

THE TIMES.

New Bloomfield, June 4, 1878.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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FOR the blessings we have had, and the one we can expect, let us be thankful. The Legislature has adjourned, and Congress now proposes to adjourn on the 17th inst.

Unprecedented Movement of Grain.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The unprecedented movement of grain in this market is attracting considerable attention and indicates a great revival of business. Computing the flour as wheat this shows an aggregate movement for the week of 7,285,084 bushels of grain, figures never before reached in this or any other city on the continent. To-day's movement was larger than hitherto recorded.

Chicago Preparing for a Riot.

A committee of business men of Chicago have raised the necessary funds for equipment, and taken steps to organize a volunteer battery of artillery and four companies of cavalry. Six cannon for the former have already been ordered from New York, and a full equipment of revolvers, swords, saddles, bridles and bridle cloths for the cavalry. In addition, breechloaders have been purchased to perfect the equipment of the State militia, and their headquarters have been removed to the Exposition building to be ready for any emergency.

It now seems probable that there will be no war between England and Russia. Both parties have made concessions which meet the favor of Germany and Austria. The effect upon this country is summed up as follows by the Philadelphia *North American*:

"It is a harsh thing to say, but the promise of peace in Europe is a very bad thing for business. Consols are up beyond 97, and quite on their way to par. They are now higher than at any time in twenty years, and all other securities are going up with them. This shows what an enormous amount of idle money there is in England, and it holds out little hope to the manufacturing interests. On this side of the water it has taken away the only motive power that the markets have felt for a long time, and assures us that the present prices of breadstuffs, low as they are, cannot be maintained, and that the coming fall will see provisions of all kinds lower than ever before in half a century. It is sad news for those who are 'long' of corn and wheat."

An Invention worth Millions.

Thomas D. Jones' sudden leap from comparative poverty to the possession of a million is the talk Syracuse, N. Y. He saw defects in the common process of grinding flour, and by a simple invention that has remodeled them, has made in less than ten months \$1,250,000. And, seemingly, this is just the beginning of what he is to make. The secret is in the dressing of the mill-stone that grinds the wheat.

He saw that, by the ordinary picking process, too much surface was made on the stone. The kernel was crushed. He wished it to be granulated. The stones became hot, destroying the strength and the color of the grain and taking out gluten. He saw that, by lessening the surface, these defects must be overcome, and he set himself to work to overcome them. He has succeeded.

Recovery from Business Panics.

In an exchange an old business man takes occasion to correct the prevailing opinion that the financial and business panic and consequent depression is the longest and most severe that was ever experienced in this country. He says that the loss of property and the depression consequent to the panic of 1837 was much greater and of much longer duration than the present. Five years after the panic of 1837 there was nothing like the vitality in business, firmness in prices and abundance of unquestionable credit that exists at the present time. Even in 1845 cotton was selling at four cents a pound, pork at from \$4 to \$5, and flour was retailing at \$4 per barrel. In Albany, New York, cargoes of lumber were sold for \$6.50 per thousand, the freight of which was \$6. Real estate in all cities fell to "ruinous rates." In New York city, lots which sold in 1836 for from \$35 to \$40 per foot front, sold in 1843 for \$3.50 per foot. In other localities land which sold for \$25 in 1835 was freely purchased in 1843 for from \$1 to \$2. In 1843 not a brick building was built in New York city. This dulness was not fully recovered from, or indeed was there substantial relief, until about 1848.

PARIS hotel keepers are surprisingly greedy. Twenty-five dollars for double and fourteen dollars a day single rooms

are some of the prices charged—an increase of one hundred per cent. on the usual prices. These rates will have to be brought down or the Parisians will be astonished at the way the number of visitors to the exposition will lessen. It was the low prices at Philadelphia in 1876 which added largely to the success of the Centennial.

Presbyterian Assembly.

PITTSBURGH, May 27.—This morning's session of the general assembly was occupied in hearing the appeal of Dr. Thomas H. Skinner and Nathaniel West from the decision of the synod of Cincinnati. The action was for disloyalty to the Presbyterian church. Dr. McCune, the defendant, was charged with being in opposition to the terms of the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of union and proclaiming and advocating doctrines, principles and views at war with the standards of the Presbyterian church. The records of the case were read by the clerk and the testimony in full was gone over.

The Wisconsin Tornado.

CINCINNATI, O., May 28th.—A terrible tornado passed over a portion of Wisconsin last week. A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Madison, Wis., says: "A large number of citizens are visiting the scene of the recent tornado. The roads are literally jammed with teams from all parts of the country, viewing the devastations of the storm. None of the accounts have been exaggerated, nor has hardly the half been told of its destructiveness. The eastern towns did not suffer as much as Primrose, Boutwell and Perry. Thirty lives were lost in this county alone, and nearly a hundred persons were seriously injured, while the destruction of property will reach into the millions. From the first appearance of the cyclone at Mineral Point through its whole course across the State, the destruction was great. It is estimated that fifty people have been killed, and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty have been seriously injured, while scores are left homeless, many not knowing where their next meal is coming from. The accounts of survivors are harrowing in the extreme, and the woe and desolation everywhere visible are extremely painful."

