

The theory is advanced that the "northern lights" are caused by disturbances on the Sun.

WEST POINT has an other colored cadet, his name is Alexander, he has an ordeal before him that will put him to the severest test.

Tax Republicans have declared for a tariff, the Democrats are in a sweat because they are afraid to say that they are opposed to a tariff.

CHICAGO has broken out in Egypt in a violent form, and trade through the Suez canal has on that account been suspended to a great degree.

NEW YORK business men have shut down on taking five dollars. The probability is that it is a movement of certain business men to make money.

A PHILADELPHIA jury some days ago convicted a young man for betraying a young woman under promise of marriage. Judge Pierce sentenced the young man to two years imprisonment.

WITHIN the past two weeks great floods prevailed in certain parts of India. Many towns have been destroyed and thousands of people are homeless. At Surat 500 houses were swept away.

MAJOR E. P. PHIPPS has been sentenced to five years solitary confinement in the Philadelphia county prison for the misappropriation of goods and money while he was manager of the Alms house.

OLD BERKS county is in a state of excitement over the appointment of H. H. Schwartz of Kutztown to the new Orphans Court that has been created in Berks county.

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him. The wretched institution never did like him, and was determined enough to refuse him a degree that was conferred on preceding Governors. Of course it was not the correctness of the treatment of the Governor that has removed him from the mind of the public as a popular candidate for the Presidency, but it was his going down to Harvard in a coach and six, and a military escort. Was he afraid of assassination at Harvard? When General Grant was President, he drove a splendid team of two horses in a splendid carriage. The envy of Washington people was greatly excited by his dashing ways on the street. Since Butler has been to Harvard in a coach and six they are holding up their hands in envious horror and saying if he makes such a display at Harvard what will he do once he is President at Washington? The people as a nation have not yet reached the honest Irishman's position who could exclaim without envy, "When we're rich we'll ride in chases."

"When we're poor we'll walk by jaspers."

When they can honestly feel and say as the Irishman said, they will elect a man who drives to a college commencement in a coach and six, with a military escort, but not before that time.

A FEW days ago Richard F. Beirne editor of the Richmond Va., State and W. C. Elam, editor of the Richmond Whig, fought a duel in Va., at the second fire Elam was shot in the left hip. Beirne is a powerfully built man and weighs over 225 pounds, while his antagonist does not weigh over 140 pounds. The men while they were writing fiery articles in their respective papers had never seen each other. Elam wrote in the interest of Republicanism, Beirne wrote against Mahonism, and that was the whole fight. The fight cannot settle the dispute that a large percentage of the people have with Mahonism.

The trade dollar has more grains of silver in it than the United States dollar, and is worth more in the markets of the world than the legalized coin, yet with all that, the business world is conspiring to discount it because of its uncleanliness. They prefer a convenient paper note with a promise to pay on its face to a silver coin that will pass at silver value anywhere in the markets of the world. A promise to pay on paper may be put away and when you come to use it the party that promised to pay may be unable to do so. A silver trade dollar may be laid aside a day or a half century and when again brought out for circulation it will pass current at its silver value.

On Monday a week July 2nd the trade dollar scare broke out in Philadelphia in full force. The Record in writing on the subject says, the most fiery thing in Philadelphia yesterday was the trade dollar, which bears the Mint stamp of the United States Government and the words "In God We Trust." At many places it would not be received at any price. None of the street car conductors or the railroad ticket agents would take these repudiated coins, and even the beer saloons hung out almost universal legend: "No trade dollar received here."

What puzzled most of the general public, which openly displayed and boasted of its ignorance upon the question of Congressional financial operations, was why a dollar was not a dollar, and more particularly why one silver dollar containing more silver of the same purity than another silver dollar was refused and the lighter one taken without a word.

