The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Work After Harvest.

We will again mention to farmers that there is no time in the year when meadows and fields, from which wheat and oats have been taken, may be so much benefitted as immediately after the crop has been removed; for at that time the farmer knows just what condition they are in, as to productiveness, etc. Now is the time to mark those spots where the grass or grain was light; and if from being low and wet, remedy, when time will permit, by drainage; if from lack of fertility, bring up into a proper condition.

It is often the case that fields do not actually require the application of fertilizers to the entire surface when said fields are as a whole in good producing condition, and a little observation at harvest time will determine the matter, for there are no better indicators of good and poor soil than the plants grown upon it themselves.

The present is also a good time for removing obstructions to the mowing machine, horse rake, &c. It does not pay to mow around stones, stumps, logs, snags and bushes year after year, but it does pay to remove them to give the machine full and free sweep.

We do not approve of hauling manure upon grass land at any season of the year but spring; for if drawn out in the summer it is liable to dry up and a good deal of its fertilizing element be carried away upon the atmosphere; if drawn out in fall or winter, the heavy rains will, while the earth is frozen, wash a portion away to the streams; but if drawn out and spread upon the surface in the spring just as the grass begins to grow it is soon covered, and the warm rains wash it down around the roots of the grass where the full benefit is received. This matter is mentioned in connection with the subject under consideration, as many farmers are in the habit of hauling out manure upon the grass land directly after haying, believing it to be as profitably done at that time as at any other.

Now is a good time to level down knolls and mounds and fill up uneven spots. The advantage in doing the work now lies in exposing the soil which is laid bare to the action of the atmosphere, frost and sun, for some months before seeding is done, which is necessary to obtain a growth of grass. Spots where knolls have been leveled in summer may be seeded the following March successfully. If the land is stiff clay, give a coating of leamy soil before applying the seed; by a little care the alluvial portion just beneath the sod of the mound may be saved for this purpose.

Stones should never be piled upon a meadow, they are unsightly and always in the way; haul them off, and if they can be put to no use, pile where you will never have to run around or move them again. —*Ohio Farmer.*

A Warning to Farmers.

A couple of sharpers stopped at the Kramer House, in this place, a few weeks since, and registered their names as E. Southard Clarke and T. H. Watkins. They professed to be engaged in the business of selling patent rights for wheat fanning mills. After a few days they made the acquaintance of a couple of responsible farmers living in Jackson township. To one of these he represented that he knew one of his neighbors who would buy a half interest in the right of Highland county, to make and vend their celebrated wheat cleaner in which business there was a great fortune. Now, said they, if you lend us your 'influence' and give us $750 to make believe, we will sell him the other half interest for a like sum, then we will return to you the $750 you paid us and $350 besides, and you will have your half interest for nothing and $350 to boot. Strange to say the farmer consented to this arrangement. The scamps then went to farmer No. 2, and made him the same proposition they made to farmer No. 1. Stranger still this farmer also agreed to their proposition. The farmers in the meantime were enjoined to the strictest secrecy in the matter.—And what is the strangest part of the story the sharpers bundled up these neighbor farmers into a two-horse wagon, brought them up to Hillsboro to the same bank where they drew the money, paid it to the sharpers in the presence of each other as they were beforehand instructed, and were again seated in the wagon and driven back to the town near their homes. Each were then instructed to be on hand the next morning early at the village hotel, when his $750 would be handed back with $350 additional and his deed for half interest in the patent right. The next morning came, but in the meantime the sharpers left, and they failed to put in an appearance. The last heard from them they took the cars at New Vienna on the next morning, and left for parts unknown, with the farmers' money, amounting to fifteen hundred dollars.

We are surprised that any one should be swindled in this manner, and we hope this affair will be a lesson to those whose cupidity is so great as to get the better of their reason.—*Hillsboro Gazette.*

Trapping Cut Worms.

It is very annoying, after having set out a nice lot of sweet potato or cabbage plants, to see them cut down, one by one, by the cut worms. We have tried ashes, lime, soot, and, in fact, everything we have ever heard of, but never found anything effectual until, by accident, we found three or four of the worms one morning gathered under a small board which had been left by some children on a sweet potato hill.—Acting upon this hint, we placed small pieces of board, large chips, etc., all through the patch, and we trapped them by hundreds. The boards must be lifted early in the morning, and on very warm days again about noon. A little care for a few days will clear these pests out of the garden. One trial will satisfy any person of the merits of this plan.—*Ex.*

BRAINS as well as muscles are required on the farm. This is getting to be more and more the case every year with the introduction of more and better machinery.