Almost Incredible.

It is hard to believe that any human being would be guilty of such infernal conduct as is told in the following, taken from a London paper:—

A most dastardly practice is in vogue in London, especially at the East End. For some weeks persons have dropped oranges impregnated with arsenic in exposed situations in the streets. This has resulted in the death of a boy aged nine years. At the inquest on the body evidence was given that a number of poor children had picked up within the last few days fruit in the streets, and had shortly afterwards shown symptoms of poisoning. The deceased had found an orange, eaten a portion, and died from arsenical poisoning which had been contained in the orange.

On another occasion it was found that a similar attempt was being made in the north of London. The nurse-maid and two children of a gentlemen living in Canonbury had a very narrow escape from death. The girl picked up in the street a paper bag containing a couple of large apples. She took them home, and cutting one open to divide between the children, she found that the core had been hollowed out and some whitish powder had been introduced.

She called the mistress' attention to the fact, and she having read the account of the above mentioned inquest in the papers, sent both apples to her medical man, who said that they contained sufficient arsenic to poison half a dozen people. Nothing is said as to the motive which led to this cowardly course of proceeding.

Mills Shut Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 28.—Nearly 12,000 out of 30,000 looms are now idle, in consequence of the stoppage of the Troy, Stafford, Flint, Chase, Robeson, Weetamor, the two Tecumseh, the two Wampanoag mills, and the Border City, Sagamore and Union mills; other mills are expected to shut down next week.—Some are running on contracts and cannot stop at present. Many here think the mills ought to have stopped long ago and that if the movement should extend now through the whole of New England as trade would be started in the fall, the impetus would keep business moving. By the stoppage of these mills some 4,000 operatives are thrown out of employment.

Another Train Robbery.

SALT LAKE, May 30.—About ten o'clock last night a party of four masked men boarded the west-bound passenger train, just after it left Percy station, entered the middle sleeping car and proceeded to rob the passengers. They took a watch and \$100 from one passenger,

\$50 and tickets from another and a gold watch and \$35 from the sleeping car conductor. At that time some one pulled the bell cord, and the robbers becoming frightened jumped off. They fired three shots into the sleeper without injury to the passengers. They struck one passenger with a pistol, cutting his scalp some. It was all done in three minutes. The robbers were out of sight in the darkness before the train was stopped. The ground being very wet their trail was discovered, and a large force of armed men started in pursuit.—The Union Pacific company offer a reward of \$1,000 each for the arrest of the robbers.

Fearful Marine Disaster.

LONDON, May 31.—The German iron-clad *Grosser Kurfurst* was sunk by collision with another iron-clad, this morning, in the British Channel, near Dover. It is feared that over 400 lives were lost.

The *Grosser Kurfurst* came in collision with the iron-clad *Koenig Wilhelm* at 9.45 this morning. The accident took place three miles off Folkestone.

The *Grosser Kurfurst* sank almost immediately after she was struck. The steamer's boilers exploded as she went down. The weather was bright and the sea calm at the time.

It is reported from Dover that only 18 persons out of a complement of 400 officers and men on board the *Grosser Kurfurst*, were saved.

Forgiven Too Late.

A young woman giving her name as Minnie Mitchell died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday of consumption. She belonged to a respectable family in Harrisonburg, Va., where she was betrayed by a man of wealth. Her family then cast her off, and the man who betrayed her paid her passage to this city. About four weeks ago the landlady of the house where she boarded wrote to the girl's mother, informing her of her daughter's sickness. Last week a reply was received, saying that the girl had been forgiven, and asking her to return home, but she was too feeble to go.—*New York World*.

A Lucky Sneeze.

Edward Cahill, eighteen years of age, was arraigned before Recorder Hackett yesterday, charged with robbing the poor-box of a Catholic church in the upper part of the city. He entered the building by a window, and opening the box and pocketing the money, was disturbed by hearing footsteps. He concealed himself in the organ, but the dust there made him sneeze, and he was arrested. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and the Recorder, after reprimanding him severely for robbing a church, sentenced him to three and a half years at hard labor in the State prison.—*N. Y. World*.

What an Editor Inferred.

