THE TIMES.

New Bloomfield, Oct. 23, 1877.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

No Cut or Stareotype will be inserted in this paper nices light face and on metal base. be charged for advertisements set in Double Column.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Look at the figures on the label of your paner,— hose figures tell you the date to which your sub-cription is paid. Within 2 week after money le only see if the date is changed. No other receipt

CONGRESS convened on Monday of last week and organized by electing Sam'l. J. Randal of Pennsylvania as Speaker, he receiving 143 votes to Mr. Garfield of Ohio, 132.

Committees were then appointed to inform Mr. Hayes and the Senate of the organization of the house and a recess was taken at 3:15 until 4 o'clock. After recess the drawing for seats was proceeded with in the usual way. At 5:30 the house adjourned, leaving the question of swearing in the members objected to until next day.

Secretary Sherman has addressed a letter to the Speaker of the house, with estimates of appropriations required for the military establishment for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, as furnished by the secretary of war, together with special estimates of other deficiencies and reappropriations required by the several executive departments for the current and past fiscal year as follows: War department, \$32, 436,754.98; library of congress, \$22,800; court of claims, \$1,206,453.90; treasury department, \$273,891,29; postoffice department \$700,000; navy department, \$1,000,861.27; judicial, \$262,535.22. Total, \$36,996,346.66.

Accompanying these estimates are the following submitted by the secretary of war without recommendation: Forts and fortifications, \$2,078,000; rivers and harbors, \$13,220,100. The estimate of \$1,031,453.58 for permanent annual appropriation is also submitted for the information of congress, but is not recommended.

A Terrible Storm and Destruction of Property.

London, Oct. 18-On Sunday night, October 14, the most sudden and violent storm experienced for many years on the European coast burst over the British Islands. The storm and gale struck London about ten o'clock on Sunday (yesterday) morning. The wind fairly howled over the city, tearing every mov-able object from its place, and whirling the lighter ones like dead leaves through the streets and over the houses. Its destructive power was exhibited in the suburban districts still more markedly. Exposed buildings, such as detached cottages and villas, were unroofed and otherwise wrecked. The ornamental shrubberies in the parks, and trees in many parts of London were uprooted and scattered in fragments. On the river below the London Bridge the gale was fearfully heavy. As yet no correct estimate can be formed of the amount of lamage inflicted on the shipping in the Thames, but everything indicates that it is very great. In other parts of England the gale amounted to a perfect hurricane, delaying trains on nearly all the railroads and unroofing buildings of every kind.

Slightly Missed It.

A young woman on West Adams street, Chicago, read some time ago of the cutting courtsey with which a duchess once silenced a presumptuous youth who was about to light a eigar in her august presence. "Is smoking disagreeable to you, madam ?" he said. "I do do not know, sir; no one has ever smoked in my presence," answered the haughty dame. "That'll be a bully good thing to say some day." said the young woman to herself, and last week she got a chance to ring it in on a gentleman who said to her, "I beg your pardon, is smoking distasteful to you ?" "I do not know," she said, with ineffa-ble stateliness, "no one ever asked me before."

Sold by a Tramp.

A tramp came along the other day, says the Bridgeport Standard, and confided to the impressible better half of a farmer on the road that he was a count, who was traveling through the country in this humble way seeking a true heart which he might win and take back with him to share in the revenues of his immense estate in Italy. He begged that she wouldn't mention the fact, as it might interfere with his cherished plan of being loved for himself alone. She promised not to say a word about it, and invited the count to stop with them all night, giving him the best bed in the house and the sent nearest the beefsteak at the upper table. The meal was quite a revelation to her in the matters of the table habits of the nobility of Europe,

the discovery she made in the morn-

lordship had departed in the small hours, taking with him, probably as cherished souveniers, the larger portions of the bed-linen, the farmer's best boots, an old horse pistol and a half a ham. He left a scrawling mis-spelled note, that he must away, as his passionate longing for the true heart of which he was ever in search would not let him rest-until they were united. The farmer loaded his shot gun, took the road, and was gone two days, but didn't find the count. He must have gone back to his estates in Italy.