THE TRADE DOLLARS WERE COINED. The trade dollar is not money. In the words of Assistant United States Treasurer Acton "they were never legalized as money. The Government cannot redeem them if it wanted to do so." The Government only puts its stamp on 420 grains of 900 fine silver, and thus certifies to the fact that it contains 420 grains which are 900 fine. For years the trade between America and the Eastern nations, principally China, was carried on largely through the medium of the old Mexican dollar, which contained only about 412 of 900 fine silver. The United States Government saw that it could dispose of about \$35,000,000 of silver at a profit by coining and stamping these dollars for China, which were to take the place of the Mexican dollars. So the trade dollars were made and stamped. Any one who wanted them could buy them from the Government for 420 grains of 900 fine silver; that was all that was put out as money. As a matter of fact, there are now about 5,000,000 of these trade dollars in circulation in the United States, and the loss to those who have paid 100 cents for them at their intrinsic or bullion value would be \$750,000. These 5,000,000 dollars are a part of the 35,000,000 stamped at the mints, which never reached China, because of the popular cry here for a silver dollar before the Bland dollars were authorized.

ALTHOUGH CONTAINING 7 1/2 grains less of 900 fine silver than the trade dollar, the Bland dollar passes at par. This is the result of the cheap silver cry of 1878. Mr. Bland, a Missouri Congressman, succeeded in getting a bill passed through Congress authorizing the coining of a legal tender silver dollar containing only 412 1/2 grains of 900 fine silver. This was "the dollar of our daddies," authorized by an act of 1837, but demoted by a subsequent act of 1873. There were 8,045,833 of these coins turned out by the mints between 1837 and 1863. The act of 1878 authorized the coining of 2,000,000 of the "Bland dollar" per month, and there have been 148,000,000 of them turned out, of which about 35,000,000 are in circulation. The reason why they, although of less intrinsic value than the "trade dollar," are taken for 100 cents is that a debtor is compelled to take them in payment. They are taken by the Government itself for duties and for all obligations due to the National Treasury. Business circles, however, which regulate all values, will not use them. In consequence they are left to accumulate in the

United States Treasury to such an extent as to cause great uneasiness to the Treasury Department. Assistant Treasurer Acton says that there is an easy remedy for the nuisance of the trade dollar. He advises that the Government shall call in all the "trade dollars" in circulation at their full face value, and melt them down into subsidiary coins—half dollars, quarters, etc.—and they will not only cover all expenses but actually make a profit to the Government. For instance, a trade dollar containing 100 grains of 900 fine, while two silver half-dollars together contain 385 grains 800 fine, a difference of 84 grains—a profit of 8 cents, much more than enough to cover the cost of coining.

HOW THE BROKERS TURNED THEIR PENNIES.

In the meantime, however, those who have the trade dollars on hand and cannot afford to hold them until something is done, are disgusted. Philadelphia working people have also more than their shares for it is stated as a fact that many of them were shipped from New York on last Wednesday & Thursday to manufacturers here by brokers in New York. One broker of that city stated that he purchased the coins for Philadelphia customers, who paid him 99 cents for them, he having bought them at 85 cents, thus realizing a handsome profit. The only thing that appeared to worry this broker, who had made 11 cents on the dollar at the expense of Philadelphia working people, was that he will get no more orders from here, because very few workmen who have any opinion in the matter will accept them. The fellow said that he had orders yet unfilled from country districts, where it would take the movement against the coins some days yet to reach. There are a good many small operators in this city who are purchasing the trade dollars at from 3 to 10 cents discount, as they can get them, proposing to hold them until, as they expressed it, "the cry blows over or Congress passes a law to redeem them;" and a few prominent merchants and some small dealers say that they will take the dollars at par to hold their trade.

COMMENCEMENT.

The closing, or commencement entertainments of the Mifflintown Academy given in the Court House on the evenings of June 28 and 29, were interesting, and filled the large building to its utmost capacity.

The entertainment on Thursday evening, the 28th, was opened by a scene on the platform representing a library, with Miss Robinson and Anna Parker at the piano playing a duet.

The next was a recitation, "The Raven" by Miss Kate Dipple.

Declaration, "The War in America," by Samuel Robinson.

Declaration, "True Manliness," Calvin Dinn.

Declaration, "Zenobia's Ambition," Charles Hinkle.

