THE TIMES, NEW BLOOMFIELD, PA., FEBRUARY 17, 1880.

RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R.R.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGERTRAINS

NOVEMBER 10th, 1879.

Trains Leave Harrisburg as Follows :

For New York via Allentown, at 5.15, 8.05 a. m. ad 1.45 p. m. For New York via Philadelphia and "Bound trook Route," "5,2v, (Fast Exp.) 8.85 a. m. and 45 p. m. For New York via Philadelphia and Brook Route, *5,20, (Fast Exp.) 8.85 a. m. and 1.45 p. m. *Through car arrives in New York at 12 noon. Por Philadelphia, at 0.15, 0.20 (Fast Exp.) 8.05, 9.55 2.55 a. m. 1.45 and 4.00 p. m. For Reading, at 0.15, 0.20 (Fast Exp.) 8.05, 9.55 a. m. 1.45,400, and 8.09 p. m. For Pottsville, at 0.15, 8.05 a. m. and 4.00 p. m., and via Schuyikill and Susquehauna Branch at 2.49 p. m. For Auburn, via Schuyikill and Susquehauna Branch at 0.30 a. m. For Auburn, via Schuyikill and Susquehauna Branch at 0.30 a. m.

4.00 p. m. For Allentown, at 5.15, 8.05, 9.55 a. m., 1 45 and

4.00 p. m. The 5.15, 8.05 a. m. and 1.45 p. m. trains have through cars for New York. The 8.00 train has through cars for Philadel-

The south and the particular trains make close connection at Reading with Main Line trains having through cars for New York, via "Bound Brook Boute."

SUNDAYS :

For New York, at 5.20 a. m. For Allentown and Way Stations, at 5.20 a. m. For Reading, Phildelaphia, and Way Stations, at 1.45 p. m.

Trains Leave for Harrisburg as Follows :

Trains Leave for Harrisburg as Follows : Leave New York via Alleatown, 8.45 a. m. 1.00 and 5.30 p.m. Leave New York via "Bound Brook Route." and Philadelphia at 7.45 a. m. 1.39 and *4.60 p. m. ar-riving at Harrisburg, 1.50, 8.20 p. m. And 9.20 p.m. "Through car, New York to Harrisburg. Leave Columbia, 7.55 a. m. and 3.40 p. m. Leave Columbia, 7.55 a. m. and 3.40 p. m. Leave Columbia, 3.55 a. m. and 3.40 p. m. Leave Columbia, 7.65 a. m. and 3.40 p. m. Leave Columbia, 7.65 a. m. and 3.40 p. m. Leave Columbia, 5.65 a. m. and 6.40 p. m. Leave Phil. delphia, at 2.45 a. m. 4.00 and 6.60 (Past Exp) and 7.45 p. m. Leave Heading, at 4.00, 7.25, 11.50 a. m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.00 and 10.35 p. m. Leave Pottaville via Schuyikill and Susquehanna Branch, 5.2, a. m. Leave Auburn via. Leave Alleatown, at 5.05, 9.65 a. m., 12.10, 4.39, and 9.05 p. m. SUNDAYS:

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York, at 5 30 p. m. Leave Polladelphia, at 7,45 p. m. Leave Reading, at 7,35 a. m. and 10,35 p. m. Leave Ailentown, at 9,05 p. m.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Gen. Manager. C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

New Bloomfield, Penn'a.,

GEO, F. ENSMINGER, Proprietor.

HAVING leased this property and furnished it in a comfortable manner. I ask a share of the public patronage, and assure my friends who stop with me that every exertion will be made to render their stay pleasant. STA careful hostler always in attendance. April 9, 1878. tf

NATIONAL HOTEL. CORTLANDT STEET, (Near Broadway.) NEW YORK. HOCHKISS & POND. Proprietors ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, re unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence, of ervice. Rooms 50 cents, \$2 per day, \$3 to \$10 per reek. Convenient to all ferries and cityralizada. NEW FURNITURE. NEW MANAGEMENT, 41y

THE WORLD'S MODEL MAGAZINE.

A Combination of the Entertaining, the Useful and the Beautiful, with Fine Art En-gravings, and Oll Pictures in ench Number

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly

The Model Parlor Magazine of the World,

Alaska Curiosities.

YN HARTFORD, recently, Mr. J. G.

