

It is not an adjournment only that the people desire on the part of the Legislature, but they particularly desire that the Legislature fulfill the requirement of the constitution and pass an appropriation act.

Two short prayers at the house, two short prayers at the grave was all of the service at the funeral of Judge J. S. Black, at York, Pa., a most appropriate service, for so able, and distinguished a son of this great Commonwealth.

The Philadelphia Record says: From present appearances the Assemblymen at Harrisburg will neither adjourn the State; nor adjourn.

It begins to look as if the ten dollars a day were the main object in prolonging the session.

The people of Pennsylvania will not be long tumbling to this ten-dollar-a-day racket.

In 1852 the populace of Paris shouted after the unpopular Deputies in the streets:

"There go the Twenty-five Francs!" Under the weight of this cry the French Assembly finally winked out.

Victor Hugo bitterly complained of the injustice of this cry: "There go the Twenty-five Francs!" But the populace of Paris were right. While the Deputies talked and talked, and punctuated their daily pay, their enemies acted.

If the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature will neither pass the appropriations, nor adjourn, nor resign, the people are right in assuming that the ten dollars a day constitute the sole consideration in protracting the extra session.

An Ohio man writing for an agricultural paper on the subject, of a corn and wheat rotation, says, in conversation with a noted wheat grower of Wayne County, in this State—a county that has a record of over one million of bushels in one year—reference was made to the articles in your paper in relation to a profitable crop in rotation between corn and wheat, and his advice was "to sow wheat for the country that grows wheat and corn and wheat, then clover one year, and the following Spring plow for corn." He thought it must be very poor land indeed that would not bear three crops, one of corn and two of wheat, assisted by what fertility the farm would afford—and not constantly grow better.

His plan gave him one hundred bushels of corn per acre and from twenty to twenty seven bushels of wheat per acre, an average—in this season excepted—and he considered that profitable farming. Oats he was obliged to raise to some extent as a grain for his plow horse; but, one year with another, he did not think they paid as a market crop. His system is to plant an early ripening corn that can be cut up before September 10th. He cultivates his corn so thoroughly that the weeds get no start, and so late that the soil does not get hard enough to require plowing before sowing. The corn is so cut that fourteen rows go into a line of shocks, and every other row of shocks when cut are tipped over on a boat sled and drawn from the field. The hoes of the drill are so adjusted that the one that would come in the hills or rows of corn buds is removed, and the weeds between the rows could be so correctly followed that perfect seeding was done.

The next season he plowed as soon after reaping as possible, and dragged very thoroughly as the plowing continued, so as to prevent baking of the soil, and again just before drilling. If he had manure he top-dressed the thinnest places, and then in the Spring he seeded to clover very heavy, and as a rule obtained a good crop of clover in his opinion is greatly damaged by allowing stock to run upon it the first season.

He would never allow stock of any kind upon it until the following May, when it can stand all assaults from the grazing of the hogs and cattle. His notion is that wheat always pays better than oats, and that he gets his first crop of wheat with far less labor than he could the crop of oats, with its attendant Spring plowing and drilling; and he is then relieved of this extra work, and he is instead thus enabled to be improving his farm, or preparing for the corn. With him 25 bushels of wheat is the equivalent of about 80 bushels of oats—a crop he never could obtain. By this system his farm operations are brought down to two special crops, corn and wheat, and the possibilities of a failure in the oat crop avoided. As he expressed it, "a poor crop of wheat is as profitable as a good crop of oats." How far this plan could be made not only applicable, but profitable to the general farmers of this country, would be interesting to know. It is a matter that might be successful in the main, and to many solve the question. What crop shall follow corn?

