

# THE TIMES.

New Bloomfield, Jan. 22, 1878.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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## OUR CIRCULATION.

For the information of Advertisers, and others interested in knowing, we make mention of the fact that we begin this year with a circulation of NINE-TEEN HUNDRED copies.

Our thanks are due Senator Crawford for copies of the Legislative Record.—Also to Hon. David H. Shelby for other public documents.

GOLD last week reached a lower premium than it has touched since 1862.—It sold as low as 101.

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON has been chosen as United States Senator from Ohio. The Republicans in both Senate and House cast their vote for —, as they could not agree upon the candidate to honor by their votes.

AMONG the bills before the State Senate is one exempting teachers of common schools in cities of the third class, from attending the annual county institutes, and empowering the state superintendent to issue permanent certificates to them, without the sanction of a committee of five teachers elected at such annual institute. If they would make the bill really complete, they should extend its provisions to teachers everywhere, and include the County Superintendent too, in the exemption regarding attendance at the institute.

THE President's reform policy in so far as it interfered with office holders mixing in politics is by many supposed to be a policy entirely new. When Jefferson was President he issued the following circular:

"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction officers of the general government taking on various occasions active parts in the election of public functionaries, whether of the general or State government. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of government and of the different branches of the same government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. The right of any officer to give his vote at elections as a qualified citizen is not meant to be restrained, nor, however given, shall have any effect to his prejudice, but it is expected that he will not attempt to influence the votes of others, nor take any part in the business of electioneering, that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and his duties to it.

"I have always thought it wrong that men holding public station should interfere in popular elections, for they are undoubtedly interested, and of course interested judges; and for this reason I gave early notice to such officers as were under my control that an interference with popular elections further than their votes would be sufficient cause for removal from office."

[Signed] THOS. JEFFERSON.

## A Loan For The People.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The following was issued this afternoon: *Treasury Department*, Jan. 16, 1878.—The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that from the 16th instant, and until further notice, he will receive subscriptions for the four per cent. funded loan of the United States in denominations as stated below at par and accrued interest in coin. The bonds are redeemable after thirty years from July 1, 1877, and bear interest payable quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority. The subscriptions may be made for coupon bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and for registered bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000. Two per cent. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription; the remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription, or within thirty days thereafter, with interest on the amount of the subscription at the rate of four per cent. per annum to date of payment. Upon the receipt of full payment the bonds will be transmitted free of charge to the subscribers, and a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. will be allowed upon the

amount of subscriptions, but no commission will be paid upon any single subscription less than \$1,000. Forms of application will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco, and by the national banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and for registered bonds the full name and post-office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable. The interest on the registered bonds will be paid by check, issued by the Treasurer of the United States to the order of the holder and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at the office of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States. The payments may be made in coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco. To promote the convenience of subscribers the Department will also receive in lieu of coin called bonds of the United States, coupons past due or maturing within thirty days, or gold certificates issued under the act of March 3, 1863, and national banks will be designated as depositories under the provisions of Section 5153, Revised Statutes of the United States, to receive deposits on account of this loan under regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

JOHN SHERMAN,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

## Have A Care How You Talk.

In these times of financial distrust, when so many business men are struggling in the storm, people must have a care of whom they talk. There is nothing so dangerous just now as a whisper. We get where we hear this blasting sound, when uttered about a business man, insinuating that he is in "tight papers," that "he cannot weather it much longer," and that "the sheriff will have business there before long." These are the mean ways in which gossips now talk. They start their insinuations with the inquiry "did you hear?" and then go on to lie direct or exaggerate the condition of their neighbors. No man can do a meaner act than indulge in such talk about business men at this time. It is wrong; in some respects it is devilish, and comes near enough to a violation of the law on the subject to subject all such idle gossippers to a penalty. Don't increase this business distrust by idle talk. Rather assist to increase the public confidence in honest men—in men who deserve to be trusted for the time being, and who will fulfill their obligations faithfully.

## Terrible Railroad Disaster.

A dispatch from Hartford, Conn., dated the 16th inst., says, that a train from that city to Millerton, a village 12 miles West was wrecked to-night, by the breaking of a bridge.

The train carried passengers for all stations between Hartford and that place, who came to attend the Moody and Sankey meeting. Two engines, a baggage car and three passenger cars went down at the western end of the bridge, the engines reaching the shore, three cars breaking through the ice in three feet of water, and one car resting on the end on the pier. Seven bodies had been recovered up to two o'clock this morning, and others were believed to be in the wreck.

