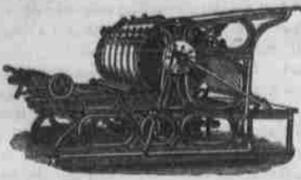


The Bloomfield Times.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A.

Tuesday, May 26, 1874.



Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and their subscribers:

- 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and order them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, removing and leaving them untraced for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud."
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

THE house has adopted an amendment to the post office appropriation bill allowing the Agricultural Report to be sent out free of postage. Two or three hundred thousand volumes of this interesting work are already published, and are waiting distribution. This branch of Congress seems disposed to be liberal, but the Senate does not appear to be so liberally inclined. It is some time since the House passed the bill making free the distribution of county papers, but as yet the bill "hangs fire" in the Senate.

Sumner and Wilmot.

Sumner was a man of conscience. Guided himself by that monitor, he had always the greatest respect for the conscientious convictions of others. David Wilmot, the author of the 'Wilmot Proviso,' and one of the ablest speakers in the country, while a member of the U. S. Senate, sat next to Sumner, on his left. Wilmot, years before, while a young man, represented the strongest Democratic district in Pennsylvania in the Lower House of Congress. Upon concluding his maiden speech, John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, walked over to Wilmot's side of the house, patted him on the shoulder, and said: "that is the best speech I have ever heard in this house!" Could a compliment come from a higher source. When Wilmot became United States Senator, his old district had become the strongest Republican district in the State, and he one of the foremost of that party. While Sumner and Wilmot were members of the Senate, a resolution was offered, I think by Sumner, exempting from military duty persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms. Sumner voted for it, and Wilmot gave a decided nay. Sumner turned and asked Wilmot if he couldn't vote for the resolution. "Let no man be too conscientious to fight for his country," was Wilmot's reply.

Important to School Directors.

It is perhaps not generally known that the annual publication of a statement of the financial proceedings and condition of each school board in this State is required by the school law, and that it is the imperative duty of each board to comply with this provision. This published statement should be made by the old boards.

The department will withhold the State appropriation from all districts that fail to make the annual public statement. In order to receive the amount appropriated by the state to each school district, the president of the respective boards must appear before a justice of the peace and swear or affirm to the following: That the schools have been open and in operation according to the requirements of the school law, for the term of not less than five months during the school year; that no teacher has been employed for or had charge of any of the schools of the district during the year specified, who had not at the time a valid certificate from the county superintendent; that the accounts of the district treasurer and tax collector for the year specified have been settled, and statements in full of the financial operations of the district published according to law. The affidavit made by the president must be countersigned by the secretary, both officers of the old board and together with the annual district report, must be forwarded by the new board to the proper county superintendent.

The section of law requiring an annual statement is as follows: "It shall be the duty of the board of directors to publish an annual statement of the amount of moneys received and expended, and the amount due from collectors, and setting forth all the financial operations of the district, in not less than ten written or printed handbills, to be put up in the most public places in the district." In preparing this statement, minute details of all items need not be given. Secretaries will find a convenient and

suitable form of the required annual statement of the district accounts on pages 195 and 196 of the late copy of School Laws and decisions.

A Strange Story of Crime.

"In the early part of 1868, five men living at Saegertown, Penn., entered the house of a Mr. Bennhoff, a wealthy gentleman, at Petroleum Centre, and compelled him to deliver up the key to one of his safes, in which he kept a large sum of money. The robbers secured over \$500,000, and made good their escape. Two of them were afterwards arrested and convicted, and were sent to the penitentiary.—Two others were never heard from, but one, James Saeger, has been followed by detectives ever since. The money was secured, but before the time appointed for a division of the spoils Saeger stole the entire sum, and fled. Mr. Bennhoff offered \$100,000 for his arrest and conviction. After a search of six years, the outlaw has at last been arrested, and is now secure in the county jail at Denver, Colorado. The story of his capture is related in the Denver News, from which it appears that he was recognized by Mrs. Potter, into whose husband's restaurant he had gone to get some oysters. She called him by name, and he confessed his identity. Her husband recognized him also, and though he had once adopted the outlaw as his son, he was ready to bring him to justice because of some outrage he had perpetrated upon a relative. By following the advice of detectives his arrest was finally made, and he confessed everything. From his own account it appears that he became boatman on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers after the robbery and then went to Mexico. From there he passed into Texas and entered in the cattle business for three years. Starting north with a drove of cattle he made his way to Denver and into the hands of the law. He says he intended to repay Mr. Bennhoff, but has met with too many reverses to do so. The stolen money, he says, is where it can never be found."