Declaration, "Kossuth to Hungarians," James Banks.

Instrumental Quartette, "Bologna Waltz," Messrs Dinn, Crawford, Rothrock and Misses Robinson and Annie Graybill.

Recitation, "Robert Bruce," Frank Patterson.

Vocal Duets, "Gypsy Contests," Miss E. Strayer and George Parker.

Declaration, "Emmett's Reply," Thaddeus Casner.

Declaration, "Emmett's Reply," Harry Derr.

Declaration, "Massachusetts," Frank Stoner.

Declaration, "The Union," Wm. Parker.

Song, "The Trams," Catharine Thomas.

Recitation, "Rumi's Maniac," Andrew Sulloff.

Declaration, "Las Casas," James Matthers.

Cello Solo, "Der Abschied," Miss M. E. Robinson.

Declaration, "The American Government," Charles Howe.

Declaration, "Freeding of America," Martin Crawford.

Scotch song, (in costume) "When Le Gang Away," Thaddeus Casner and Miss Sample.

Declaration, "Mexican Conquest," Thomas Kidd.

Declaration, "Shiel's Resly," Wm. Pennell.

Instrumental solo, "Mendelssohn," Miss Sallie Parker.

Recitation, "Horatius at the Bridge," part I, Miss Cattie Simons.

Declaration, "Horatius at the Bridge," part II, Miss Anna Parker.

Instrumental solo, "Improromptu Shubert," Miss A. Graybill.

Declaration, "Impachment of Warren Hastings," Geo. Parker.

Recitation, "Independence," Miss M. Kauffman.

Declaration, "Independence," Andrew Banks.

College Song, "Good Night Ladies," The Orators.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.
Piano Quartette.
Vocal Quartette.
Oration, "Modern Political Degeneracy," Frank Stoner.
Tableau, "Jack Horner," Miss Robinson's School.
Song, "Twenty Years Ago," Miss Kate Thomas.
Recitation, "Our Stars Forever," Miss Anna Howe.
Solo, "Hike Bells of Scotland," Miss Sample.
Song, "Hush thee my Baby."
Recitation, "Relief of Lucknow," Miss Groninger.
Tableau, "Mary! Mary! How contrary."
Drama, "Among the Breakers."
Piano Quartette.
Recitation, "Indian Tableau," "The Wooing of Hiawatha," Miss Minnie Strayer.
Recitation, "The Famine," Miss Emma Strayer.
Cello Solo, Miss Robinson.
Drama, "Mischievous Nigger."
Tableau, "Old Time Choir."

For 22 days a young woman has been pacing back and forth on the docks at Erie waiting for the recovery of the body of her brother, who was drowned in the bay during a storm. It is feared that she will go insane through the grief.

ITEMS.

A crippled man stopped a Philadelphia lawyer on the street the other day and begged for alms. "What's your name?" asked the lawyer. "Please give a poor man with a wife and a large family something to keep them from starving?" For a wonder the lawyer's heart was touched. "My poor fellow," he said, "I feel for you. I haven't any change to give you; but I tell you what I will do. If you want a divorce, I'll only charge you half rates."

During 8 years my attacks of dyspepsia were so terrible that I often had to stop business. Parker's Ginger Tonic built me up from almost a skeleton to the perfect health I now enjoy. J. Jerolomon, Lawyer, N. Y. City.

A Cowboy's Bed.

One old campaigner gave me the particulars of his daily life. He never took off his rubber coat, he told me while it was raining. He wore his leather "chaps" all day long. He wore, shoes, not boots, but also wore leggings. In the evening he was dry from head to foot, even if it had rained all day. He was especially careful to keep his feet dry. His bedding was not nearly so bulky as that of some others, but he thought it ample.