The Indianapolis *Herald* says: We are in receipt of a portrait of a noted revivalist, subscribed, "Yours in Jesus, E. P. Hammond." On the back of the card is written: "He who being often reproved and hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be cut off, and that without remedy. A whip for the horse, a bridle for the ass and a rod for a fool's back." As no bridle was found in the package, we infer that brother Hammond kept it for his own use.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—The machine shops of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railway, at Peru, Ind., were struck by lightning last night, and with their contents entirely consumed by fire. There were three locomotives and two stock cars in the shops. Loss estimated at \$100,000. No insurance. A heavy rain saved the round house and other buildings and cars.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1878.

Of course the Electoral Fraud Investigation is talked of more than anything else here now, unless it be its anticipated results, which it is fully believed on the one side, will be a great victory; on the other, confirmation, many, perhaps a majority, think a grave error has been committed in re-opening this question, but since it has been entered upon, it must be followed till a decision, final and decisive, is reached.—On every hand we hear talk of anticipated trouble from the laboring classes this coming summer which the Government is in no way prepared to meet and quell. Some States are drilling militia, but the cry in Congress is still "Reduce the Army."—There are various chances for trouble just now. Gloomy people and those who are disposed to look on the dark side of matters, have plenty to encourage their forebodings. The Indians, the Mexicans, tramps, Fenians, a general ousting of high officers at the Capital, and various other unpleasantness, which lie within the bounds of possibility. But from other and more reliable sources comes the word that indications of a revival of prosperity throughout the country are not wanting. In corroboration of this assertion the fact is men-

tioned that for the first time in five or six years the tide of foreign immigration has set in towards this port, which is considered an unmistakable sign of prosperity. Railroad building has also been resumed, especially in the far West, and this has naturally reacted on the iron industries of the country and will in time produce an increased activity in the mills. Then the far West is in a phenomenally flourishing condition. The harvests this year promise unprecedented abundance, and the tide of settlement is flowing in rapidly, new lands are being brought under cultivation, and the demand for all sorts of manufactured products is sure to be large. Foreign commerce is steadily increasing and these are the things to which those who are sanguine of the future look for encouragement and their belief in better times coming.

With what varied imaginings does the approach of the hot summer season impress the Washingtonian community! It is but the herald of the most witching gayety to those whose wealth and circumstances admit of a seaside season, or a two or three months sojourn among the mountains. But these are few in comparison with the number that must not only remain at home, but must keep at work for the daily bread that will not come for the asking alone,— "Faith, without works is dead." Among all the classes, none so excites our sympathies as the sick children belonging to poor families. They seem to actually pine and weaken and die for the pure air and healthsome food of which Nature is so prodigal and lavish in her country hills and valleys, her fields and farms. Sometimes we feel it to be altogether wrong that any young child should know a day of city life. It is no wonder that so few attain distinction in these days nor that sickness and crime are so rampant. Ill health, bad breeding, crime and dishonesty go hand in hand. One reared in the midst of the foul air and corrupt influences so prevalent in many portions of a city like this, can scarcely be pure, either in body or mind. I wonder that some benevolently inclined person in this vicinity does not found a summer home for sick children somewhere down the Potomac. Sometimes excursions are given for them, and a day on a green slope by the shady river side with picnic dinner and the delightful sail down the river and back is one to be remembered gratefully all the year by those who are only slight, or ailing or weak, but such days avail nothing to the really sick, who need them most, for if they do venture to avail themselves of the trip, it is but a sorry pleasure, for they are too weak for the excitement and fatigue attendant upon such an excursion and are oftener made worse than better by it.—Whereas, if such could go to the fresh and quiet country for a month or two, or even for as many weeks, the benefit would almost invariably be great and telling.

OLIVE.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The dead body of Jacob Keller, of Luzerne county, was found near his residence on Sunday night. It is supposed that he was murdered.

Geo. W. Bushong, who committed suicide at Lancaster a few days ago, was at one time the possessor of \$100,000. He lost it nearly all through intemperance.

A Chinaman who had his queue cut off in the San Francisco jail has sued the Sheriff of the county for ten thousand dollars damages. It is to be made a test case.

Packard, a widower, in Milton, Vt., has been publicly horsewhipped by one woman and sued by another for \$10,000.—Both charge him with breach of promise to marry.

Three men started from Wayne Co., for Kansas with a wagon and two horses. The last heard of them was in Clearfield county. They expect to eat their Christmas dinner in Kansas.

Edward Wyman, a farmer, twenty-one years old, living on Bally Hill, Venango county, went out at seven o'clock on Friday evening for hunting and was found on Saturday morning in the woods dead, his breast bone having been broken by a fall.

Frederick Clark, book-keeper of Vernon Bros. & Co., paper makers, Northampton, Mass., has confessed to stealing cash for about nine years by falsifying the pay rolls. The amount embezzled is supposed to be about \$10,000.

Two female tramps entered a residence in an Eastern State, during the absence of the family, took possession of the guest chamber and went to bed. Their presence was first known the next morning when they appeared in the dining hall demanding breakfast.

