Raising Potatoes.

HOW TO SUCCESSFULLY RAISE A LARGE CROP—HINTS TO POTATO RAISERS.

Until the present year, I have never succeeded in raising more than two bushels of potatoes to the square rod, or 320 bushels per acre, and that yield has only been reached on small portions of the field, the average for the whole lot never having exceeded 250 bushels per acre. I will confess I could hardly believe reports, which have been published, of yields of four, five and even six hundred bushels per acre. But I shall be more ready to believe such reports in the future, as I have just measured the ground and picked up and measured the potato, where they yielded over three bushels of large potatoes to the square rod, or five hundred bushels per acre. The small ones, from the size of a hen's egg down, were not picked up. We tried it on several square rods, and in the presence of reliable witnesses, so that we can prove it. This was the very best portion of the field, so far as we could judge from the vines. A measured quarter of an acre, not all of it the best, filled 102 bushel boxes with large potatoes. The secret of the great yield is found in the adjective "large," twice used in connection with potatoes. When there are several potatoes in a hill weighing from a half a pound to a pound each, and the hills are as close together as they will bear to be put, one does not have to go over much ground to get a bushel. There are two things that can be done this fall, which will help to make potatoes, and consequently a large yield next year. I will speak of these in particular this time, and other points in due season.

The first thing is to select for seed good sized, perfect shaped, well matured tubers, with large, strong eyes. I know there is a great difference of opinion on this point. A single experiment may not show any decided results in faver of the large, choice seed, particularly if it is a very favorable season, or the trial is made on very rich ground; but any one who will select such seed as I have described, and follow it up for ten years, taking as good care of the crop in every other respect as he does in the selection of seed, will get his reward. Five hundred dollars is a good deal of money for a farmer to get in a lump, but so sure am I that I am right on this point that I would not take that sum in addition to the market price for my seed potatoes this fall, after they are selected, and run the risk of buying new seed. Every one has probably noticed, when digging potatoes, that some hills, without any apparent cause perhaps, will have several large, fine potatoes in them, while their neighbors will not yield half as well. My way of selecting seed is to walk along after the diggers with a small basket and pick up the choicest potatoes of perfect shape and with large eyes, from these hills. When the basket is full, it is carefully emptied into a bushel box, and the boxes are kept covered if the sun shines. As soon as few are filled they are taken to the celler and set away till the tubers are through sweating, when they are laid (not poured) in barrels and covered up from the air, not to be moved again till planting time.

This is too much trouble, some one may say. Well, my friend, if you are satisfied with an average crop of say 80 or 100 bushels to the acre of rather inferior potatoes, do not read any further. If you want to raise a big crop and have fine potatoes, you will have to go to a good deal of trouble, but if you manage rightly you will get well paid for it. The progressive successful potato raiser makes money. The "average" one will have to figure closely to show any profit. Whether the tubers for seed are kept in pits in the field, or in the celler, the point is to keep them at a low, even temperature, so they will be sound in the spring, and the eyes just beginning to start when you want to plant. We take pains to get them from the cellar into the ground without warming them up any more than we can possible help. They are brought from the cellar, cut and planted usually, the same day.—*Country Gentleman.*

Hands.

Hands are divided into three different kinds: Those with round-pointed fingers, those with square tips and those that are spade shaped, with rods of flesh at each side of the nail. The first type—with round pointed fingers—belong to characters with preceptions extra sensitive, to very pious people, to contemplative minds, to the impulsive, and to all poets and artists who have idelity as a prominent trait. The square-shaped belong to scientific people, sensible, self-contained characters, and to the class of professional men who are neither visionary nor altogether sordid. The spade-shaped type, with pods of flesh at the side of the nail, indicate people whose interests and insincts are mostly material. Each finger, no matter what kind of a hand it is joined to, has a joint representing each of those types. The division of the finger that is nearest the palm stands for the body, the middle division represents mind, and the highest joint spirit or soul. If the top joint is longer than the others it denotes a character weakened with a too abundant imagination, great ideality and a leaning toward the theoretical rather than the practical. When the middle joint of the finger is long, it promises a logical mind, and when the lowest joint is longest, it indicates a nature that clings more to the luxuries than the refinements of life. If they are nearly, alike, it indicates a well-balanced mind, especially if the length of the fingers equals the length of the palm.

