

THE TIMES.

New Bloomfield, May 6, 1879.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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THE APPROPRIATION BILL which was passed by Congress has been vetoed by the President, owing to his disapproval of political riders that were attached to the bill. The President in his veto message takes occasion to say that the practice of placing general legislation in appropriation bills is of doubtful propriety, and suggests that a law be passed, prohibiting such legislation. As a proof that the majority of the people are opposed to such a course, he points to the fact that twenty-one states have already by state constitutions, prohibited the passage of any law in an appropriation bill. The veto is commended by all the Republican papers, and generally disapproved by the Democrats.

Cities and Town Levied Upon.

Attorney General Palmer has issued executions against the cities of Lock Haven and Altoona, and the borough of Sunbury, for unpaid state taxes. The claims against the above cities and borough, it is alleged, have been in the hands of the attorney general for nearly a year, and the executions have been repeatedly delayed on the promise of the authorities to have them settled. The condition of the state treasury is such at present that it has been decided to press the payment of these claims at once.

The Railroad Enterprise.

Col. Daniel Ahl, of Cumberland county, was in town last week. Mr. Ahl, as President of the H. and P. railroad, it is reported, is now negotiating with the Philadelphia and Reading and B. & O. railroads for the sale of his line. Succeeding in this, the Susquehanna would be bridged below Harrisburg, and using the partially completed H. & P. Line, the thoroughfare would pass through Shippensburg, Chambersburg and Greencastle to Hagerstown, thus making a grand trunk line from New York and Philadelphia to the West.—Chambersburg Opinion.

New Tramp Law.

The following is the text of the law passed by the legislature in regard to tramps in this State:

SECTION 1. That any person going about from place to place begging, asking or subsisting upon charity, and for the purpose of acquiring money or a living, and who shall have no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he shall be arrested, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp and guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment at labor or in the county jail or workhouse for not more than twelve months in the discretion of the Court; provided that if any person so arrested can prove by satisfactory evidence that he does not make a practice of going about begging or subsisting upon alms for the purpose aforesaid, in the manner above set forth, he shall not be deemed guilty of the offense hereinbefore described, and upon such proof shall be discharged from arrest either by the Magistrate before whom he is committed or by the Court upon hearing of the case upon writ of habeas corpus.

SECTION 2. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof or shall kindle any fire in the highway or on land of another without the owner's consent or shall be found carrying any fire-arms or other dangerous weapon with intent unlawfully to do injury to or intimidate any other person, which intent may be inferred by the jury trying the case from the facts that defendant is a tramp and so armed, or shall do or threaten to do any injury not amounting to a felony to any person or to the real or personal estate of another, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor for a period not exceeding three years.

SECTION 3. Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person not a resident of this State shall be evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act, subject to the proviso contained in section one of this act.

SECTION 4. Any person upon view of any offense described in this act may apprehend the offender and take him before a Justice of the Peace or Alderman, whose duty it shall be, after hearing the evidence, to discharge or commit the prisoner for trial as in the case of other misdemeanors.

SECTION 5: This act shall not apply to any female or minor under the age of 16 years, nor to any blind, deaf or dumb person, nor shall it be applicable to any maimed or crippled person who is unable to perform manual labor.

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect

on and after August 15th, 1879, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sudden Death of Congressman Clark.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Congressman Rush Clark, of Iowa, died suddenly at his quarters in this city this afternoon, after an illness of only a few hours' duration. Mr. Clark was in good health yesterday, and on Saturday occupied his usual seat in the House of Representatives. He was taken sick at three o'clock this morning with an attack of meningitis, and, although prompt medical aid was summoned, he continued to suffer extremely, and died after only twelve hours' illness. The news of his death was generally circulated this evening and is received with universal expression of sincere sorrow.

A Terrible Bereavement.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—A fire at Carbon Hill, near this place, at one o'clock this morning, destroyed a house occupied by John L. Keagh and his five children.—A son aged eleven, and a daughter, aged 13 years, were burned to death. Mr. Keagh had his face and hands terribly burned in his efforts to rescue his children. His youngest child, aged 5 years, had his head and arms badly burned, and his recovery is doubtful. The house and contents were owned by Mr. Keagh, upon which he had no insurance.