WAREVILLE, Me., October 14.-Yesterday a number of workmen employed by Edwin Noyes to move a line of fence separating his land from that of Nathaniel Gilman, were fired upon by the latter, who had posted himself behind with a rifle, and shot three of them. John Flood, Wm. M'Nally, and Daniel Butler were wounded. Gilman was arrested and is the same person who shot his own brother on Broadway, New York, last winter.

LAWRENCE, Mass., October 14.-About midnight last night John K. Beatty, a notorious rough, assaulted an old man named Timothy Dineen, on the common. Dineen ran, and Beatty, in hot pursuit, mistaking John M'Carthy for the man he was after, drove the knife into his temple, inflicting a fatal wound. Beatty escaped and has not yet been arrested.

Model Conduct of a Wife.

A 98-pound wife at Jay, Vt., became disgusted with the hired man while her husband was away, discharged him and did all the household and farm work herself, digging fifty bushels of potatoes

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 17th, 1877. All attention is centered now of course in the Capitol, and the doings there. Sunday's trains were literally loaded with Congressmen, so that Monday morning the city was fairly alive with them. At an early hour the corridors of the Capitol were crowded, the throng increasing minute by minute, until the jam was almost suffocating. The gallery doors were not opened till nearly eleven, when once admission was gained, every available seat was soon filled. The members were nearly all in their places and the floor of the House of Representatives presented a pleasant scene to look upon. Many of the Congressmen are very fine looking gentlemen, though, to tell the truth, a Representative or a Senator is not lionized in Washington and made such a hero of, as he is at home and in other parts of the country, where crowds rush to railroad depots to shout and cheer and throw hats into the air in his honor. Here there are so many of them that they are sort of common and every day affairs. Here they ride in the street cars with market women and clod-hoppers of all sorts. They drink and smoke and loaf around corners, and disport themselves so much like other people, as really to be undistinguishable from our unpretending ministers, lawyers, &c.

But to return to the floor of the House, Some of the members busily and vehemently "laid down the case" to their nearest neighbors; some wrote at their desks, seemingly oblivious to everything around them, even the fact that in a few short minutes the gavel would strike and the much talked of Forty-Fifth Congress would commence; some sat, with feet outstretched in the aisle, reading the morning newspaper-reading, perchance, of their own arrival here and of their appearance, positions, &c., while still others sauntered idly to and fro, nodding, speaking and shaking hands with friends and acquaintances. Messengers hurried back and forth bearing cards, letters, bouquets and baskets of flowers to various members, and the whole view, as I saw it from the Reporters' Gallery, was right fine.

The snow-white head of Martin I. Townsend was conspicuous, as he, occupying a back seat, busied himself, with no apparent haste, among his papers. When men reach his age they have generally learned the valuable lessons that "haste makes waste" and that the wisest way in this life is to take the world as one finds it. Directly in front of him sat "Bluff Ben Butler," bluff as ever and recognizable anywhere .-"Bluff" and "Bold" are the words of all others that should be applied to Gen. Butler. I could think of none other so applicable as I watched him yesterday. On his desk was a huge bouquet of many colors, and in his button-hole was a tiny one, ditto, going to show that he has his friends .-When he moved he was and ever is, "bluff" and when he looked he was, and ever is, "bold." Boldness and bluffness have their uses-are good in their places-and bold, bluff Ben has his friends yet. Gen. Garfield's shining pate bent calmly over his newspaper. Garfield is not a blustering man. Brown little Eugene Hale sat, as usual, with crossed legs, stroking his little brown beard with his little brown hand, his bright brown eyes leisurely scanning the great assembly. Fernando Wood stalked importantly about, intent on nothing, was still a greater eye opener. His ing, his white hair brushed forward and plastered close down on either temple.— David Dudley Field, his silvery "Burosides" all of a bristle, move from one to another and on again, evidently exhorting, advising and entrenching to the best of his ability. But the most pitiful sight of all and one that could not fall to impress both friend and foe, was Alex. H. Stephens .-Wrapped in a heavy cloak his thin hands gloved and his grey head constantly trembling, his face was more like that of a corpse than of an active politician. His body servant stood by his side ready to do his bidding, to assist him when he stood or bear him out if need be. When at last the roll was called and the name of the great Georgia Statesman reached, the response "Here!" in a broken, quavering tone, showed even more plainly than his appearance, his utter lack of physical vi-