Among the dead were Mrs. Benj. Curman, Miss Minnie Allen, daughter of Henry Allen, and the two Misses McCrager, all of Winsted; one woman and two men who have not been identified. Miss Janet Warner, of Canaan, and Uri Whiting, of Winsted, are missing, perhaps included among the three bodies not recognized. It is almost certain that other bodies have not been recovered.

The wounded may be numbered at 40. Special trains from Winsted and Hartford bearing surgeons reached the scene at 1:30 A. M., soon after the accident.

So far dead bodies have been recovered as follows:—

Wm. and E. E. Gilman (brothers), Benjamin Giltz, George Penney, Henry Murray, all of New Hartford, being a party of young men; Howard E. Warner, of Canton, a ticket agent; Mrs. Benjamin Carman, Miss Minnie Allen, two sisters, McCrager, all of Winsted; Frederick Hotchkins, of Canton, fatally injured. There are ten or more wounded in the houses of Tariffville doing well. Twenty of the wounded have gone home. Many of the missing persons are from places West of the break not yet in communication. It is thought most of them will be heard from.

One car still lies in the river. Several bodies are supposed to be in it, and the wreckers are working to recover them. Two other cars lie head down in the river resting on the bridge. The passengers climbed up out of these. A baggage car, with Conductor Elmer and

three others, broke in two in the fall and all escaped. George P. Hatch, one of the engineers, died at 11 o'clock this morning. Several of the dead bodies show cuts and bruises, but most of them were drowned or suffocated by the steam caused by the heaters in the cars. The railroad commissioners examined the bridge three months ago, and pronounced it safe. They will hold an investigation at once.

## Soft Soap as a Weapon.

The most memorable cleaning that ever was done with soft soap was when it cleaned out a band of savages. "Soft soap was first most effectually employed in the country by the Swedish women who defended the old (log) Swedish church below Philadelphia, before the city was laid out. A friendly squaw gave notice of an intended attack by the Indians. The Scandinavian ladies were boiling soap, and they at once concluded to convert the contents of the kettle into ammunition of defense. They lifted it into the church, with firewood to keep it hot. As the warriors began to undermine the foundation they received on their bare backs a spirited fire of the terrible material, which in due time sent them howling into the wilderness. The incident was related by a participant, who died in London at an advanced age. She was a granddaughter of the Swedish burgher Suen Schule.

In these days ladies use Labor Saving Soap when they wish to remove the dirt from clothes easily. It is as effective as soft soap and much pleasanter for the hands.

## A Robber Foiled.

Charles H. Smith, a telegraph operator of Munster, Ill., was returning on New Year's night from a party, walking along the railroad track, when suddenly, on the middle of a trestle bridge twenty-five feet high, he was stopped by an armed tramp, who forced him to throw up his hands, and surrender his revolver, \$60 in cash, a valuable gold watch and some jewelry. "Well, old boy," said the highwayman, in delight, "you are pretty well heeled," and he ordered his victim to hand over his ulster, dress-coat and vest. As Smith took off his vest he watched an opportunity, and with a desperate push hurled the robber from the trestle-work upon the ice twenty-five feet below. Hurrying back for assistance, on his return he found the highwayman lying senseless, seriously if not fatally wounded, on the ice, with all his plunder, and the man was soon in jail.

## Greenbacks Save a Life.

The Macon, Ga., "Telegraph and Messenger" says: On Friday evening, about seven o'clock, Mr. A. Engleke, whose place of business is on Mulberry street, heard a noise in his back yard and went out to see what it was. As soon as he got outside of the door he was shot at, the ball hitting him on the right side very near the pocket of his vest.

He was in his shirt sleeves, but as good fortune would have it, he had in his inside vest pocket a large leather pocket-book, containing something over \$100. The ball hit this book and passed through the last bill, lodging against the side next to Mr. Engleke's body.—He grappled the person doing the shooting, and a considerable struggle followed. The would-be murder made his escape.

## A Thrilling Scene and Narrow Escape.

While men were engaged in cutting ice, and a number of boys were enjoying themselves skating, the ice on the Susquehanna at this place suddenly, without the least warning, commenced to move a few minutes before 12 o'clock on Saturday last, and in a very short time the river was clear, from the bridge to the dam. Several of the skaters made narrow escape from the drowning, barely getting to shore. Amongst them we may mention Frank Alwein, Michael Cramer, Walter Swartz, Chas. Hippey, Harry Lockard, Chas. Hartman, Ed. Ziegler, and others, while Harry Rambo and George Desch had to be assisted out of the water with planks. Charlie Black rescued two lads who had climbed upon one of the bridge piers in the middle of the river, by going to their assistance in a skiff.—*Columbia Courier*.