Brady gave a lecture on Alaska, illus-

trating his discourse with a map, and

also with a big trunk full of curiosities

and products of Alaska. These he piled

upon the tables-shawls, canoes, fishing

apparatus, and a long string of curiosi-

ties, chiefly ornamented in high colors,

A big potato and turnip were among the

products. The wood included the yel-

low cedar-a beautiful fine-grained arti-

cle, light as white wood, but much

superior for many purposes, and suscep-

tible of a fine polish. Its color is that of

a rather pale lemon. The Russians had

occupied Alaska for its seal fisheries for

a century. Our coast line was pointed

out on the map to the point where,

tunning north, it reaches Mount St. Elias, a mountain 18,000 feet high, and

having huge glaciers. Beyond, it goes

west to Behring sea. There is a coast

line of 2,200 miles. The whole territory

of Alaska comprises 680,000 square miles,

by far the most extensive of our posses-

sions, and reaching north indefinitely-

to the pole, perhaps. Sitka and Fort

Wrangle are down toward the southeast

part, on the coast. Captain Cook sailed

around there in the last century, and

Cook's inlet bears his name. The Rus-

sians held a monopoly of the fur trade

till we bought the country, in 1867.

People have been taught that it was an

insane purchase, and both Seward and

Sumner have been blamed-but I tbluk

it is the finest possession we have, and

it will yield a good return. At once

there was a rush of speculators to Alas-

ka, and pre-emption claims were set up.

The Government directed that such

claimants be forced out, at the point of

the bayonet if necessary-and the troops

were sent up there. They have discour-

aged the settlement of the country.

That is why so little is known of it.

Alaska, has 1,100 islands. They extend

along the coast for a thousand miles.

All through that great distance steamers

can go on deep but smooth water, all the

way. The seal rocks lie off to the west,

there, in Behring sea. Up there, inland,

toward the north, flows the great Yukon

river-2,000 miles long, and almost as

big as the Mississippi; it empties

The thousand islands along the south-

ern sea shore of Alaska rise sheer, like

rocky mountain walls, out of the sea,

and large ships can sail right up to

them; they are mountains rising up

from the sea, and presenting the most

magnificent scenery I have ever met

with. The climate around Sitka is mild

and not subject to the extremes you

have here. Sitka is up north in latitude

57°, but it has no cold winter weather

and no hot summer weather. Last

winter the lowest point reached at any

time was 27°: and winter before last

there was no ice whatever. It is a very

agreeable summer climate. In fact the

southern coast, from Fort Wrangle to

Sitka, is the most delightful spot on the

globe. It is, climatically speaking, well

balanced. There are no insect pests, no

tormenting flies, no bugs. It is a para-

through a delta into Behring's straits.

witch or wizard-and unless the accused confesses, death is the penalty; while social ostracism follows confession. The "doctor" is also consulted in cases of sickness. One person whom a "doctor" had accused was saved, at Sitka, by the authorities sending word to the "doctor" that if the accused were killed, he, the accuser, should also be hung.

The lecturer then spoke of the good qualities of the people. They are somewhat Christianized, are faithful, powerful, industrious workers, and can be depended upon ; are faithful to contracts; work well in the salmon-canning factories; can make the tin cans; have a love and faculty for the acquisition of property; are keener traders than we are; lay up provisions for winter; have a jolly time winters, and alone of all semi-civilized or nearly civilized people they show their superiority by the social position of woman.

The woman is the head of the house. Her children take her family name-not her husband's. Her husband cannot will the property. The wife, and the unmarried woman also, does pretty much as she pleases. The husband does not make a bargain to carry a party up the river in a boat without asking his wife what the price is to be, and so of all the furs they sell-she decides the price they shall ask.

A curious and ingenious arrangement for a halibut hook was exhibited. Also specimens of native boats. They cut down a big tree, burn out and hew out the middle, fill it with water, put in red-hot stones to boil the water, cover it over, let the wood become steamed, then spring it out, into the requisite flaring boat shape, by inserting stiff crosswedges.

The resources of the country include a great amount of furs, besides those of the seals, which pay \$3 each to Government, and the company is permitted to take 100,000 a year. The timber is valuable-spruce, fir, and a beautiful yellow cedar bright and lasting. The fisheries are abundant, and superior to those of Newfoundland, etc., for which we pay such a sum in money and life. The abundance and size of the salmon is amazing; and cod and halibut abound. A little fish like the sardine, but more delicate, is thrown ashore by the ton.