Crusaders Before Court.

Cincinnati, May 20.—Forty-three temperance women arrested last Saturday, were tried in the police court to-day. The court room was crowded. A great mass of people unable to get in waited outside the building. Stanley Mathews and Judge Hogan appeared as counsel for the ladies. Testimony was heard on both sides, and the case submitted without argument.

The charge was for violating city ordinance by obstructing sidewalks. Judge Marchant stated there had been a technical violation of law, but in view of the lack of bad motive on the part of defendants, he would dismiss them, which he did, with the admonition that if the act was repeated they would be liable to arrest and punishment.

At the conclusion of the trial defendants marched to North Baptist church where league committees were in session.

They afterwards adjourned to the Seventh street Presbyterian church, where prayer meeting was held until nearly night. Frequent remarks were made, but no definite course of action for the future was laid down.

The temper of the meeting seemed to be in favor of a discontinuance of visitation in large numbers and for the acceptance of some new plan.

The police commissioners ordered an address to be sent to the temperance leagues communicating the decision of the police court and notifying the ladies to entirely discontinue what is termed praying and singing on the streets or public ground.

A Delicate Question.

It seems to be assured that Representative Mellish has become insane. The sympathies of the public will attend him as well as his friends in this appalling misfortune. But a delicate question arises, affecting the personal liberty of a representative of congress. How does the house know that Mr. Mellish is insane? Should it be possible for the friends of any representative to be able to put him in duress without the house satisfying itself that there is real ground for the detention? A time may come, as in the contest for the speakership before the war, when the absence of a member for one day might change the political situation. How easy to secure such an absence if members can be taken to an insane asylum without inquiry on the part of the house! The point is certainly worthy of attention.—New York Herald.

Disaster in Cincinnati.

Seven persons were buried in the ruins of the house at the corner of Perry and Central avenues, which fell on the 20th inst. They were Mr. Murphy his wife, three children, a servant girl, and Wm. Whitaker a carpenter, who was passing on the sidewalk.

Two young couple who were on their way to Millerton, by a Connecticut Western train, to be married on Wednesday, found when they reached the depot that the roads of the village were blocked up with snow. But they were not to have their purpose defeated by snow; so a minister was summoned from the village, and the four were made twp in the depot, before an admiring throng of spectators.

A Terrible Disaster.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, the 16th inst., a large reservoir located about 4 miles north of Haydenville, in Hampshire county, Mass., burst and flooded the country. The reservoir covered about 150 acres and had a depth of water averaging about thirty feet, and was used to supply water to the factories situated on Mill river, during dry seasons.

The villages which are affected by the disaster are Williamsburg, Haydenville, Leeds and Florence, and are situated on Mill river, a tributary of the Connecticut river, running into the latter at Northampton.

The mills on the stream reaching from Williamsburg down to Northampton are as follows: Thayer's tool factory, twenty-five men and two button factories, with fifty hands, men and girls, four set; woolen mills of Henry James, fifty hands; large brass works of Hayden, Gere & Co., five hundred hands, and perhaps the largest and best appointed factory of the kind in the United States; the cotton mill of the Hayden Manufacturing Co., five thousand spindles, and seventy-five or eighty hands; the Diamond Tobacco Works fifteen or twenty hands; two extensive silk mills of the Nonotuck silk Company, three hundred hands; large brick mill of the Northampton Brush Company, sixty to seventy-five hands; cotton mill of Greenville Manufacturing Company, five thousand spindles, and seventy-five to eighty hands; the Northampton, formerly the Bay State Cutlery Company, two hundred hands; the Clement & Hawkes Manufacturing Company's mill, agricultural implements, fifty hands; the International Screw and Nail Company, seventy-five hands, and the large basket factory of the Williams Manufacturing Company, one hundred hands.

Up to the present time the number of lives known to be lost, reaches nearly 200.

A correspondent from the scene of the disaster furnishes the following interesting account: "About 7 o'clock the watchman at the dam discovered a small leak near the base, but such things had been seen before and caused no great uneasiness. In a few moments, however, the trickling stream began to run faster and wilder; a considerable gap appeared, and then the guard suddenly realized the imminence of the disaster.