LAW ABOUT POULTRY.—By a recent act of the Legislature of Maine, poultry cannot be exposed for sale, except live chickens and young geese or ducks, unless the entire head, entrals, feathers and contents of the crop are removed. This is an excellent law which ought to be in force in the other States. It would not interfere with the profits of the seller, and consumers would receive their poultry in much sounder condition than by the present custom of selling it with only the feathers removed.

There is a horse at Hagerstown that is a real joker in his way. He picks up pigs and lambs—not harting them—and lays them down at a distance, unmistakably enjoying their amazement. A bellowing calf similarly carried evidently convulsed him with internal laughter. He ended by dumping it on a pile of straw and playfully rolling it over, and then he pranced chuckling away.

Sarah Bernhardt has given up one of her theatres in Paris, and very likely will yield the other when she returns from England. With her, theatrical management has been financially disastrous.

Harvesting and Storing Potatoes.

It is a great mistake to allow potatoes to remain in the ground until late in the fall, as the generality of farmers do. Hence they are exposed to rains and are liable to rot, or at least to get so thoroughly impregnated with water that it takes a long time for them to dry and become in a proper condition for winter storage. Then the potatoes near the surface being exposed to the sun and weather, turn green and are totally unfit for use. Then after being dug they are often carelessly left in heaps, and exposed to the action of winds and the sun. It is not generally known that a potato exposed to a keen wind for a legth of time without any sun will greatly injure its eating qualities. To retain its proper flavor it should be excluded from the light as much as possible. For the want of proper management in harvesting and storing, a great percentage of the potatoes in the country are spoiled every year.

The withering of the stalk tells that the tubers are fit for the harvest, and when the soil is dry the potatoes come from the ground clean and bright; if gathered in rainy weather much soil adheres, which injures both appearence and consequently the market value. We have noticed in London markets that people, especially women, prefer a clean, bright-looking potato.

In digging hilled potatoes a fork or potato hook is easier and faster than a hoe—a fork loosers up the dirt, yet leaves it behind when the potatoes are drawn out. In drills there is a uniform depth of planting, and as the potatoes will be found at about the same, a plough along each of the rows to loosen the dirt, then, with the plough set a little deeper than the seed bed, plough over the rows to throw them to the surface. All in sight can be picked up, and if any be covered a light harrowing will expose them. They should be gathered up and put under shade at once, for, as we said before, the light turns the surface green and renders the potato bitter and unwholesome. At the same time they must be spread where the air can circulate freely and dry them, least moisture in the bin should reduce rot. A cool shed, a barn floor, or a covering of straw, brush or boards, if the air has access to them, will any of them answer the purpose, but don't let a sharp frosty wind strike them. It often happens that a farmer carries his potatoes directly from the field to the cellar, and they winter through without harm, yet it is risking somewhat considering their liability to disease.

In storing potatoes there is a great loss in shrinkage from evaporation—from ten to twenty per cent. from the time of storing till the following spring, a larger waste than from any other crop, and hence taking it all around, farmers will make more to sell their potatoes in the fall than to keep them in the winter. Because less evaporation takes places in pits than in cellars and bins, many prefer this method. If so, select a dry sloping space, or on well-drained land, where there will be no danger of standing water. Dig a shallow trench six or eight inches deep, four feet wide, and as the quantity to be protected demands. A furrow each side this trench is an additional safeguard against moisture. Ridge up the potatoes about as steep as the roof of a house; cover with straw sufficient to keep the fine earth frow sifting through, and over this throw a thin layer of soil; leave an opening at the top of every five feet and insert a stove-pipe or cover the opening with a slanting board to shed the rain. This will allow the heat to pass off rapidly. When frost comes remove the ventilators and fill the openings with a wisp of hay or straw. When settled cold weather sets in, cover sufficiently with earth to prevent freezing. This trench could be portioned off with layers of straw and earth so that the potatoes could be opened up in sections as wanted without exposing the whole.