Thomas McCune, a train runner on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's railroad here, was killed last night by falling from a train of cars.

Russia's Reign of Terror.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says: "The police are openly arresting people by batches at all hours of the day, whereas apprehensions were hitherto made at night. On the slightest suspicion against any person his whole family are arrested and domiciliary visits are paid to all their acquaintances, these leading to further apprehensions on the most frivolous grounds. Eighty-three furnished lodging keepers are in prison for not reporting, within twenty-four hours, the latest arrivals. M. Jakovlev, a government official, living in the winter palace, and his son, an officer in the guards, are among the persons in custody. Baron Bistron, deputy commandant of the St. Petersburg garrison, and Gen. Glidenstude, commandant of the Moscow garrison, have been suspended for insufficient enthusiasm toward the new order of things. There are few pedestrians or carriages in the streets, but an endless line of porters are seated on stools at every door with stout sticks. Covered prison vans frequently pass with a police officer mounted beside the driver, and General Gourko drives round in an open drosky escorted by Cossacks cracking their whips. The inhabitants are not accomplices of the Nihilists, but apathetic spectators."

Harrassing the Southern Refugees.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The Colored People's National Board of Immigration, of which the Rev. Moses Dickinson is President, has received information that several thousand negroes are now at different places along the banks of the Mississippi river below Memphis either ready to start North as soon as transportation can be procured, or are preparing to leave their homes for St. Louis and beyond. One party of nearly 100 are near Lakeport, Chicot Co., Ark., almost destitute. It is said that steamers refuse to take them on board, and that white people in that vicinity refuse to sell them provisions. The committee here will endeavor to make arrangements for their removal. About 200 refugees have been sent West since Saturday last. It is understood that Jay Gould has offered free transportation for them West of Kansas City, and they will probably go right on to Lawrence, Kansas.

Colored Immigrants at St. Louis.

A dispatch from St. Louis says: It is estimated that, altogether, 8,000 colored immigrants have come here from the South since the beginning of the exodus. Only 2,400 of that number have been able to pay their own fare to Kansas. The others have been furnished with free transportation by the Colored Immigrant Relief Committee. The notable departures since my last letters have been those of the steamer E. H. Durfee, on the 14th ult., with 300, and the steamer Joe Kinney, on the 19th ult., with 350 refugees. They went to Wyandotte, Kansas. There are only sixty or seventy immigrants now in the city, and they are compelled to remain by sickness. Nearly every day there are fresh arrivals, and at all times groups of colored people can be seen upon the levee. About two weeks ago the Relief Committee entered into a contract with the Missouri River Packet Company, the terms of which were, that when immigrants arrive they shall be proffered the use of the company's wharf boat until they depart for Kansas, and that the charges for transportation shall be \$3 for each adult, \$1.50 for

each person between the ages of twelve and twenty-one years, and nothing for children less than twelve years old, from this city to Wyandotte. In accordance with this agreement, the immigrants are landed on the company's wharf boat by the lower river packets on which they come. Their "plunder," as they call their household goods, is piled up by the roustabouts in the middle of the wharf-boat. Wood and provisions are given them. They build fires with this wood on the levee and cook their food, using for the purpose such utensils as they can get possession of. After a boat has arrived, the levee presents an animated appearance, the dusky people moving to and fro in their freight, singing or dancing or prophesying, and the longshoremen rushing from the boat with goods of various descriptions. When tired, they wrap themselves up in their rags and lie down to sleep upon the cold, hard deck. The women are shown great respect by the men, who allow them to choose the best places for sleeping, while they "rough it."

Daring Robbery of a Savings Bank.