Some men carry with them heavy covers, and even make up a kind of mattress. This man, however, had 3 woolen blankets, a rubber blanket, and a large piece of tarpaulin. In the morning he rolled up his blankets and made his bed at night, he spread the rubber blanket on the ground first. Next he laid his tarpaulin so that it lay flat on the ground with that of the rubber blanket. Then he stretched the tarpaulin out flat, and it was perhaps 20 feet long and 8 wide. Next he put a course woolen double blanket down over the rubber and tarpaulin, leaving the lower half of the blanket rolled up at the foot. Another was placed in the same way. On top of these he laid another blanket. Then he rolled up the other two blankets, which had been rolled up and laid upon the rest. In this way a bag bottom was made at the foot of the bed, protecting the feet. The lower part of the tarpaulin was then turned up over everything. It reached a foot above the sleeper's head. Last of all, the sides of the tarpaulin were doubled under the bed. The man worked his way down into this sack from the head and no cold could penetrate it. I should have said that, before making his bed, he dug away the ground to conform to the curves of the body, and he said it made him as comfortable as if he were in a feather bed.

Sanitary Condition of Cape May.

The sanitary condition of Cape May is in the best possible shape to be secured by science, skilled labor, and a large outlay of money. No city on the Atlantic coast is better protected against malaria and the diseases resulting from it than Cape May. Its water supply is drawn from the purest and most wholesome sources, and is inexhaustible in quantity as it is exceptional in quality. The city is free from all nuisances, and the authorities are quick to discover and abate any danger to the health of its resident or visiting population. The streets are models of neatness and cleanliness, while the "lay of the land," tending to good nature drainage, has been largely utilized in the very successful system of sewerage which purifies the town. The great hotels are especially connected with the city, the necessary sanitary precaution, and no expense is spared to make the ventilation, sewerage, and water supply perfect.

Improvements are being constantly made in the direction, upon the principle that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"; the latest work done being the entire renovation of the Stockton Hotel, by the introduction of over 9000 feet of new iron pipe devoted solely to the drainage and ventilation of the great hotel. The new system has been put in place upon the most approved plans of science, under the supervision of such skilled engineers as Col. Waring and Gen. Teayer, and the work done by the equally skilled mechanics, Messrs. Benger & Co., of Cape May. Four large mains, running from the 18th inch sewer far above the house, convey away all gases and vapors, while an endless array of pipes carry to the sewer the refuse of the kitchen, closets, and sinks.

To prevent the injection of sewer gas, so fatal to a household, not a connection of the pipe is made without the safe-gate of a "trap," and in most cases a double "trap" makes assurance doubly sure.

So carefully has this idea prevailed, that separate pipes have even been provided for the dish pan and the process of scrubbing. Every wash-basin has been fitted up with Brewer's glass "trap," and the closets furnished with Demorest's basins, perfect preventives to vile odors and noxious gases.

The usual basin in slop-sinks is metal covered with porcelain lining. In place of these which keep wholesome in a single time, solid porcelain basins are used, which can never corrode.

Surrounding the entire structure is laid a continuous drain-pipe to receive the clean rain water from the roof, which is carried directly to and serves to flush the main sewer.

The soil beneath the kitchen, closets, laundry, and work-rooms of the hotel has been dredged and replaced by about 2 feet of dry fresh sand, and over this the air plays freely, having no sense of dampness, much less of stagnant atmosphere.

The Stockton is to-day the best secured and ventilated hotel in the county, without any exception, and the improvements made redound greatly to the liberal enterprise of the management in securing the health and comfort of the patrons of the house.

My wife said I was a fool when I brought home a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. But when it broke up my cough and cured her neuralgia and baby's dysentery she thought it a good investment.—N. Y. Taylor.

NEW MILLINERY STORE

I would inform the public that I will open a new millinery store at my place of residence on Water-street, Mifflintown, second door from corner of Bridge street, on Saturday May 6th. Having just returned from the city with a full stock of spring, and summer, millinery goods, all new, and of the latest styles, and having employed first class milliners, I am prepared to supply the public with everything found in a first class millinery store, come and examine my stock. I consider it no trouble to show goods. MRS. DEHL.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a farm situate in Permann township, Juniata Co., Pa., containing 90 ACRES, more or less of which about 65 acres are cleared and the balance valuable timberland. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation, and under good fence. The improvements are a frame WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE, (nearly new) 23 x 48 feet, two stories high with wood house, wash house, spring house and other buildings.