If potatoes are intended to be kept in a cellar, it should be dry and free from frost, capable of being made perfectly dark, and of being ventilated quickly and thoroughly. In such a cellar potatoes might lie on the floor in heaps without injury; but in the majority of cellars the floor is no place for them. Store rather in bins or barrels raised a foot or to from the floor. In bins board partitions may separate varieties, and there may be three or four rows of bins one above another. There is much less danger of rot in this arrangement, and a greater opportunity is given to pick them over in case of disease. However, temperature is one of the factors in keeping a potato. The germinating power of a potato is injured, if not destroyed, when exposed to a temperature below thirty degrees, and it commences to grow at a temperature above fifty degrees. Then a cellar that could be kept within this range or better till from thirty-two to forty, five degress, ought to furnish sound potatoes until spring, and that would sprout freely. A light sprinkling of lime upon potatoes when stored is a preventive against rot. Potato rot is a parasitic fungus, and the lime destroys the germ.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

Correct Deer Law.

Owing to the frequent changes in the game laws there is always more or less misunderstanding at the opening of the season, and we therefore quote the provisions of the law of June 29, 1863, as relating to deer. There is nothing new contained in it save the change of date. It is as follows:

The act prohibits the killing of deer except between October first and December fifteenth, next following, and also prohibits any person from having in his possession and offering for sale any or transport any wild deer or fresh venison except only between the 1st day of October and the 30th day of December.

The killing of spotted fawn at any time is unlawful.

The running of dogs is prohibited and a fine of $50 is imposed upon any person who shall kill a deer which has been chased into the water by dogs.

To have the fresh skin of a deer or fawn in possession is made an offence, punishable the same as having fresh venison in possession out of season.

Dogs pursuing wild deer may be killed by any person, and constables or other town officers may kill any dog that habitually pursues deer. The owner of such dog is made liable to a penalty of $10 for each deer killed by his dog.

THE REASON WHY.—The Michigan truly and tersely says that if the farm don't pay, as many farmers assert, it is because it don't owe you anything. The soil is very prompt in liquidating all its just obligations, and thorwing in a good round sum as usury. But it is very obstinate in yielding up its treasures to those who in justice to have no claim upon it. It has not much to give away in support of idleness, and in this it is justifiable.

How to Spoil Things.

To spoil steak—fry it.
To spoil tea or coffee—boil it.
To spoil custard—bake it too long.
To spoil pies—make them too rich.
To spoil house plants—water them too much.
To spoil butter—do not work out all the milk.
To spoil a carpet—sweep with a stiff half worn broom.
To spoil pancakes—bake them on a lukewarm griddle.
To spoil a braakfast—grumble all the while you are eating.
To spoil potatoes—let them lie and soak in water after boiling.
To spoil bread—use poor flour and sour yeast and let it rise until too light and it runs over.
To spoil scissors—cut everything from a sheet of paper to a bar of cast iron.
To spoil garments in making—cut them out carelessly and run all the seams.
To spoil a school—change teachers every time one in the district finds fault.
To spoil children—humor them to everything they happen to think they want.

The Scovilles are again airing their dirty linen in the courts, much to the sorrow rather than the disgust of the community. Mrs. Scoville makes her appearance in a supplemental petition in her divorce case against her husband, asking for alimony. The facts set forth in the affidavit and answer are simply pitiful, and show what a legacy of misery the Guiteau trial has inflicted upon this unhappy family. The wife is on the verge of insanity, the home is broken up and the husband is the victim of legal persecution and constant wretchedness.

Vital Questions!

Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?
And they will tell you unhesitatingly
"Some form of Hops?"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—
"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."
Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surerst cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.,"? and they will tell you:
Mandrake! or dandelion!"
Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is
Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.
Women go to the insane asylum or nearly crazy!
From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.
People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.
Inflamatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!
Erysipelas!
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia and indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail
Natute is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

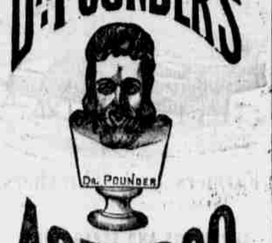
Oranges and Florida.