PITTSBURG, April 30.—A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to-day to rob the Workingmen's Savings Bank, on Ohio street, Allegheny City. The bookkeeper of the bank had gone to dinner, leaving the cashier, George L. Walter, alone. Two men entered the bank, and one of them, advancing to the rear counter, asked silver for a dollar bill. When the cashier advanced with the change in his hand, he was confronted with a cocked revolver, and told to make no noise or he would be shot. Dropping the silver, Walter seized the revolver, and succeeded in wrenching it from his assailant, who then clambered up and got inside, and was reaching for money on the counter when Walter opened fire on him, firing two shots at him and also two at the other robber, who, in the meantime, had climbed over the front counter and was advancing to the rear of the room. The strangers, dismayed by their warlike reception, then turned towards the door and fled, and have not yet been arrested.

10 o'clock P. M.—Later developments in the robbery of the Workingmen's Savings Bank of Allegheny to-day show that the thieves succeeded in carrying away \$2,300, but in their hurried flight they dropped a pack containing \$700, which was picked up on the street and returned to the bank officers. On leaving the bank the thieves made their way to the river, and succeeded in reaching this city, where the clue was lost.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1879.

Not since the days of the Electoral Commission has there been so intense feeling here as during yesterday and to-day. It was known early yesterday morning that the President would veto the Army bill because of the clause in relation to troops at elections, but until then many Democrats who had been on good terms at the White House persisted in believing that the bill would be approved. The message went to the House promptly, but owing to adjournment was not read. However, through the enterprise of newspapers its contents were known at once, and the excitement commenced. Republicans are gratified beyond measure, and Democrats are correspondingly indignant. I suspect some of this latter feeling arises from the fact that in a party sense, the Democrats are in an uncomfortable position on the subject. It is not passing an adverse opinion on their late cause to say that they did not, in planning the campaign which yesterday had so important an incident, provide fully for the consequences of that event. It is probable, though not certain, that temporary supplies will be voted for the Army, and the fight renewed in December next at the regular session.

The two speeches of Senators David Davis and Conkling are much commended, and will be circulated extensively as campaign documents. From present indications the contest will last until the next Presidential election. These speeches, with those of Garfield, Ewing, Hurd, and Chalmers in the House contain pretty much all that can be said on the subject.

The veto will inevitably add to the spirit of coming debate in the Senate on the Legislative bill. It is noted that Senator Carpenter and other very able men did not speak on the Army bill. They will undoubtedly be heard from in the Legislative Bill debate which will commence to-day or to-morrow.

In other matters Congress has done little. The House, however, will soon commence the discussion of some of the fifteen hundred bills already introduced, especially those relating to the finances. Of these the most important is that of Mr. De La Matry for the substitution of Greenbacks for National Bank notes. It cannot pass, but it will have discussion.

Everybody who goes to the Capital notes an improvement over the last Congress in the habits of the members. There were days in the late session when neither the

official proceedings nor the condition of many of the members were creditable to the country. The change is a gratifying one.

Senator Logan will not fight a duel with Representative Howe. Senator Logan is a sensible man. His reputation as a soldier is such that the refusal to fight cannot be considered as an indication of lack of courage. He can afford to decline.

We are having the loveliest of Washington spring weather and that means the finest in the world.

Hon. Geo. C. Gorham is to be again Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee.

Miscellaneous News Items.

A boy in Racine, Wis., having a small boil on his neck allowed his dog to lick it. The effects were fatal, as the boy died three days afterward, no doubt poisoned by the dog's saliva.

Mrs. Pearce, wife of the postmaster of Bristol, R. I., who was mysteriously shot in bed last week, made two attempts at suicide Wednesday morning. Her husband will recover.

Mrs. M. E. Baymer, residing at No. 150 Third street, Memphis, Tenn., committed suicide on Sunday evening by taking an overdose of morphine. Domestic trouble was the cause.

That was a clever Oakland, Cal., boy who, when he was given \$2 to dig up his aunt's garden, and hid a two-bit piece in it and then told all the boys in the neighborhood. The next morning the ground was pulverized two feet deep.