United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SEC. 50. That it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to procure for each mint and assay office, to be kept safely thereat, a series of standard weight corresponding to the aforesaid troy pound, consisting of a one pound weight and the requisite subdivisions and multiples thereof, from the hundredth part of a grain to twenty-five pounds; and the troy weights ordinary employed in the transaction of such mints and assay offices shall be regulated according to the above stanards at least once in every year, under the inspection of the superintendent and assayer; and the accuracy of those used at the mint at Philadelphia shall be tested annually, in the presence of the assay commissioners, at the time of the annual examination and test of coins.

SEC. 51. That the obverse working die at each mint shall at the end of each calander year, be defaced and destroyed by the coiner in the presence of the superintendent and assayer.

SEC. 52. That dies of a national character may be executed by the engraver, and national and other medals struck by the coiner of the mint at Philadelphia, under such regulations as the superintendent, with she approva of the Director of the Mint, may prescribe: Provided, That such work shall not interfere with the regular coinage operations, and that no private medal dies shall be prepared at said mint, or the machinery or apparatus thereof be used for that purpose.

SEC. 53. That the moneys arising from all changes and deductions on and from gold and silver bullion and the manufacture of medals, and from all other sources, except as hereinbefore provided, shall, from time to time be covered into the treasury of the United States, and no part of such deductions or medal charges or profit on silver or minor coinage, shall be expended in salaries or wages; but all expenditures of the mints and assay offices, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid from appropriations made by law on estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 54. That the officers of the United States assay office at New York shall be a superintendent, an assayer and a melter and refiner, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The business of said assay office shall be in all respects similar to that of the mints, except the bars only, and not coin shall be manufactured therein; and no metals shall be purchased for minor coinage. All bullion intended by the depositor to be converted into coins of the United States, and silver bullion purchased for coinage, when assayed, parted and refined and its net value certified, shall be transferred to the mint at Philadelphia, under such directions as shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the expense of the contingent fund of the mint, and shall be there coined, and the proceeds returned to the assay office; And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the adjustment of the accounts upon such transfers between the respective offices.

SEC. 55. That the duties of the superintendent, assayer, and melter and refiner of said office shall correspond to those of superintendents, assayers, and melters and refiners of mints; and all parts of this act relating to mints and their officers, the duties and responsibilities of such officers, and others employed therein, the oath to be taken, and the bonds and surcties to be given by them, (as far as the same may be applicable,) shall extend to the assay office at New York, and to its officers, assistants, clerks, workmen, and others employed therein.

SEC. 56. That there shall be allowed to the officers of the assay office at New York city the following salaries per annum: To the superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; to the assayer, and to the melter and refiner, each three thousand dollars; and the salaries of assistants, and clerks, and wages to workmen, and their manner of appointment, shall be determined and regulated as herein directed in regard to mints.

SEC. 57. That the business of the branch-mint at Denver, while conducted as an assay office, and of the assay office at Boise city, Idaho, and all other assay offices hereafter to be established, shall be confined to the receipt of gold and silver bullion, for melting and assaying, to be returned to depositors of the same, in bars, with the weight and fineness stamped thereon; and the officers of assay offices, when their services are necessary, shall consist of an assayer, who shall have charge thereof, and a melter, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the assayer may employ as many clerks, workmen, and laborers, under the direction of the Director of the Mint, as may be provided for by law. The salaries of said officers shall not exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars to the assayer and meiter, one thousand eight hundred dollars each to the clerks, and the workmen and laborers shall receive such wages as are cusfomary, according to their respective stations and occupations.

SEC. 58. That each officer and clerk to be appointed at such assay offices, before entering upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, or of the supreme court, as prescribed by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Director of the Mint or one of the judges of the supreme court of the State or Territory in which the same may be located, and of the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their offices; and the said assayers shall discharge the duties of disbursing agents for the payment of the expenses of their respective assay offices.

SEC. 59. That the general direction of the business of assay offices of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations and to require such returns periodically and occasionally, and to establish such charges for melting, parting, assaying, and stamping bullion as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act.

SEC. 60. That all the provisions of this act for the regulation of the mints of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offenses connected with the mints or coinage of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, in full force in relation to the assay offices, as far as the same may be applicable thereto.

SEC. 61. That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting, any coin or bars in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coins or bars, which have been, or hereafter may be, coined or stamped at the mints and assay offices of the United States, or in resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin which by law is, or hereafter may be made, current in the United States, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, or have in his possession, any such false, forged, or counterfeited, coin or bars, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offense.

SEC. 62. That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or case or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeit, any coin resemblance or similitude of any of the minor coinage which has been, or may hereafter be coined at the mints of the United States; or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, or have in his possesion, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin; with intent to defraud any body politic or corporation or any person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one one thousand dollars and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding three years.