The new members were early in their seats and were easily discernible from the pomposity their unwonted positions lent them. It will soon wear off.

The doings of the opening session the telegraph gave you even while I was hearing it, so I will not tax the patience of your readers by an account of the same.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Two Philadelphia lawyers named Gallagher and Bowman have been arrested for having attempted to bribe a juryman in the Bliss case.

A German Catholic church in Allegheny was robbed of \$5000 worth of valuables. An attempt was also made to burn down the edifice.

The American Print Works at Fall River are shutting down as rapidly as the work is finished. It is expected that the whole establishment will be closed this week. This step is taken on account of the limited demand for dark prints.

The floor of Nisley's mill, on Conoy Creek, Lancaster county, fell with a crash, a few days ago, owing to the strain upon the same, and 6000 bushels of wheat went into the creek and were lost.

WASHINGTON, October 15 .- Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs (Olivia) has been appointed by Secretary Schurz a member of the board of visitors for the United States hospital for the insane. Mrs. Briggs is the first lady who has ever been appointed on this or any other of the advisory boards connected with government institutions,

Augustus G. Bartlett, who is white, brought a suit in Chicago for divorce from his wife, who is black. They had been married two years, and had lived together peaceably; but he had gradually grown tired of the notoriety that the contrast in color gave them. His accusations against her, however, were found to be groundless, and the case was decided against him.

Twenty-six years ago a son of Professor Pearshall left home, and for sixteen years past the family have had no news of him. A shipmate of the absent one arrived in Indianapolis Saturday a week charged with the duty of hunting up the graves of the "old folks," and placing a tombstone over the spot. Instead of their graves he found both the Professor and his wife alive and well.

137 Henry Depken, of Manayunk, was found in a dying condition in the woods near Reading a few days ago. He formerly kept the books for several Schuylkill county coal operators. He married his wife in Pottsville. The deceased was ruined and finally came to his death by drink, which made him a miserable wanderer on the earth. He has a brother in New York who is a man of considerable means.

On the premises of Alfred Tomlinson, in Horsham township, Montgomery county, there is a well about fifty feet deep. Mr. Tomlinson prepared to clean this well out last week. He had provided a short ladder, which was attach to a rope, and getting on the ladder, he directed his fatherin-law to lower him into the well. As he was doing so the rope broke, and he fell to the bottom. He was taken out alive but died shortly afterwards.

tw On Saturday a week, about 12 o'clock, A. M., says the Lebanon Daily News our neighbors of North Cornwall, back of Kreider's woods were greatly excited by a noise made by a large meteor flashing across the sky, which was immediately followed by a heavy roll of thunder. The sky was perfectly clear duringt the celestial performance. The meteor was a ball with a firery tail, and gave several crashes while passing over the heads of the people.

A meteor somewhat similar to this was witnessed in Reading on Saturday a week about 11 o'clock A. M.

Willis M. Hatch, a young lawyer of New Castle, who has always borne an irreproachable character for steadiness and sobriety, in Pittsburgh recently was decoyed a woman on Duquesne way to show her to the Union depot, Pittsburgh, where he was attacked by three men, who bound, gagged and chloroformed him and placed him on a train, they accompanying him. After that he has little recollection of what occurred until he found himself in a hospital in New Orleans. He was robbed of everything but his gold watch, which was brought to him in the hospital by a

boy When he left New Cantle he had \$2,000 of his own money in his pocket.