## A Strange Corpse.

A coffin, containing, instead of a corpse, sixteen bricks, so fixed and bound with hoops that they would not shift, has been unearthed at the Union cemetery, near Myrtle avenue park, Brooklyn. Laborers have for some time been engaged in cutting a street through the cemetery, and came upon the coffin. As they lifted it from its place the side fell from it, disclosing the bricks. Thomas Brown, the manager, of the cemetery office, states that the coffin was placed in the grave in July or August, 1865, the undertaker being Frederick Frise, who is now dead. He supposed he was burying a woman. Her

name was something like Smitzler. The way the bricks were made secure in the coffin shows that it is a clear beat on some insurance company.

## Duel in the Dark with Robbers.

At 12 o'clock last Friday night two unknown men went to the house of James A. Robinson a farmer living eight miles from Fort Branch, Ind., who was known to have considerable money in his possession, and called him to the door. On Robinson's appearing, the men fired five shots at him, four of which took effect, wounding him in the leg, hands and face. Robinson returned the fire, and it is thought, seriously wounded one of his assailants. This is the third assault that has been made upon Robinson.

## A Noted Gambler Converted.

An immense audience, composed largely of sporting men and saloon keepers, gathered at the First Baptist Church, Fort Wayne, the other evening to witness the immersion of Mason Long, who has kept a faro bank in that city for the past twelve years, and was one of the most notorious gamblers in that section of country. Several weeks since he closed his gambling room and announced that he had determined to reform. He will probably enter the ministry.

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, who is a hard money man after the strictest sect, favors a silver dollar of 420 grains, or rather of such weight and fineness as will make it equal in value to the gold dollar. There is evidently no difficulty in the way of the remonetization of silver if a sufficient quantity of the metal is put into the coin and if the legal tender is so limited that it will not require a horse and car, to transfer it from the house or bank of the debtor to that of the creditor.

A very valuable bank of ironstone clay near Ardenheim station, on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, below Huntingdon, is now being worked into drain and sewer pipe. Prominent civil engineers claim that it will supersede terra-cotta pipe, as when burned the body presents a perfect vitrification throughout. A young man named Anderson, formerly agent of the N. C. railroad at Bridgeport, is the lucky possessor.

## A Youthful Assassin.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—A special dispatch states that two school-boys, Frank Aldridge and John Smith, both aged about thirteen years, engaged in a fight at New Harmony, Indiana, yesterday, when Smith stabbed Aldridge five times, instantly killing him.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1878.

Investigation appears to be still the order of the day in Congress. We who make no pretensions to understanding the intricacies of politics look on with dread and wonder that so much precious time and money should be spent in ferreting out abuses and maladministrations, the exposure of which have heretofore resulted in so little good. Somebody has aptly said concerning such matters, "Congressional investigations are one sided. Friends of the majority are always whitewashed and its opponents always blackened, be the facts what they may. They are not carried on effectually. Congressional Committees are not seeking truth, but political thunder. The result might have been foreseen—no one is convinced. The people have no confidence in the evidence, and look, in nine cases out of ten, on the public officer exposed as a person prosecuted for opinions' sake."

The shelves of the libraries of the House and Senate and lumbered up with tons of records of investigations which are never used—unconsulted and utterly useless they will eventually go to the paper mill and the people's Treasury will never be richer for them than the price of waste paper will make it. And yet when the country is groaning and suffering for business legislation, the House of Representatives is just beginning a new string of investigations which begin in nothing and lead to nowhere—but to expense and dissatisfaction. Here are some facts from the annual report of the Secretary of the Senate regarding the expenditures for investigations instituted by the 44th Congress. Your readers know what the result of them amounted to, but here is what they cost the government: Boutwell's investigation into the election of 1875 in Mississippi, cost \$6,831. The Chinese Commission which went to San Francisco in 1876, but never made a report, cost \$4,883. The Monetary Commission and Jones' Silver report, cost \$15,000. The investigations into the last Presidential election were made at a cost \$92,913.84. And here is where a portion of the people's money goes. In the summers of 1876 and 1877 the Senate drank \$1,585 worth of lemonade. Pinchback was paid \$16,966.98 for contesting his seat

in the Senate, receiving 3 years Senatorial salary and mileage for 3,164 miles.