SEC. 63. That if any person shall fraudulently, by any act way or means whatsoever, deface, mutilate, impair, diminished, falsify, scale, or lighten the gold or silver coins which have been, or which shall hereafter be, coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high miscdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

SEC. 64. That if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at any of the mints of the United States shall be debased, or made worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained; or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, pursuant to the several acts relative thereto; or if any of the weights used at any of the mints or assay offices of the United States shall be defaced, increased, or diminished through the fault or connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mints or assay offices, with a fraudulent intent; and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall at any time be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mints, or any medals, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 65. That this act shall take effect on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, when the offices of the treasurer of the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans shall be vacated, and the assistant treasurer of New York shall cease to perform the duties of treasurer of the assay-office. The other officers and employees of the mints and assay-offices now appointed shall continue to hold their respective offices, they having first given the necessary bonds, until further appointments may be required, the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia being styled and acting as superintendent therefor. The duties of the treasurers shall devolve as herein provided upon the superintendents, and said treasurers shall act only as assistant treasurers of the United States: Provided, That the salaries heretofore paid to the treasurers of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans, acting as assistant treasurers, shall hereafter be paid to them as "assistant treasurers of the United States," and that the salary of the assistant treasurer of New York shall not be diminished by the vacation of his office as treasurer of the assay-office.

SEC. 66. That the different mints and assay-offices authorized by this act shall be known as "the mint of the United States at Philadelphia," "the mint of the United States at San Francisco," "the mint of the United States at Denver," "the United States assay-office at New York," and "the United States assay-office at Boise city, Idaho," "the United States assay-office at Charlotte, North Carolina;" and all unexpended appropriations heretofore authorised by law for the use of the mint at Philadelphia, the branch mint of the United States in California, the branch mint of the United States at Denver, the United States assay-office in New York, the United States assay office at Charlotte, North Carolina, and the United States assay office at Boise city, Idaho, are hereby authorized to transferred for the account and use of the institutions established and located respectively at the places designated by this act.

SEC. 67. That this act shall be known as the "Coinage act of eighteen hundred and seventy-three;" and all other acts and parts of acts pertaining to the mints, assay-offices and coinage of the United States inconsistant with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred, under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved; and all suits and prosecutions for acts already done in violation of any former act or acts of Congress relating to the subjects embraced in this act may begun or proceeded with in like manner as if this act had not been passed; and all penal clauses and provisions in existing laws relating to the subjects embraced in this act shall be deemed applicable thereto: And provided further, That so much of the first section of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, as provides that until after the completion and occupation of the branch mint building at San Francisco, it shall be lawful to exchange, at any mint or branch mint of the United States, unrefined or unparted bullion, whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it can be done with advantage to the government, is hereby repealed.

Approved, February 12, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 53.]

AN ACT to abolish the office of surveyor at the port of Chester, in Pennsylvania, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of surveyor at the port of Chester, in the district of Philidelphia, provided by the act establishing said port, approved March twenty ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, be, and the same is hereby, abolished.

SEC. 2. That an inspector of customs, to reside at the said port of Chester, with the powers of a deputy collector, shall be appointed for said port, and shall perform such duties as may be devolved on him according to law, but the compensation of such officer shall not exceed that allowed by law to inspectors of customs at the port of Philadelphia.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 30.]

AN ACT to enforce the stipulations of the convention with Venezuela, of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the payment of adjudicated claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the adjudication of claims by the convension with Venezula of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, pursuant to the terms of said convention, is recognized as final and conclusive, and to be held as valid and subsisting against the republic of Venezuela.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years,* (*at our own expense.*) We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,

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Furniture and Upholstery.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS OF FURNITURE.

They beg leave to inform the trade and public generally, that they employ the largest number of hands, and the largest Factory and Stock of Furniture in Central Pennsylvania. They manufacture all kinds of Parlor, Sitting-room, Chambêr Suits and Kitchen Furniture.

We propose to and will sell, to the trade and public as cheap as they can purchase anywhere in the State. Steam Furniture Factory, Nos. 613, 615, 617 and 619, Mifflin street, Office and Sale Rooms, Nos. 617½ and 618, Penn street.

May14,'73-1y.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, HILL Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash,* and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

☞ Housekeepers will have the convenience of a large Furniture Store, Carpet Store and Hardware Store, all in the same building. ☜

March26,1873-3mos.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Comprising in addition to our usual stock, a magnificent assortment of novelties, manufactured exclusively for ourselves, which, for variety, effectiveness and style are superior to any previous offering in this class of goods.

LACE CURTAINS.

We shall maintain such prices for Curtains materials and Laces that it will be for the interest of persons house-furnishing to carefully examine our stock before making purchases.

WALRAVEN,

719 *CHESTNUT STREET,*

PHILADELPHIA.

apr2-3mos.

Miscellaneous.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,

OIL CLOTHS,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE

of anyone needing WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, we would say *go to BLAIR'S to buy* them, such a stock was never before brought to

HUNTINGDON.