The people of Bridgeport, Coun., have adopted a very effectual method of getting rid of the tramp nuisance. They have built a cheap boarding house, where the tramps can get their breakfast, in return for which they are expected to do a few hours' work. The public is requested not to give the tramps who apply for food anything, but to refer them to the boarding house, where their wants will be supplied. The result has been a complete riddance of the pests. A tramp has about the same love for work as his Satanie Majesty has for holy water.

[Advertisement.]

The readers of "The Trans" will please observe that this column has been hired by the Greenback and Workingmen's Party, for Campaign purposes, and the Chairman of the County Committee is responsible for its contests.

State Platform of the Green Back Labor Party.

Whereas, The United States, embraces within in its limits all the elements for material presperity afforded by extensive territory, rich soil, varied climate, abundant minerals, manufacturing industries and an intelligent and industrious people, but nevertheless in the midst of an abundant harvest, and with all mechanical sids to prosperity in possession, is in the midst of a period of distress unexampled in its history. Business is depressed, manufactories are idle, one fifth of the entire laboring population is out of employment and the remaining portion working on full or partial time with an average reduction of one half on wages, starvation present to many and impending over others which an increasing want is felt for all kinds of manufactured products as well as food.

And Whereas it is essential that the cause of the present distress should be understood in order that a was and judicious remedy should be applied.

AND WHEREAS it is essential that the cause of the present distress should be understood in order that a wise and judicious remedy should be applied.

AND WHEREAS, It has been the experience of the world that legislation favoring one class at the expense of others is product ve of general harm, and we believe that by reason of such legislation the country is suffering under its present difficulties.

Therefore we assert: That since the year 1863, the uniform policy of congress and the general government has been in favor of the non-producer and against the business, manufacturing, agricultural and other laboring interests of the country. It has shown itself:

First. In granting special privileges to non-producers, by enabling them to hold the government loan, purchased at an average of but little over fifty cents on the dollar, untaxed and in such manner that interest is not only paid on the face value of the loan, but also upon a national bank currency forced in their behalf upon the people.

Second. By an unprecedented confiraction of currency, from nearly \$2.000,000,000 in 1803 to less than \$750,000,000 at this time, for the purpose of appreciating the value of the property of the same time entailing ruin upon the business and debtor classes by depreciating the value of the bonds at all the same time entailing ruin upon the business and debtor classes by depreciating the value of the increasing the value of the bonds in toreign markets. Whilst this assumption had the effect of increasing the value of the bonds in toreign markets. Whilst this assumption had the effect of increasing the value of such bonds such increased value was, owing to additional obligations on the part of the country. Fifth, By the enactment of 1876, of the miscalled resumption act, by the terms of which the whole greenback and fractional issue must be caucelled, leaving the ruintient to substitute its issue with gold is not practicable, and the impossibility of the government to substitute its issue with gold is not practicable, and the

contraction of the currency are aggravated and increased.

We further assert: That such unjust and partisan legislation has enabled the non-producing classes of the country, not only to profit by the appreciation of their obligations by the depreciation of the market price of all commodities that are the products of labor, but has enabled them to purchase the press, corrupt the ballot-box and control legislation; thus preparing the way for the destruction of a republican government and the establishment of a monied oligarchy; therefore be it

Resolved, As a remedy for existing evila, a far-

the destruction of a republican government and the establishment of a monied oligarchy: therefore be it

Resolved, As a remedy for existing evils, a further contraction of the currency should be at once stopped, and such currency made a full legal tender, silver be remonetized and the so-called resumption act of 1875 be forthwith repealed. The property of the federal bond holders should be taxed as well as that of the farmer, the manufactorer, the business man and the lacehanic. The whole system of bank note currency should be abelished and gold and silver supplemented by full legal tender paper, receivable for all dues, public and private, except when by the terms of the contract it is otherwise provided, and sufficient for the wants of business, should be substituted therefor. In order that such legal tender paper, should have a uniform value, it should be interconvertible into long time bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest saleable at par, payable at maturity, coin or legal tender paper, at the option of the holder, bus always interchangeable with full legal tender money.