Bears and deer are plenty ; the finest venison in the world is there, and the cheapest. Berries are in variety-even wild strawberries, and two or three varieties of huckleberries. Birds of all kinds, even to the eagle and the swan.

Gold mines have been opened, and are doing well. Iron seems to be there in great amount. All that is needed to start Alaska on the road to prosperity and population is the establishment of laws. This, Congress should see to.

A Dutchman Who Wanted an Interview.

HE ENTERED the Journal office with blood in his eyes. He had on an army overcoat, a plush cap and a frown darker than a thunder cloud folded three thick. He looked at the foreman, who was just sitting down to give a man credit for seventeen cents on subscription, and sternly inquired;

zay notting 'bout me dot vas all right." " Let's see, your name is-

"Yaw, dot ish my name."

"Well, come to think, I believe he did say in the Journal a week or two ago that you got drunk at ---- 's saloon, kicked out three or four window lights, smashed up a few chairs, and that you tried to steal five cents of a small boy to buy another drink with." " Vos dot all he said ""

"I believe he said that a man who would conduct himself in such an outrageous manner ought to be tarred and feathered, and rode out of town on a rall." "Vhat else did he zay ?"

"I think he closed by remarking that If he'd been the owner of that property, he'd a smashed you up into Dutch cheese in less than two minutes."

" Und dot vas all he zay 'bout me in dose papers ?"

"Well, that is about all I can remember now."

" Vell, py shiminy, I vas a pig fool ef I got mad 'boud a lettle shoke like dot. I go right avay und dond zay notting 'boud id. Dose vellers vas lyin' to put some shob on me. Day zay he vas hurt mine garacder, und I know it vas von lie all de vhile."

Just then the "devil" in the press room gave a Comanche war whoop, and the foreman heard a man going down stairs as though his Satanic majesty was after him,

Rather Uncertain Bonds.

BOUT thirteen years ago a man A named Spencer, alias Brockwell, was arrested and taken before a United States commissioner in Newark, New Jersey, charged with counterfeiting and uttering the United States one Thousand dollar seven-thirty bond. The commissioner, upon hearing the evidence, ordered that the prisoner be held to answer before the United States district court, or give bond in \$10,000 that he could call upon to go his security, and so the United States marshal having him in custody said, "Come along then, you must be imprisoned."

Mrs. Spencer, alias Brockwell, the prisoner's wife, a gentle, smart-looking woman, who was present, became greatly distressed at the prospect of parting with her husbaud.

Said the gentleman's spouse : "Mr.Officer, can't you receive a deposit of a few hundred dollars as security for the forthcoming of my husband ?" "No, mum," said the custodian, "but if you'll just plank down the ten thousand dollars' which of course you can't we'll be glad to part with your husband."

"Thereat the face of the good wife dropped, and there was consternation depicted in the countenances of both husband and wife. They whispered together in the corner of the room, and then with a long-drawn sigh, Mrs. Spencer said : "we'll put the money up; just turn your back to me." The officer turned away, as requested, when the little woman whipped up her crinoline, and took from a bundle attached thereto ten genuine one thousand dollar United bond

Meauwhile the Treasury Department offered a reward of twenty thousand dollars for the capture of the plates upon which the alleged counterfeits were printed.

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W.P.Wood of this city, long employed in detective service for the Government. captured the plates and claimed the reward. His claim went to the first comptroller of the Treasury, where it has been persistently contested for about two years by some of the employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. who allege that the captured plates are counterfeits, were not taken from genuine plates, &c. Mr. Wood claimed the reward on four grounds, and yesterday the first comptroller of the Treasury decided in his favor, awarding him ten thousand dollars. This decision, however, is based upon the first three of four points relied upon by Mr. Wood ; but on the fourth point, which embraces the questions as to the genuineness of plates, counterfeiting, &c., the comptroller is of opinion that the proof is not sufficient to sustain Wood's claim; or, in other words, that the alleged counterfeit engraving was not made from impressions taken from the genuine plate.

Here is an opinion coming from an officer of the Treasury Department, himself not an expert, which decided the question merely to this one case, and carries no weight of authority with it beyond this instance. But the old expert engravers outside the Bureau of Engraving and Printing still maintain that the comptroller was not, from lack of skill and experience, competent to. decide the technical questions involved ; that the weight of evidence among competent witnesses is overwhelmingly to the effect that the so-called counterfeit bonds were taken, as alleged, from the genuine engraving in the bureau, etc., etc. Attention is directed to the fact that Mr. Risley, while engaged as a Solicitor of the Treasury, made a long and thorough examination of this matter at the request of the then Secretary, McCullough, and decided against the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

So, here we are again at sea, with doubts as to how many of the three million dollars in the alleged counterfeits outstanding and passing are genuine. The matter will eventually, no doubt, be examined by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House .- Washington Capital,

Marriage at the Muzzle of a Shotgun.