He started on a run for Williamsburg. Long before he could traverse the two miles of down-hill road, a loud rumbling noise went up behind him, the whole embankment gave way, and a huge wall of roaring waters swept down the valley from hill to hill. The motion of the great mass was not so swift but what the watchman could save himself by escaping up the hill-side, and thence he watched the progress of the destruction against which he was powerless to utter a word of warning.

In the little village below the operatives had fairly begun their work for the day; the mills were alive with busy workmen; there were the monotonous whirr of wheels the buzz of spindle and loom, and all the multitudinous sounds that go to make up the monotone of industry in such a hive of activity and energy.

In that busy little community of 2,500 souls there were few who were not up and abroad at this hour of the morning. For none of them was there any warning of the peril which, back of them on the hills, was sweeping down, bearing ruin, destruction and death. Not until the tremendous wave 30 feet high and of the width of the valley, throwing up spray like smoke and bearing a great mass of timber, earth and stone in its teeth, was in sight and fairly hovering over them did they apprehend their danger.

Looking up at it then in the horrible moment of agony that was left them there was no escape. Toward the coming flood there was no possible outlet. Only death in that direction. On either side toward the hills—oh, so far away—they looked in vain. The hill of waters flanked them, and hope on either side was cut off.

Down the valley there was no chance for the fleetest rider to outrun the hungry monster that came roaring after. It was a moment of deadliest terror. Hemmed in, surrounded, overwhelmed, what could they do? There was nothing left but to raise white faces and imploring hands to Heaven and to God's mercy leave their fate.

It was in Williamsburg that the flood began and where its effects were most disastrous to human life. Fifty-six lives were lost in this single village. The signs of ruin are most horrible. At the empty reservoir is seen the jagged walls of the dam. Below, for a thousand feet and more, the bed of stream is gouged out in chasms to a depth of 30 feet. Beyond, acres of woodland have entirely disappeared, leaving not a trace behind.

For miles the fertile meadows have been destroyed and can never be regained. They are gullied and completely covered with sand and gravel, and imbedded with great boulders, many of them weighing over a ton apiece. About one-third of the village has been destroyed, the flood having cut a broad swath through the place, carrying houses down the stream.

The following are some of the remarkable incidents: In Mr. Quigley's house sat Mrs. Quigley two daughters, and a school-teacher, named Miss Marble, and having just finished breakfast, they were sitting

talking when they heard the noise, and retreated to the upper story. While standing there the main part of the house was wrenched away, leaving them with but a thin partition against the swelling tide.

Their courage did not fail them, however, and as they saw a neighbor named Humphreys floating by on a portion of the roof of his house they raised the window and pulled him in. They were all saved, as were also Humphreys' wife and mother, who each grasped a child and stood on beds to keep them above the water.

Ryan Moran's tenement, on Main street, was one of the few that did not go off, being saved by the jam above mentioned. The second story was, however flooded, and six children were found huddled behind a bed in the chamber, up to their necks in water and numb and half dead with cold.

One little boy came floating down to Leeds on a board, from somewhere above. Luckily he steered for a little knoll, not yet covered, and throwing away his board he climbed to the highest point of the knoll. Still the water rose and only a spot as large as a table remained, when the water reached its greatest height and the plucky fellow was saved.

The widow Knight, 80 years old, and Jerry Ward, who was helping her out of her house, were carried down by the current and were seen no more. The widow Snow, aged 75, was carried by her son-in-law, Deacon Tilton, into a tree, where she fainted. Mr. Tilton held her weight until his strength utterly failed, when she dropped into the seething flood.

A French Canadian, pointing to two little boys, said, "I had eight children, but only these are left." He was afterwards made glad, however, by the news that a bright little son, three years old, was rescued while floating down the river on a mattress.

A baby was seen sailing down the current in its cradle; but it was soon engulfed and never seen more. A boy six years old floated down from Leeds clinging to the roof of a house and was finally rescued. Of one large family at Leeds, all were lost save the youngest child.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The young lady out west who received \$1,000 damages for a kiss, is said to be spoiling to be damaged again.

A collision occurred between a coal and a passenger train at Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, by which forty persons were seriously injured.

In a lot of stolen property awaiting claimants in Cleveland, Ohio, is or was a satchel containing about two hundred extremely rare old coins.

The schooner Phoenix capsized in a whirlwind off Ship-Channel, Keys. Out of seventeen passengers, five women and one man were drowned.

A New Hampshire exchange says: A child of Rev. Mr. Baland, of Amherst, was killed in four minutes on Thursday night, by a dose of poison bought of peddler for rhubarb.