An exchange writes, when the last panic swept over this country, leaving in the wake of its remorseless march shattered confidence, general stagnation of business, property, and in many cases, even, privation and crime, everybody was full of good resolutions, and promises of retrenchment and economy were abundant habits freely gratified. Money is spent before it is owned and the day is mortgaged to pay for to-day's folly. Small change is thrown away like dirt. Costly dress-

ornamentation and furniture are lavishly indulged in by people who neither have nor ever had a dollar to their account in a bank. Pleasure trips are undertaken on borrowed money. The shop boy and the servant go with the rich in making displays. Almost everybody has credit and almost everybody abuses it. All very well were it not for the stern fact that history repeats not one-half of itself but its whole self, and one of these days some of these fine birds who are strutting about showing their borrowed plumage will present a very sad appearance as all plucked and bedraggled they peck a crumb in some one else's door-yard.

Storm, Destruction, Death.

St. Paul August 22. A heavy storm raged west and south of here yesterday. At Rochester, Minn., 24 persons were said to have been killed and 50 or more injured. A train was wrecked on the track of the Rochester and Northern R. R. Passengers had Ottawa state that 25 persons were killed in the railroad accident. Thirty-five of the injured were taken to a hospital at Owatonna. The Mayor of Rochester telegraphs for assistance, stating that 25 persons were killed and about 40 injured. One third of that town is a complete wreck. It is believed from all reports that have come in that the whole country is in ruins and that 40 persons have been killed. The storm in other directions was severe.

A despatch from Winona says: At seven o'clock last evening a cyclone struck the northern part of the city of Rochester lying north of the railroad track and made a clean sweep of elevators, residences, railroad engine houses and other property. The long railroad bridge was completely demolished. The city is in need of clothing, food and other assistance. Superintendent Sanborn, of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, telegraphs that the list of killed and wounded is hourly increasing. The storm swept through the towns of Utica and St. Charles, in Winona county. Job Tornton was killed and several others were injured. Reports from Dodge county indicate that the storm caused much damage and some loss of life there. No particulars are yet obtainable. Mayor Ludwig, of Winona, with a corps of surgeons, left for Rochester this morning.

A despatch from Owatonna says: Details of the terrible accident between Rochester and Zumbriata, on the Rochester and Northern Division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad by which about 100 persons were killed or wounded. Owing to interruption of the telegraphic service at Rochester, no information could be obtained until the arrival of a train from the scene of the disaster, on which were 35 persons who had been injured in the accident. Of this number many appeared to be seriously hurt and all were taken to the hospital. The train that was wrecked was that which leaves Rochester at about 4 o'clock. It was caught in a severe wind and hail storm that prevailed in the vicinity between 4 and 5 o'clock, and while running at a high rate of speed was lifted from the rails and converted into a mass of ruins. Gentlemen who have been to the scene of the disaster describing it as one of the most horrid railroad accidents they ever witnessed. Every car in the train was a complete wreck and was almost literally shattered to pieces by the sudden stoppage and it was believed that the number killed would reach a score when the final summing up was made.

According to the latest information the cyclone which struck Rochester destroyed about 200 houses and damaged 200 more. The killed as far as known in Rochester are: John M. Cole, Mrs. McQuillan, Thomas Steele, Mrs. Zarrath, August Zarrath, Mr. Osborne and child, Mrs. Fred Clough, Mrs. Withers, Mr. Hitzel, Mr. Higgins, Mrs. Quirk and child and Miss McCormick.

The destruction through Dodge and Olmsted counties was terrible. It is impossible to estimate the damage in the city and county. Rochester was a pretty and substantial city between \$8,000 and 9,000 people. Most of the dwellings were of brick and there were many stately and substantial business blocks.

That portion of the city north of the railroad called the "lower town," suffered most damage. Indeed, there is not a house there that is not injured and only about 20 are left standing. It looks at a distance as though there had never been a building standing in that portion, while in other sections the remains of the houses show the terrible destructive force of the wind.

Twenty six were killed. Of the wounded 51 are sufficiently so to be under the care of the doctors. The tornado started near Owatonna, and followed a line nearly a mile south of the railroad crossing at Rochester, and, going north of that road, passed east 25 miles. Thirty miles north of the road it varied in width from one to three miles, and did not stop, as is usual but swept everything clear in its track; houses, barns and crops are all gone.