All we ask, call and see and be convinced that you can buy cheaper, and from a larger assortment at BLAIR'S, than any other place in town, as he has a room full of WALL PAPER and WINDOW BLINDS 15,000 Rolls of PAPER and 500 Pattern assorted colors and figures of Window Blinds.

DON'T FORGET OUR SPECIALTIES.

Good Brown Back Paper, 10 cents.
Twill Rag Stock Paper, 18 cents.
Extra Satin Paper, 25, 26 and 27 cents.
Splendid Gilt Parlor Paper for 50 cents.

The very best quality of Oil Window Shades, Gilt Bands and six feet long, only $1 including fixtures. Plain Shading, all colors and widths. The Patent Spring (Hartsomes), Window Fixtures, Cords and Tassels, Fillers, &c., &c.

While our Stock last year was larger by far than was ever before brought to this town yet, our trade increased with the increase of stock so well that at the close of the season we had but very little left, thus enabling us to gratify our customers by a new stock, so that now we have a stock

FIVE TIMES AS LARGE AS ANY OTHER STOCK IN TOWN.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Don't forget the place BLAIR'S,
418 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

N. B.—All paper trimmed free of charge, if desired. Apr2,'73-3mos.

SAMUEL AFRICA

4th Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,

Dealer in fine

CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, TOYS, NOTIONS, &C.

Also,

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER IN SEASON.

apr23,'73-6m.

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhemmatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry.—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rhematism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, getting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of thespecial agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, June 29, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains Accom.	Down Trains Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 50	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 8 25	AR 6 05
6 00	8 20	Long Siding	8 20	6 00
6 11	8 30	McConnellstown	8 08	5 48
6 19	8 38	Pleasant Grove	8 00	5 40
6 22	8 50	Marklesburg	7 45	5 25
6 43	9 02	Coffee Run	7 35	5 12
6 50	9 09	Rough and Ready	7 27	5 05
7 00	9 17	Cove	7 18	4 56
7 03	9 20	Fishers Summit	7 15	4 53
7 20	9 40	Saxton	7 00	4 35
7 35	9 55	Riddlesburg	6 45	4 18
7 43	10 05	Hopewell	6 38	4 11
7 55	10 15	Pipers Run	6 24	3 59
8 03	10 22	Braller's Siding	6 17	3 51
8 10	10 28	Tatesville	6 10	3 45
8 15	10 33	B. Run Siding	6 05	3 40
8 20	10 40	Everett	5 58	3 35
8 30	10 50	Mount Dallas	5 55	3 30
8 55	11 15	BEDFORD	5 30	3 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 50	LE 7 30	Saxton	4 25	AR 6 50
10 05	7 45	Coalmont	4 10	6 35
10 10	7 50	Crawford	4 05	6 30
10 29	8 00	Dudley	3 55	6 20
AR 10 40	8 20	Broad Top City	3 35	6 00

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward Mail	Westward Cincinnati Express	Westward Way Passenger	Westward Mail Train	Westward Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward Harrisburg Accom.	Eastward Mail	Eastward Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55		Mt. Union	9 53	4 46	11 53
5 23	3 09	11 48	11 10		Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26		Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50		HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20		Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32		Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40		Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00		Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 22	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22		Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30		Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 56	2 00	2 00		Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M

The East Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 40 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Elmira Exp.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 20
			P. M.
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ar 8 35	2 20
Elmira, arrive	10 30		lo 8 20
Canandaigua,			ar 8 00
Rochester,			
Buffalo,			
Suspension Bridge,			
Niagara Falls,			

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Accom. N. Y.	Pacific Ex.	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	11 40	2 05
Baltimore, arrive	P. M. 12 15	P. M. 3 00	6 30
Washington, arrive			

ALFRED R. FISKE.
General Passenger Agent.

Nov. 5, 1872.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after June 16, 1873, Passenger Trains will leave Bedford, as follows, viz:

5.00 a. m. Accommodation for Mt. Dallas and Huntingdon.
6.20 a. m. Through Mail for Cumberland without change of cars.
9.00 a. m. Mixed Train for Mt. Dallas.
11.15 a. m. Express for Bridgeport and Cumberland.
12.40 p. m. Mixed Train for Bridgeport and State Line.
3.05 p. m. Express for Mt. Dallas and Huntingdon.

Trains arrive at Bedford, as follows, viz:

From Huntingdon, at 11.08 a. m. and 9.20 p. m.
From Bridgeport, at 8.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m.
From Cumberland at 7.20 p. m.

W. H. BROWN,
Superintendent Bedford Division.

G. CLINTON GARDNER,
General Superintendent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.20, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.20 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.15 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.00 a. m., 2.55 and 5.40 p. m., returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

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J. E. WOOTTEN,
dec 2,'72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

Miscellaneous.

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