J. G. Tappan, of Boston, has entered suit against Amherst College for a breach of the conditions by which it holds a bequest of his father. The latter left \$20,000 to found a Professorship of the Pastoral Care, and it is alleged the college neglected to appoint the professor within the stipulated time.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—Thirty thousand tons of coal, belonging to the gas company and the pork packing house of Bigley & Co., were burned yesterday. The loss is \$23,000. Bigley & Co. were insured

for \$9,000. The superintendent of the fire alarm department was precipitated into the river by falling timber, but escaped with severe bruises.

CINCINNATI, O., May 25.—A special dispatch says that Wm. Day, chore boy in the family of a Mr. Hamilton at Taylorville, Illinois, on Thursday murdered Mrs. Hamilton by cutting her head open with an axe while she was lying upon a sofa unconscious in sleep. The act, the boy states, was committed in revenge for a correction she had administered the day previous.

A few days ago a German woman at Cincinnati made it hot for the Post-office folks. She had presented a money order, payable to her husband, who is some time dead, and payment was refused unless the deceased gentleman's signature could be procured. The utter impracticability and absurdity of this put the woman's stentorian voice to its highest pitch.

In Alburg, Vt., a horse got frightened the other day in the field, ran to the house with a plow dragging at his heels, dashed into the kitchen, through the hall and out of the front door, scattering and breaking things and creating a general sensation.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 27.—News reaches here of an atrocious murder committed at Arlington, a small town nine miles west of this place, on Sunday a week. Samuel Carney, a young man who had been refused permission to visit Miss Cullenbine, a young lady of his acquaintance, went to her room last evening, cut her throat with a razor, shot her with a revolver, and, being met by Mr. and Mrs. Cullenbine on his way down the stairs, shot the father in the hip, cut Mrs. Cullenbine severely with a butcher-knife, and rushing out into the yard drew the razor across his own throat several times and expired almost instantly. The parents are severely but not fatally hurt. The daughter lived but a few minutes.

FACTORY FACTS.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feeling, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best of remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

Books Worth of Recommendation.

There is nothing more dispiriting than languid study. The only way to study with efficiency is to study so heartily that you take no account of the lapse of time. Study of this sort can be presented in books which enchain the attention of students through their appeal to the intellect, and in no others. Some so-called school histories are simply chronological tables, and are impediments to the acquisition of historical knowledge. They disgust the student with their monotonous dates and dry statistics and make even the name of history abhorrent.

We have felt the need of reform in this matter for a long period, and with a great deal of pleasure are enabled to announce that a long stride has recently been made in this direction by Prof. J. C. Ridpath, of the Indiana, Asbury University. His Grammar School History of the United States is exceedingly dissimilar to other books under the same title, and the change is as refreshing as a translation from arid desert wastes to the fruitful field and luxuriant gardens of civilization. His record is that of men who have lived history; of events whose fame is undying; of incidents which illustrate and revivify great facts and impress them upon the memory; of sentiments which rekindle patriotism and teach the import lesson to the youth of the country that it is an honor to be an American citizen. Such a book, so admirably illustrated with maps, charts, diagrams, and portraits; so admirably supplemented with an exhaustive index, pronouncing vocabulary, and recapitulation of each chapter, upon, the whole, so comprehensive, accurate, interesting and conveniently arranged, must recommend itself to Educators. Its style is lucid and easy; simple, yet dignified; flowing, yet terse and expressive. It is a series of word-pictures passing before the eye like a panorama of the events it describes.

"One thing at a time" is a good rule, but while upon the subject of reform in school books it will not be thought amiss to mention that the publishers of the history referred to (Messrs. Jones Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago) are also publishers of a series of Improved Arithmetics.—Their author, Prof. Wm. J. Milne is principal of the State Normal School at Geneseo, N. Y., and he has responded to a pressing want in the production of these manuals. There are two books—one elementary, the other practical—and are upon what is known as the inductive plan; that is, they inculcate the principles of the rules through easy examples before the rules themselves are introduced. By this means the rules are comprehended at a glance, because their logic is previously known to the pupil. Interest in the study is excited in no small degree by pictorial illustrations of various examples, and the common business and events of life are adroitly utilized to familiarize the beginner with the advantages of the science of calculation. Thus he becomes a mathematician almost imperceptibly to himself.

We are convinced that in recommending these books to our readers we are performing a good service.

FITS! FITS!—The undersigned having purchased the property formerly owned by J. Bailly, on Main Street, opposite Ensminger's Hotel, and fitted it up into a convenient shop, he is prepared to do TAILORING in all its branches, in the best of style, and guarantee a GOOD FIT every time. S. BENTZEL.

P. S. A stock of choice Tobacco and Segars constantly on hand.

April 9, 1878.

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