Resolved, That by the application of the remedy proposed the following alvantages among others will necrue:

Pirst. A supply of money, clastic in its nature sufficient for the wants of trade, and of equal value with gold, for the reason that it will answer all the purposes of gold coin as money, and is convertible at par into bonds having a saleable value at par.

Second, In lowering and equalizing the generative and par.

all the purposes of gold owin as money, and is convertible at par into bonds having a saleable value at par.

Second. In lowering and equalizing the general rate of interest; bonds will be converted into money, when business investments are most productable, and money reconverted into bonds, when business demands cease.

Third. It will practically pay off the greater portion of the public debt without further taxation.

Fourth. It will prevent inflation and contraction; the practical operation of the convertible bond will be to maintain a nearly uniform interest and to afford an adequate supply of money as required for the purposes of the trade.

Fifth. Being of fixed value and sufficient in volume, this money will restore confidence and start anew productive industries, labor will be employed and just and adequate wages paid. The wages of labor and the prefits of employed capital will be applied to the satisfaction of existing wants and sneply will no longer exceed the demand.

Sixth. It will by harmonizing all interests, pre-

tal will be applied to the satisfaction of existing wants and supply will no longer exceed the demand.

Sixth. It will by harmonizing all interests, preserve the government from the danger of overthrow, and from the succeas of a monded aristoracy who are absorbing the fruits of labor and thus practically controling it, and it will guarantee the permaiency of the public faith.

Seventh, it will afford a money by means of which we can maintain ourselves against financial disturbances abroad, as well as subjugation to the will of foreign capitalists, who might, buder the workings of the national bank system, compel suspensions and thus disturb or descroy business.

Resolved, That as between employed capital and labor there is multial dependence and common interest, friendly relations should be, if possible, preserved, and to this end all disputes as to wages, manner, time and mode of work should be settled by arbitrators, the arbitration to be disinterested, chosen in the interest of neither party, and to act by authority of law.

Resolved, That as the wealth and prosperity of the country depends upon labor, the policy of the government should be to raise and elevate, not to degrade the laborer. To maintain his rights against organized capital, and conbinations are frequently necessary, they should be encouraged and all laws which prevent, or tend to prevent, peaceable combinations and associations for the protection and elevation of labor, should be for their the policy of the frequently necessary, they should be encouraged and all laws which prevent, or tend to prevent, peaceable combinations and associations for the forthwith repealed.

Resolved, That to the end of fully developing our demestic industries and resources, we are in favor of protective duties on all articles which we have the raw material and skill to manufacture.

Resolved, That congress shall adopt such system of encouragement of American steamship

Resolved, That congress shall adopt such sys-tem of encouragement of American steamship

tines, by way of appropriation for mall service, as will restofe our merchant flag towerly commercial portrie our ship owners an opportunity for a fair proportion of the ocean-carrying trade, and to our manufactures is direct means of patting their surpius products into the general markets of the world, and to this end a just system of finances will greatly sid.

Resolved, That we demand of congress the passage of laws by which the surplus earnings of the people may be deposited under the care of the general government, to draw a low rate of interest and payable on demand.

Resolved, That we denounce the claim made by the banks for exemption from taxation, for the reason that by such exemption an additional bursthen to the amount of such exemption is shifted wrongfully upon the people. The banks are already in the possession of special privileges grantecallem, by reason of which the country has been unnecessarily burthened.