A good tenant house, a young orchard of thirty trees of choice fruit.

This farm is situated about one and one-half miles north of Mifflintown, in the beautiful Lost Creek Valley and is one of the most desirable homes in the county.

Any person wishing to view the property or to learn particulars, will call on or address JAMES T. LLOYD, Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pa.; or JAMES KELLY, Altoona, Blair county, Pa.

Agents Wanted For The CELESTIAL SYMBOL.

INTERPRETED BY REV. H. W. NOBLE, D.D. The grandest object of Creation is the SUN. Centre of Life, Light Heat, Attraction and Chemical Action. Its natural wonders and spiritual teachings are alike marvelous, and make a book of absorbing and intense interest. The great problems of the Material universe unfolded and illustrated. Nature shows to be a Revelation of God in the noblest and most perfect sense. Highly commended.—"Every fact of nature is made to repeat some lesson of His gospel."—N. Y. Evangelist. "A book scientific and devout."—Rev. A. C. George, D. D., Chicago. "A startling revelation concerning the wonders and glories of the SUN."—Elder J. W. McVay, Lexington, Ky. "Interesting, instructive and very suggestive."—Bishop Jaggar, of Ohio. It sells fast and pleases all. Address, J. C. McCURRY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo. (5-16-20u.)

D. S. MORGAN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF DURABLE LIGHT DRAFT TRIUMPH REAPERS AND THE NOISELESS NEW CLIPPER MOWER.

The TRIMPH REAPERS are unequalled for simplicity in construction, ease of management, light weight, durability and good working capacity in all kinds of grain.

The NEW CLIPPER MOWER with many valuable improvements has all the advantages of the OLD CLIPPER MOWER with many valuable improvements.

DO NOT BE MISLED BY COUNTERFEITS. GOODWILL MARKED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

D. S. MORGAN & CO., BROOKPORT, MONROE CO., N. Y.

A RARE CHANCE

To Buy a Large Tract of Good Land at a Moderate Price.

To a man who desires to make farming and stock-raising his business, this is the greatest bargain in Juniata county.

Three Hundred Acres and more, having thereon a large Brick Dwelling House in good condition, Barn and other outbuildings, a running stream of water near the door, also, good well water in yard; an Orchard of 40 acres, as good as any in the county; a grove of 50, as good as any, which, if attended to, would, in a few years, be turned into a source of income, as such groves are in Somerset county, this State, and as such groves are in New England. Good timber on the farm. The farm will produce 40 to 50 tons of hay annually, and grow grain of all kinds. There is an abundance of LIMESTONE on the farm.

We repeat, this is the greatest bargain ever offered in this county, to the man who has energy, and desires to farm and raise stock. To such a man, who has a moderate sum of money for first payment, there is a rare chance to secure a property, that in the nature of things must increase in value gradually, for the period of a full generation yet to come.

Those who wish to visit purchaser. If you have the inclination, the time, and the stock to develop one of the finest tracts of land in the county, call at this office for particulars.

KENNEDY & DOTY, Agents, MIFFLINTOWN, Pa. June 29-83.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will lead to a cure for Consumption, Cough, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., etc. Parties desiring the Prescription, will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 104 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Storm Notes.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 4.—A severe hail and thunder storm struck this vicinity yesterday morning, doing great damage to buildings and crops. James Riley, a prominent farmer, was struck and killed by lightning. The storm traveled from New Chicago up the Beef river. At Mondovi five barns were demolished. A farmer in Trempealeau county had five horses and 13 cattle killed and his buildings were all blown down. Two men were badly injured at New Chicago. The house of George Jaeger, in the town of Washington, was blown to pieces, and much other damage was done. The storm was one of the most disastrous ever experienced in this vicinity.

Legal.

DANVILLE, July 5.—The heaviest storm of this season, accompanied by large hailstones, visited this locality last night, damaging the crops and fruit to a great extent. A boy who was leading a horse from a field narrowly escaped being killed. The lightning killed the horse and completely destroying