So far as heard from about 6 persons were killed outside of Rochester. The loss to the crops is estimated at about \$300,000.

A special despatch to the Tribune from Dodge County says: "The crops in the path of the cyclone, two miles south of here, are all destroyed and heavy damage was done to buildings. A man named H. Elbrecht and his wife were working in a field when they saw the storm coming, and elung to

each other. When it struck them he was knocked senseless and she was blown to a considerable distance. She was found yesterday morning in a horrible mutilated condition, one arm being twisted off and the other nearly so. A number of other were less seriously injured.

ITEMS.

Mrs. John Smith, of Pittsburg, has been married 19 years and in that time has become the mother of 20 children. Seventeen of them have died and the mother thinks witchcraft did it.

High Divilder, of Highland twp., Clarion county, on Saturday evening attempted to explode a giant powder cartridge in the river to kill fish. Instead Divilder was killed being literally torn to pieces.

Under date of August 22, the following despatches were sent from Reading, Pa.: A Lehigh county physician has made a discovery near Stinesville, near the line of Berks and Lehigh counties, which has created some excitement among the inhabitants along the Blue Mountains. For some time a strange man known by the name of Marks Smith has been in the neighborhood of the village doing odd jobs for the farmers. He was about twenty-five years old, good looking and tolerably well dressed. He shunned company as a general thing, preferring to be alone. A few days ago Smith was taken sick and was compelled to keep to his bed, which was in the loft of an old unoccupied barn. The Lehigh county doctor was summoned and made an examination of the sick man, but refused to say what his ailment was. Yesterday a fact was made known that the person was not a man but a woman and that an infant had been born in the loft. The doctor provided an old nurse and neighbors provided clothing for both mother and child. It is not known who the woman is. She says she left home, cut her hair off and disguised herself to prevent detection. She was sent to Lehigh County Almshouse.

A family want, I wonder how ever equal without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cured me of nervous prostration, and I have used it since for all sorts of complaints in our family. Mrs. Jines Alabama.

Mechanics, artisans and laborers must learn that it is not the \$9 or the \$20 per week that we receive and spend that counts in sickness or old age, but the \$1 that we save. As evidence I will name a few instances in Davenport. I could name many of the dollar saving people. Some years ago Mr. Keyser, a Swedish, a rough carpenter, with a family, came to Davenport with \$4 on hand. He worked for a small capitalist with a large credit, but kept for himself to rent or sell. Mr. Keyser at first received \$1.75 a day, which was in time increased. His employer assisted him in purchasing a home, he saved and built several nice houses, and in less than eleven years sold out and purchased a large and well-stocked farm in Kansas for \$8,000 cash. During the same period a Prussian laborer, John Litze, arrived with his family of five and a few dollars. He went to work for the same capitalist, and is now working on his 25th year with his first employer, who purchased for him the half block. Litze and his family are now where he has two fine dwellings, and one of Davenport's best physicians is his tenant. He has raised his family and is clear of debt and \$10,000 will not purchase John Litze's possessions. The question is, did those workmen build up the capitalist or did the capitalist build up the workmen to independence? Or, were the benefits mutual? In no other country could globe could those men be settled and reached their present independent position.

For the prompt and certain cure of erysipelas, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is the specified endorsed the most eminent medical authorities.

The Chicago Herald, speaks as follows of the way the rich people of that city dispose of clothing that they no longer desire to wear: "A second-hand clothier inserts a notice in a Sunday paper that he will pay large cash prices for cast-off garments in good repair. Madam drops a postal card in the morning, and the following day a good-natured Jewess calls in a buggy and buys everything she can lay her eyes on. Hats, vests, plumes, collars, discarded bustles, limp corsets, soiled ribbons for neck and belt, shoes and slippers that have "stratched too big," stockings and gloves that are a season behind the fashion, petticoats that need binding, disabled parasols and fans, night-dresses and underclothes that have become tiresome, steel jewelry, buckles of jet, pearl and ivory, belts, portemonnaies, reticules, and any kind or style of dresses that are whole, together with wraps, shawls, cloaks, and outdoor garments. The purchaser, who sees a regular business in the pile, gives her from \$10 to \$100 for the lot and asks permission to come again in six or twelve months.