Resolved That as agricultural is the permanent industry of the country, we deem I improper that the government should pay a greater interest on its indebtedness than agriculture can make on its labor and capital combined.

Resolved, That the homestead acts be so amended as to make practicallie the settlement of the public lands by worthy and deserving citizens—a system of colourization that would enable thousands of suffering and destitute families to become self-sustaining, and valuable aids to, insteads of as now, wards of the country.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal by the State government of all charters and special privileges inconsistent with the present constitution, the damage, if any, when judicially ascertained to be paid by the State.

Resolved, That is per points invoiving the interest of the laboring men, the legislation of the country should be in his behalf.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a common school system, supplemented by a system of inclustrial schools.

Resolved in the national, State and municipal governments, and that checks and safeguards should be adopted

FOR SALE.—A valuable farm situate 2 miles south of this borough, containing about 100 acres, 65 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the balance well set with fine timber. The improvements are a good two story dwelling house with kitchen attached, Barn, Blacksmith-shop and other outbuildings. There is also a good limestone quarry, a large orchard of choice fruit trees on the premises, and a never-failing spring of water near the door. This property will be sold cheap, and on reasonable terms. For further particulars, address Jacon Fritz, Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., or apply at this office.

FOR RENT.—The best Coach and Wag-on Maker Shop in the County. There is a Blacksmith Shop connected with it, and everything convenient to carry on a first-class Coach business. For further

particulars apply to
N. HENDERSON,
37 pd Green Park, Perry co., Pa.

"The Above All," is a new brand of chewing tobacco, and is without a peer for excellence and sweetness. For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. HARTZELL in Gantt's Building.

New Tailor Shop.—The undersigned gives notice to the public that he has opened a shop opposite Rinesmith's hotel New Bloomfield, Pa., in the room formerly used as a confectionary, where he is prepared to do work in his line promptly, and at reasonable prices. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Give me a call. Samuel Bentzel. Bloomfield, May 1, '77 tf.

W. J. Rice, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, will visit Bloomfield the FIRST TWO WEEKS of each month, professionally. Office at "Squire Clouser's residence. The remainder of his time at his office in Ickesburg, Perry co., Pa.

Removal.—J. T. Messimer has removed his Shoe Shop to the room adjoining F. B. Clouser's office, 4 doors west of the Post-Office, where he will make to order Boots and Shoes of all kinds. Repairing promptly and neatly executed. He will also keep on hand a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at low prices. Give him a call. 17

Blank Receipt Books for Administrators and Executors. Also blank notes and all other blanks for sale at this office. tf

Is A good domestic Sulphur bath can be instantly prepared by taking a cake of Grann's Surphur Boar into the bath tub. Such an expedient will, to use a slang phrase, "knock the spots off" any victim of cutaneous biemishes. Sold by all druggists 25 cents.

Is Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or 50 cents, SP4w.

Lippincott's Magazine

Lippincott's Magazine

For November presents an unusually attractive table of contents. Henry James, Jr., writes in his best vein of "London at Midsummer," depicting with keen observation and delicate humor some of those traits in English character and manners which puzzle and amuse the foreigner. Different in style, but not less enjoyable, is a sketch of American rural life, "The Doings ond Goings-on of firred Girls," by Mary Dean. There are a number of interesting stories and other interesting reading matter. The Illustrated papers, "Chester and the Dee" and "Baden Allerhelligen," are by Lady Bianche Murphy and T. Adolphus Trollope. The new serial, "For Percival," is also illustrated. "A Law unto Herseif," is brought to a conclusion in a well contrived debrought to a conclusion in a well contrived de-nouement. If you want a first-class magazine subscribe for Lippincott's. Send 20 cents for specimen copy. Address J. B. Lippincott & Co., publishers, 715 and 717 Market street, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Look Here!

A FIRST CLASS

FOR THE

SMALL SUM

Twenty-Eight Dollars,

S. M. SHULER,

Liverpool, Perry County, Pa.