Of all our Congressmen Senator Hamlin is most remarkable in several senses. He is so in personal appearance certainly for he dresses roughly and in the style of 70 years ago, with his claw-hammer coat, barn-door breeches, stove-pipe hat, low-heeled shoes, and silver bowed spectacles. His age is given in the new directory as 68, but he does not look a day under 75. He is the oldest legislator, has served in the Senate longer than any other, and is the only ex-Vice President in service.

The youngest Senator in years is Dorsey, of Arkansas, who is but 35. The youngest in point of service is Eustis, of Louisiana, recently admitted. Fourteen ex-Governors of States sit in the National Halls of Legislators, 12 Judges, 54 College graduates in the Senate, two from West Point.

But one wedding of note has taken place since the holidays—that of a daughter of Admiral Poor and Mr. Carroll Glover.—The ceremony was performed in the principal Episcopal church of the city, in the presence of many friends. A marriage bell formed of white flowers, hung in the chancel just above the heads of the bridal pair, and the church was otherwise handsomely decorated. The bride's dress was very plain, but rich, of heavy white silk, long veil of tulle and orange blossoms.—Her eight bridesmaids were in finest white muslins, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and white satin ribbon.

OLIVE.

## Miscellaneous News Items.

A young son of D. H. St. Clair, of Milton, who resided with his grandfather at Fisher's Ferry on the line of the N. C. R. R., had his leg broken while wrestling a few days ago.

The National Printing Company, Chicago, has received an order from Liverpool, Eng., for 5000 show bills. This is believed to be the first order of any consequence ever sent from that country to the United States.

A young man named Wm. Stryker, jumped from a train on the branch road, last Friday evening, at Peck's Station, near Martinsburg, and struck the ground with such force as to break both his legs, one of them so badly that amputation was feared for a time.

It commenced snowing on the 14th on the Sierra Nevada mountains, and the storm has steadily increased ever since, and has become furious from Virginia City to Sacramento. The sheds were blown down at Colfax and communication with the west entirely cut off west of Emigrant Gap.

Lucifer matches are manufactured to an enormous extent in Sweden. The largest establishment is at Jonkoping. It was founded in 1845, and in 1873 employed 255 men, 849 women, 105 boys and 141 girls. About four-fifths of the production, which steadily increases, are exported. The chemicals used mostly come from England.

BARNETT, Vt., Jan. 9.—Caledonia county is greatly excited over a recent discovery that the Hon. J. D. Abbott, who was intrusted with a large amount of the funds of widows, farmers, and estates, and who enjoyed the utmost confidence of the community, is a defaulter to the extent of many thousand dollars. Immediately upon his exposure he attempted suicide, recently taking poison, and it is thought will die.

The widow of ex-Sheriff J. H. Latty of Des Moines county, Iowa, is dead. She acted as her husband's deputy, and though a slight, undemonstrative woman, had much muscle and more nerve. She is credited with taking a sentenced prisoner to the penitentiary without assistance; discovering the plot of a prisoner to break jail in her husband's absence and marching him back from his hiding place to his cell, and administering a condign thrashing to two young men who persisted in using filthy language in their cell.

A prudent father in the western part of the city, says the Des Moines Register, refused to purchase a pair of skates for his 14-year old boy until the lad had earned money to pay the expenses of a funeral, in case he ventured on too thin ice. This was last winter. A few days ago the youngster tendered \$21 which he had earned by hard work and economy since that time, with the announcement: "This won't get up a regular stunner of a planting, but I'm not proud, and it will furnish a good enough outfit for me. Where's them skates?" That boy got 'em.

James Johnson, at one time a wealthy diamond broker of Chicago, but who had become much reduced in circumstances, had an altercation with a woman supposed to be his sister-in-law, Mrs. Johnson, at his home in the rear of 195 Orchard street, New York, on Wednesday evening. The neighbors hearing the quarrel and two shots rushed in and found the woman dead, with her throat cut, her forehead mashed in, and sixteen stab wounds in her body. Johnson lay near with his throat cut from ear to ear, and two pistol shot wounds in his abdomen. In a pool of blood on the floor were found a revolver, razor, shoemaker's knife and an iron stove-hook. Johnson had evidently murdered the woman and then committed suicide.