The steamship Costa Rica reports that the government at San Jose de Guatemala had settled with Consul Magee for the recent outrage upon his person by paying him £10,000 sterling.

A letter writer in Austria tells of the serious disturbance there early in May, in consequence of the rise in the price of beer, as announced by the Brewers' Mess at Hatchescheck. About ten thousand people assembled outside the brewery, and set about smashing windows and breaking open the doors, and throwing the machinery, barrels, furniture, and all they could lay hold of into the Danube. The riot did not subside till the proprietors of the establishment declared their willingness to sell at the old price. Since then no fresh outbreaks have occurred.

About a thousand years ago a colony of Icelanders was planted on the western coast of Greenland. They were hardy people, inured to cold and meagre living, and there seemed to be no reason why they should not take root in the frozen soil of their new home. They built a stone church there and stone houses to live in, of which the ruins are still to be seen. But what became of the builders is a question that has never been solved, and never will be. They vanished from the face of the earth, and that is all that is known.—Whether cold, or pestilence, or starvation took them off, or whether wandering savages killed them, no man can tell. Their settlement is known in history as Lost Greenland.

A solicitor called on an English lady of high rank to inform her that in the codicil of a will in his possession all his personal property and estates, deer park, fisheries, &c., were bequeathed to her by a gentleman she had never had the pleasure of knowing. As the gentleman was not yet buried she went and saw him in his coffin, and recognized him as having been a great annoyance to her at the opera, where he had a box next to hers. He never spoke to her, but watched her so incessantly that she was under the necessity of procuring another box. The lady put herself and family in mourning out of respect to her singular benefactor, and accepted his strange gift with becoming consideration. The estates were £30,000 per annum.

The Arkansas belligerents are rapidly scattering to their homes, and there is hope that the period of violence inaugurated by Brooks' attempt to seize the governorship has reached its end. Brooks' command had left Little Rock under agreement, and there seems to be a disposition on all sides to put an end to the state of lawlessness which threatened to inaugurate a civil war. Some arrests of suspicious and dangerous character have been made as a precautionary measure, but all danger of a conflict may now be looked on as at an end. The recognition of Baxter by the President has restored the empire of the law, and Arkansas is once more at peace.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 21.—The engine of the early train north on the Syracuse and Northern railroad, yesterday morning went through the draw on the bridge over the river at Brewerton, killing Engineer Wiggles, and Conductor Church, who was on the locomotive. The accident was the result of pure carelessness on the part of the engineer.

Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of Gen. Grant, was married at the White House on Thursday last, to Mr. Sartoris. The young couple started on a wedding trip to Europe. This is only the second wedding that ever occurred in the White House.

The subject of cremation—burning instead of burning the dead—is now engrossing the minds of scientific men in New York. It is also the foundation for a number of rude jokes.

The present Legislature has passed a law, which has received executive sanction, restricting the period for squirrel hunting from the 1st of September to the 1st of January.

What was Found in a Well.

The body of Wm. Browning, an Englishman, was found in an advanced state of decomposition in a well on the farm of Mr. Webster, in the town of Virgil, Cortland county, on Friday, May 15.

Browning, who owned a farm in the town of Hartford, left home on the night of the 10th of December, since which time no trace of him could be obtained until his body was fished out of the well.

It had been remarked by his family that a feeling of home sickness weighed upon him constantly, and he often expressed an intention of returning to England. After searching in vain for him his friends came to the opinion that he had done so.

The body was in a loathsome condition, and had evidently been in the well a long time, probably ever since the night of his disappearance. Webster's family used the water of the well regularly. It is supposed that it is a case of suicide.

The affair creates intense excitement in the vicinity, especially in the family.

Murder in Carbon County.

A horrible murder was committed at Summit Hill on Wednesday. Kate Leinbach, a young and beautiful girl of 16, was enticed from her home and killed in some low brush just outside of town. The body was not discovered until next morning when a laborer stumbled over it as he went to his work. The only wounds were on the head, and they were evidently made with a stone. The coroner is holding an inquest, but no evidence of importance has been elicited. It is believed that the murder was committed by a man who had deceived the girl to hide his guilt. The people are greatly excited, and threats of lynching the murderer if he is caught are openly made.

Thirty Years' Experience of an old Nurse.

Mrs. Winalow'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 DIARRHEEA 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 & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 27 b 1yc

Children often look Pale and Sick

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach

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