Better than Breezes and Blossoms—Under a New Flag.

Even the balmy air and orange grove of Florida fail to keep its people full of happiness and comfort. Art must help nature everywhere—in the tropics as among the pines of the North. "And, chief among the blessings which are adapted to all zones," writes Dr. J. D. Wallace, of Fort Dade, Fla., "is PARKER'S TONIC. It seems to have the world for a field, and most of the current diseases yield to its action. I have used it in the case of a delicate and dyspeptic young lady, with the most gratifying results. It seemed to accomplish with ease what the usual prescriptions and treatment for that miserable malady failed wholly to bring about. I am also glad to state that the Tonic has greatly relieved me personally of a troublesome atonic condition of the stomach of long standing. It is the ideal purifier and invigorant."

Messrs. Hiscox & Co. call especiel attention to the fact that after April 16, 1883, the name and style of this preparation will hereafter be simply *Parker's Tonic.* The word "Ginger" is droopped, for the reason that unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their patrons by substituting inferior preparations under the name of ginger; and as ginger is an unimportant flavoring ingredient in our Tonic, we are sure that our friends will agree with us as to the propriety of the change. There *will be no change, however,* in the preparation itself; and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, contain the genuine medicine if the signature of Hisco: & Co. is at the bottom of outside wrapper.

DR. POUNDER'S



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ASPARAGUS,

Has been pronounced by leading physicians a sure cure for diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary Organs,

AND

PAIN IN THE BACK AND DIABETES.

SYMPTOMS—The mouth and throat are dry and parched, with faintness at the pit of the stomach and other dyspeptic symptoms; the bowels are usually costive; skin is usually harsh and dry; disagreeable breath, boils or carbuncles and swellings of the legs are frequent attendants. A frequent desire to pass the urine, and it soon appears that the quantity is increased. Constant thirst is one of the most characteristic symptoms.

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WATER-PROOF BUILDING MANILLA

Resembles fine leather, is used for roofs, outside walls of buildings, and inside in place of plaster. Catalogue and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO. Camden, N. J. (Established 1866)

Sept. 7-4w d

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——*BONE MANURE, &c.*——
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CATARRH HAY FEVER.

HAY-FEVER

For years I have been afflicted with Hay Fever from early in August until frost. I gave Ely's Cream Balm a trial. The relief was immediate. I regard myself cured. C. SCHMISER, Supt. of Cordage Co, Elizabeth, N. J.

Apply by little finger into the nostrils. By absorption it effectually cleanses the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Unequaled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Sold by druggists. By mail 50c. a package—stamps. ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.
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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from one to twelve weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO, Boston, Mass. apr 13
Ald-7 mos.

PURE INDIA TEAS.

Absolutely pure. They contain no spurious or exhausted leaves. No Chemicals or Coloring Matter used in their preparation. Very valuable for mixing with weaker China teas. They contain a very high percentage of Extract. They are cultivated under the supervision of foreigners, upon the most approved methods. The leaf is manipulated by machinery, giving uniformity of appearance throughout entire pluckings. They retain their valuable qualities for an unusual length of time. JOHN C. PHILLIPS & CO., 150 Water St., New York. Agents of the Calcutta Tea Syndicate.
Aug 24-4w d

CATARRH HAY-FEVER.

HAY-FEVER

I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to all Hay Fever sufferers. It being, in my opinion, founded upon experience and a sure cure. I was afflicted with Hay Fever for 25 years, and never before found permanent relief. WESTON H. HASKINS, Marshfield, Vt.