MADRID, April 29.—The death of Princess Christina, sister of the late Queen Mercedes and cousin of the present King of Spain, occurred in Seville at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, April 29.—An official report to the Persian government of the earthquake at Mioneh on the 22nd of March says that twenty-one villages were totally destroyed, and 923 persons, 2,660 sheep, 1,125 oxen, 124 horses and 55 camels were killed.

PITTSBURG, April 28th.—A carriage containing a gentleman and four young ladies, was thrown over an embankment 75 feet high, on the East End, yesterday. The occupants made a remarkable escape from death, the carriage catching in a tree a few feet down. All got out uninjured.

The barn of John Sener, near Lancaster, together with seventeen head of valuable cattle, and five horses, was burned on Wednesday. Loss, \$12,000. A tramp had slept in the barn the night previous, and on being refused food fired the barn while the family were at breakfast. He was jailed.

MONTREAL, April 30.—Fire is now raging in St. Jean Baptiste in the northeastern quarter of this place, which threatens to destroy the whole village, there being no water. Forty dwellings have so far been destroyed. The city fire brigade is in attendance but its services without water is of little avail.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—A telegram from Starkville, Miss., says: A negro named Nevin Porter, having set fire to two barns belonging to Mr. Jordan Moose, was arrested. He confessed and also implicated Johnson Spencer, a negro who had recently been acquitted of the charge, and others. To-day about one hundred men heard his confession and then hung him to a tree.

The Muscatine, Iowa, Journal, says: R. B. Allin, proprietor of a soap factory near Keokukville, was poisoned a short time ago, by tasting some mybrance oil.—The effect was first to turn both ears black, then the chin, and by this time Mrs. Allin became alarmed and sent for a physician. The victim was resuscitated, at though at one time making but two respirations a minute.

Mrs. Polly Ballew, wife of Wm. Ballew, of Boone county, Mo., had quite an adventure recently with a chicken hawk. The bird of prey had descended in broad daylight, and attempted to carry off a full grown hen. There was a lively tussel between the two, and in the midst of the fight, Mrs. Ballew came to the rescue of the hen and killed the hawk with the broomstick.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Arthur C. Jennings, cashier and book-keeper for Emigration Commissioner James Lynch, who is also a wool broker in Church street, pleaded guilty to-day in the court of general sessions to two indictments charging him with embezzlement, and was sentenced to the State prison for eight years.

The Merchants' Bank of Toronto has received back the whole of the \$31,000 out of which it was defrauded by its former managers, William Scott, at Owen Sound, and J. B. Weller, a Belleville lumber merchant. A singular coincidence in connection with this matter is that both Scott and Weller have recently become insane.

From an Oskaloose, Ia., "Herald" we learn that on Monday last Mrs. Carroll, wife of John D. Carroll, had placed their baby boy Johnny, only a trifle over a year old, in a baby carriage for a nap, and while absent a short time in another room, the little fellow slipped from the pillows on which he was laid, and the strap which

bound him in the carriage catching him on the neck, strangled him to death.

A flame in her glassy eye, a broom in her eager hand, aloft she lifts a sudden cry that echoes like a new brass band; her dress is reebed about her knees, as through the house she cuts a path, and in her every stranger seems a being of majestic wrath.—Step-ladders scale the papered height, and tubs of water flood the floor, her voice is heard from morn to night rising above the awful roar. Fly from her presence dog and cat, fly from her presence man and mouse, it is the vernal frenzy that possesses her—she's cleaning house.

No little excitement was caused in Fort Madison, Ia., by one Williams, who had his wife arrested for killing their child, eight years old. On investigation before a Justice of the peace, the wife proved they never had any children, when the woman was discharged and the man held for perjury.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 30.—A man going under the name of Mons Florentine, stopping at the Hooper house, at 19.00 this morning shot his wife, known as Miss Lillie Ellis, now playing at the Adelphi variety theatre, through the neck with a revolver, then putting the weapon to his head fired and instantly killed himself. Miss Ellis is considered to be in a precarious condition, but the physicians have strong hopes of saving her life. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburg said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

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April 9, 1878.

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B. HIMES,
March 11, 1878.