In the district court to day, in the case of Mckeehen against Moose, a motion for a new trial was overruled, to which exception was taken. This case is one of remarkable interest. On June 30th, 1879, the father of Hattle L. Moose, a beautiful young country girl, 17 years old, living about twelve miles from this city in the southern part of the county, came into the office of the Probate Judge, and obtained a marriage license to unite his daughter and Allison McKeehen, the present plaintiff, who was at that time a wealthy country merchant in the village of Tonganoxie, and whose age is 32. The license was unsuspectingly granted .-e went home, and McKeen was in vited to call at his house that evening, which invitation the latter accepted with an alacrity which, perhaps, is better understood when it is know that Miss Moose had confessed that there had been criminal relations existing between them. Soon after his arrival, however, McKeehen was confronted, as his statement alleges, with the stalwart farmer, armed with a shot-gun and two revolvers, and was informed that unless he married his victim he had just five minutes to live. He consented, after valnly endeavoring to argue the question. Still keeping him covered with the shot gun a justice of the peace was sent for by the father and the ceremony was performed. McKeehen was then informed that he might go or stay. He chose the former course, and in a short time brought suit to have the marriage set aside, on the ground of fraud, violence, etc. The defendant put in a counter-charge of seduction, claiming \$5,000 damages. Last week a decree was rendered setting aside the marriage, and a motion was made by the defendant for a new trial, which was heard to day, as above stated. All the parties are respectably connected, and the young girl created a sensation in the court room by her beauty, quiet manner and refined action. Much sympathy was expressed for her. McKeehan, it is said, will now be prosecuted for seduction.-Kansas paper.

The Model Partor Magazine of the Wold, Contains the essentials of all others, Including of the particular of the second states of the second states of the pest writers to every branch of entertaining and and Heartiful Instrations worth more than its orst, also, Floriculture, Architecture, Household daters, Kellable Fashions and Full-size Fat-berg, with other rare and beautiful lower the architecture and heart and the base of the structure and heart for the largest in circulation, and the best in structure and the date and make home are an afford to do without this world's form the largest in circulation, and the best in structure that makes a magazine desirable. State premium to each subscriber who selects while premium to each subscriber who selects in a first of twenty articles. Send your address the premium to the matter of a receipt of the users. **BEAD THIS.**

READ THIS.

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A fronte to American Journa ism by the Repre-sculatice Press of Furope. "Demorest's Magazine, a literary conservator of the artistic and the useful. Got up in America, where it has enormous sales, the most remarkable work of the class that has ever been published, and combines the attractions of several English Marzines."-London Times. "We have received another number of this delightful magazine, and we find ourselves bound to reiterate with greater carnestness the high coomiums we have already pronounced on pre-ceding numbers. We are not given to disparage undury the literary and aristic publications which emenate from the London press, but we are bound, in simple fairness to assert that we have not yet met with any publication pretending to a similar scope and purpose which can at all compare with this marvelous shilling's worth."-London Hudget.

compare with this marvelous shilling's worth."— *Dendon Bindget.*
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are now prepared to do any kind of work in their line. In any style, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Carriages of all styles built and all work will be warranted.

STOUFFER & CRIST. New Bloomfield, April 23, 1878.



The coast scenery is absolutely magnificent. You can sail right up to it. I saw from one place seven great glaciers pouring over the slopes of Mt. Fairweather. It is the testimony of those who have seen both, that this Alaska scenery surpasses that of the Alps or the Pyrenees.

The people have their good and their bad traits. First, as to their bad qualities-they are great gamblers. They will gamble away their last dollar or their last blanket. [Here the speaker exhibited their "gambling-sticks," a curious arrangement.] They will bet on canoe races-a man will bet his slaves, and lose all. I have seen this. Another of their vices is licentiousness, which dates from the arrival of the white races among them.