And now for the disposition of these gaudy raiments. The shoes are usually given to \$9 to \$13, and as they are but slightly worn or out of style it is not hard to sell them. The dresses are cleaned, slightly altered and sold to the girls who frequent these places for the sherry they find it impossible to get elsewhere. Kid gloves are mended and cleaned, feathers and ribbons are similarly treated, and where it is not possible to clean light dresses, shawls and trousseaus, they are dyed black, and sell like hot cakes.

The New York Telegraph of last week says: The death of Mrs. Sarah Brewster Willard at the residence of her brother in law, Mr. H. H. Beebe, No. 664 Carroll street, Brooklyn, to-day, illustrates one of the rarest and most pathetic phases of human life. She was married on Monday evening to Dr. S. Willard, of Jonesboro, Illinois, by Rev. S. B. Halliday, of Plymouth Church, while lying on her deathbed, being in the last stage of consumption. Mrs. Willard was in her 29th year.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

An exchange says that the way to destroy cabbage worms is to take a half pound of hard soap, and a half pound of kerosene, or coal oil, dissolved in three gallons of water, and sprinkle the cabbage heads with the solution. It never requires more than three applications to destroy the worms.

E. W. H. Kreider offers a valuable lot at East Point for sale, bounded on the north by Washington street, on the east by lot of B. F. Schweier, on the south by an alley, on the west by lot of E. S. Parker. For particulars call on T. S. Kreider.

One of the indispensable things is a cook stove, go to McClinchies and buy a cook stove, or otherwise there is no mark about them.

ATTENTION.

Mrs. John Smith, of Pittsburg, has been married 19 years and in that time has become the mother of 20 children. Seventeen of them have died and the mother thinks witchcraft did it.

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New Advertisements.

Airy View Academy Port Royal Juniata Co. Pa. The sixty-second session of this institution will commence Monday the 10th of September. Students are thoroughly instructed in all the branches generally taught in the best Academies and are fitted for teaching, for an ordinary business, or for entering advanced classes in the best colleges. The chief assistant, Mr. Edwin Coombs has had twelve years of successful experience in teaching in the state of New Jersey and will be spared to advance the scholarship and promote the best interest of the pupils. See circulars. DAVID WILSON, Principal. EDWIN COOMBS, Assistant.

Valuable Grist Mill and Saw Mill at Private Sale. The undersigned offers for sale a GRIST MILL and SAW MILL, situated in old Fort Royal, Juniata county, Pa., with 11 ACRES of land, more or less, with mill dam, mill house 30x50 feet, two stories high, one story of stone, and two of frame, containing 500 feet of run of stone, two pair of burrs, and one set of stones, chopper and carrier, a Silver Creek stump machine, and separating machine, two flour bins 20 feet long, and two bins on a 17 foot wide wooden wheel. The mill has a good run of custom water and is in a good well growing country, and is in good running order. The mill is driven by a Race water wheel, and is in good running order, doing a large amount of sawing in the season. FRAME HOUSE, Spring of water, Cistern, Frame Stable, hog house, an orchard of many trees of choice fruit in bearing. Any person wishing to view the property can do so by calling on the premises, and any person wishing to learn the particulars can do so by calling on or addressing JOHN HERTZLER, Sr., Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.

DO NOT FORGET. Do not forget that at Hess's Photography Gallery you can get any small picture enlarged for 75 cents. Also anything that is made in Photography, you can get here done up, in first class style. All the latest style picture such as Cards, Cabinets, etc. Frames of all kinds cheap.