Apply by little finger into the nostrils. By absorption it effectually cleanses the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Unequaled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Sold by druggists. By mail 50c. a package—stamps. ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.
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THIS CELEBRATED NATIVE WINE is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

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are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine. Being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness, are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

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The P. J. SHERRY is a wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

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This BRANDY stands unrivalled in this country being far superior for medicinal purposes.
IT IS PURE distillation from the grape, and contains valuable medicinal properties.
It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes, from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.
See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

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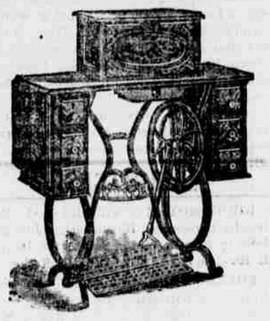

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Genuine Singer Sewing Machine,

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$25.00

PHOSPHATE

Has given such UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION to the farmer on ALL CROPS that it has supplanted, to a great extent, the other Higher Priced Brands.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worth less trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass. ald Jan 25 '82-1y.

The richest, creamy BEER ever quaffed. Purifies the blood. CURES Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney diseases. Sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cts. in postage stamps.

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THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.
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Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and New England Pianos.

And other first class Pianos, and a large lot of

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VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS,

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MUSICAL ORGUINETTE,

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And everything in the Music line.

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FIFTH STORE BELOW MARKET STREET,

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Big Inducements {GENTS' FURNISHINGS.} Big Display.

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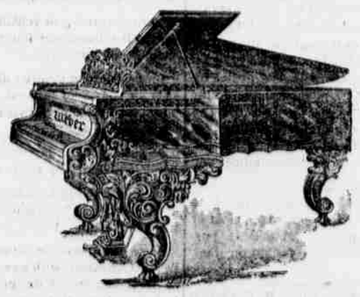
David Lowenberg.

WEBER--HARDMAN



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FINE INLAID FRENCH WALNUT CASE ORGAN, 9 STOPS, $90 CASH.

Easy Terms. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BACON'S PIANO WARE ROOMS,

MUSIC HALL BLOCK, WILKES-BARRE, PA

June1

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. Dec. 8, '82-1y.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

FOR THE

LIVER

And all Bilious Complaints.

Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

Sept 7-4w d

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit and terms free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co Portland, Maine. Dec. 8, '82-1y

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ENGINES, Horse Powers THRESHERS SAW-MILLS, Clover Hullers

(Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

mar 23-5m

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION AND NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 14th, 1883. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.35 a. m.—Sea Shore Express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.05 p. m.; Washington 6.40 p. m., making close connections at Philadelphia for all sea shore points.

1.55 p. m.—Day express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.35 p. m.; New York, 10.25 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.15 p. m.; Washington, 8.40 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 4.50 a. m.; New York 6.20 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in Sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.05 a. m.—Erie Mail for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m.; New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 9.10 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

6.25 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace car to Canandaigua and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through parlor car to Watkins and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

5.25 p. m.—Fast line for Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Lock Haven and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 1.00 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.05 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 5.50 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.30 p. m.; Washington, 9.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.15 p. m., arriving at Sunbury, 6.30 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SHUNK, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH & WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

Mail East leaves Sunbury 6.45 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.41 a. m., Wilkes-barre 9.30 a. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.31 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8 10 p. m.

Mail West leaves Wilkes-barre 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.06 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 5.30 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.07 p. m., Sunbury 8.05 p m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

July 2 1883

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m;

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 6.18 and 10.30 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,35 11,45 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 9,00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,56 a. m., Pottsville, 12,38 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,33 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,30 11.05 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a. m, 4.55 p. m. and 6.00 p. m

Leave Sunbury 4.15 p. m.
" Lewisburg 4.38 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Jan. 19, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 15	4 45	9 45	.....Scranton.....	9 30	2 10	6 17
9 09			.....Bellevue.....			6 22
9 03		9 37	.....Taylorville..	9 45	20	6 25
8 56		9 30	....Lackawanna..	9 52	27	6 34
8 48		9 24	.....Pittston....	9 58	34	6 41
8 42		9 19	..West Pittston	10 03	39	6 46
8 37		9 14	.....Wyoming....	10 08	44	6 51
			.....Maltby.....			6 55
			.....Bennett....			6 58
8 25	00	9 04	.....Kingston...	10 18	54	7 02
8 25	1 50