They are also fond of strong drink. And they progress-they now make their own liquor. One Lawson taught them how. He distilled a mash into rum by rigging up an oil-can, putting in a "worm," and showing them how to do it. The liquor is called "Hoochino." Our soldiers there will drink anything in the shape of liquor, and if they cannot get that they will drink Worcestershire sauce, and even red ink, for the alcohol it contains. An Indian woman imparted the secret of making rum out of molasses. At once a great demand arose for molasses, and it sold for 50 cents a gallon when I was there. Everybody seemed to be carrying a pail of molasses. I inquired into it and found what it was for. This rum-drinking has wrought great mischief among them.

Another bad quality of these Alaskans is their bellef in witcheraft. They cremate the bodies of most people-but there are a few persons who are possessed of a," spirit;" these are "doctors," and are treated almost reverentially. Their bodies are not burned. The "doctor" is marked from birth by some curl in the hair; that makes him sacred, and he can accuse anybody of being a

" Vhere ish der aiditor ?"

"He just stepped out a moment ago." "Shtepped oud,eh? Vhen vil heshtep in ?"

"Expect him back very soon. Anything I can do for you ?"

"Maype he knows I vas gooming, and dot's vy he shtepped oud ?"

"Well, I couldn't say as to that."-"Goodn't ch? Vell, 1 vait a leedle und he comes back. I haf a leedle pishness mit him. Vat uas he peen zaying 'bout me in dot Shournal, eh ?"

"About you ? I don't know sir."

"Vell, by shiminy, he says I vas got drunk und made some rows von tay, und I shoost see 'bout dot."

"I think you must be mistaken, sir,

"Dink I vos, eh? Maype I got some friends vot tole me 'bout dot! I find oud all 'boud id, by shiminy ! He says I vos drunk und made some drouble, und ven he gooms pack I shoost see 'boud dot. I plack his eyes, by shiminy, und gick him und knog his brains oud, maype, for dot. Shoost let him goom pack und I show him all 'boud id. I gick him right avay down stairs so gwick der leedle guss von't find oud vot vas ailed him, I bait you."

" But my friend, guess you don't know him. He is twice as big as you are; he weighs two hundred and forty pounds, and got lots of muscle."

"He vas very large?" "Well, yes, about the size of Adkins,

down here on the street." "Ish dot so? Adkins vas a stoud

man."

"Yes, either of them can pick up a barrel of salt and throw it across the road without a grunt."

" Py shiminy, ish dot so ?"

"Yes. There comes the editor now," cried the foreman, aiming his finger at Col. Wilson (a 240 pound man,) who was just coming down the street.

" Dot vas der aiditor ? Vel, if he didn't

"There, sir," she said, "don't lose them, for I expect to call for that property some of these days."

And she did that same, a few years thereafter, when, by statute of limitation her husband was relieved from the charge.

He was not tried, because he was becoming continually valuable (on promises of favor by the officers of the law) by divulgements, which in time led to the capture of the plates from which the alleged counterfeits were printed; the manner of obtaining impressions from the genuine plate in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; the name of the man in that bureau who, he alleges, took the impressions from the genuine Government plate, and which man, by the bye, is there employed now.

Some time after the arrest of Spencer the United States Treasurer received from the New York firm of Jay Cooke & Co., a package of bonds, in which were eighty \$1,000 seven-thirty bonds. These eighty-thousand dollar securities were by the Treasurer, rejected as counterfeit, and it was claimed that they were of the batch, (over three millions dollars face value,) made by the beforementioned alleged counterfeiter.

Jay Cooke & Co. refused to make good the rejected bonds, that firm and many of the best experts claiming that these securities were printed from engravings made from impressions taken from the original engraving in the Treasury Department.

The government brought sult against Jay Cooke & Co., a long trial was had, in which some of the oldest and best engravers in the country testified that Jay Cooke & Co. were justified in their defense; that the alleged counterfeits were printed from engravings made from impressions taken from original plates. The verdict of the jury was against the bankers, but neither expert engravers nor bankers were ever reconciled to the result of that trial, and the question has thus stood undecided.

Strange Mall Matter.

The postmaster at Hastings, Ia., while stamping letters, the other day, struck one that exploded with a report like that of a pistol. The edges of the letter were torn open, and the thing at once took fire, burning and mutilating several other letters that lay next to it. The fire was extinguished without serious results, and the letter will be forwarded results, and the letter will be forwarded to Washington for such action by the department as may be deemed beneficial to the postal service. What the explo-sive contents were can only be conjec-tured, as the postmaster refuses to open the letter, or it any way interfere with its present condition.