The hogs have a splendid wallow in the middle of Washington street, at East Point. It may be to the interest of the City Fathers and the taxpayers generally to have the hole closed as it is in the middle of the street and may be the cause of some one being thrown out of a buggy at night. "A stitch in time, it is said saves nine."

By the courtesy of John S. Graybill, we are in receipt of Salt Lake City, Utah, papers of Thursday morning, August 16, containing an account of the great rush of the Pilgrim Knights through that place on their way to California. In the list of arrivals as published, with the Philadelphia Commandery, are the names of John S. Graybill, H. S. Scholl, J. Newton Grubb.

Some one wrote an article stating that Noah's Ark has been found in ice, on the top of the mountain in Asia, where he landed after the flood. An other writer suggests that it be brought to the United States of America, and be anchored above Niagara falls till all the members of the \$10 a day extra session Legislature of this state be turned into it and that it should be sent over the falls and all of them.

Malaria poison can be entirely removed from the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is the specified endorsed the most eminent medical authorities.

There is a stream called Haugh-a-ow's or Tennis's run—that heads near the top of Shade mountain north west of McAllisterville, that hides itself under the rocks, for a long distance three times before it reaches the valley. Whoever it is exposed to view front may be caught in it. There must be trout in the underground part. How would they get to the top of the mountain if it were not so?

There is more strength restoring power in a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a dozen of those medicine bottles that this explains why invalids find it such a wonderful invigorant for mind and body.

Weather-boarded house, (nearly new) 28 x 48 feet, two stories high with wood house, wash house, spring house and 200 bushels of grain in good condition.

BANKBARN. 60x10, wagon shed, two corn cribs, hog house and carriage house. Also a good tenant house, a young orchard of thirty trees, and a large lot of land.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned offers for sale a farm situated in Fermanagh township, Juniata Co., Pa., containing 90 ACRES, more or less of which about 55 acres are cleared and the balance valuable timberland, and a good house with water. There are 8 springs of running water on the place. Large frame barn 60 feet long, 14 feet deep, and 12 feet high. Good two story frame house with well water. There are 8 springs of running water on the place. Large frame barn 60 feet long, 14 feet deep, and 12 feet high. Good two story frame house with well water. There are 8 springs of running water on the place. Large frame barn 60 feet long, 14 feet deep, and 12 feet high. Good two story frame house with well water. There are 8 springs of running water on the place.

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Legal.

Administrators Notice. ETERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE estate of William Manbeck, late of Walker township, Juniata County Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted in due form of law to the undersigned residing in Walker township, Juniata County Pennsylvania, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said decedent will make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned, who will present their property authenticated by the court, to SOLOMON MANBECK, Administrator, Thompsonstown Juniata Co., Pa. Aug. 25, 1883.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pa., Aug 11th, 1883. A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the said company in the city of Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 6th day of September, 1883, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon when and where the joint agreement entered into by the directors of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the directors of the Harrisburg and Southwestern Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said two companies and the merger of the said Harrisburg and Southwestern Railroad Company into the said South Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be submitted to the stockholders, and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejection of the same, and at the same time and place all of the acts, resolutions and proceedings of the board of directors of the said South Pennsylvania Railroad Company since the last annual meeting and up to and including the day of the said meeting will be submitted to the said stockholders, together with a resolution approving and ratifying each and every of the said acts, and a vote of the stockholders will be taken upon the question of adopting or rejecting such resolution. J. J. GROTEVENT, Secretary. aug. 15-83.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pa., June 28, 1883. A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company, called by a resolution of the Board of Directors, will be held at the chief office of the company, corner Fifth and Market streets, Harrisburg, Pa., on Thursday, the 6th day of September, 1883, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding a resolution approving and ratifying each and every of the said acts, and a vote of the stockholders will be taken upon the question of adopting or rejecting such resolution. FREDK. J. GROTEVENT, Secretary. aug. 15-83.

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