

RAILROADS. PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R. ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. November 28th, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG AS FOLLOWS: For New York, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 7.55 p. m. For Philadelphia, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.57 p. m. For Reading, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.57 p. m. For Pottsville, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 3.57 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m. For Allentown, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m., 2.00, 3.57 and 7.55 p. m. The 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 7.55 p. m. trains have through cars for New York. The 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia. SUNDAYS: For New York, at 5.20 a. m. For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.20 a. m. For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p. m. TRAINS FOR HARRISBURG, LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: Leave New York, at 8.45 a. m., 1.00, 5.30 and 7.45 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m., 3.40, and 7.30 p. m. Leave Reading, at 4.40, 7.40, 11.20 a. m., 1.30, 6.15 and 10.35 p. m. Leave Pottsville, at 6.15, 9.35 a. m. and 4.35 p. m. And via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 6.05 a. m. Leave Allentown, at 2.30, 5.50, 8.55 a. m., 12.15, 4.30 and 8.00 p. m. The 2.30 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.40 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays. SUNDAYS: Leave New York, at 5.30 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, at 1.50 p. m. Leave Reading, at 4.40, 7.40 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. Leave Allentown, 2.30 a. m. and 9.00 p. m. Via Morris and Essex Railroad. J. E. WOOLLEN, General Superintendent.

Pennsylvania R. R. Time Table. NEWPORT STATION. On and after Monday, Nov. 27th, 1876, Passenger trains will run as follows: EAST. Mifflintown Acc. 7.19 a. m., daily except Sunday. Johnstown Express 12.22 p. m., daily. Sunday Mail, 6.54 p. m., daily except Sunday. Atlantic Express, 10.02 p. m., flag, daily. WEST. Way Pass, 9.06 a. m., daily. Mail, 2.38 p. m., daily except Sunday. Mifflintown Acc. 6.55 p. m., daily except Sunday. Pittsburgh Express, 11.57 p. m., (flag) daily, except Sunday. Pacific Express, 5.10 a. m., daily (flag). Trains are now run by Philadelphia time, which is 15 minutes faster than Allegheny time, and 4 minutes slower than New York time. J. J. BARCLAY, Agent.

DUNCANNON STATION. On and after Monday, Nov. 27th, 1876, trains will leave Duncannon, as follows: EASTWARD. Mifflintown Acc. daily except Sunday at 7.53 a. m. Johnstown Express 12.53 p. m., daily except Sunday. Mail 7.30 p. m. WESTWARD. Way Passenger, 8.38 a. m., daily. Mail, 2.04 p. m., daily except Sunday. Mifflintown Acc. daily except Sunday at 6.18 p. m. Pittsburgh Ex. daily except Sunday (flag) 11.31 p. m. WM. C. KING, Agent.

D. F. QUIGLEY & CO.,



Would respectfully inform the public that they have opened a new Saddlery Shop in Bloomfield, on Carlisle Street, two doors North of the Foundry, where they will manufacture HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, and every thing usually kept in a first-class establishment. Give us a call before going elsewhere. FINE HARNESS a speciality. REPAIRING done on short notice and at reasonable prices. HIDES taken in exchange for work. D. F. QUIGLEY & CO. Bloomfield, January 9, 1877.

VICK'S Flower and Vegetable Garden is the most beautiful work in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and six Chromo Plates of Flower beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 50 cents in paper covers, \$1.00 in elegant cloth. Printed in German and English. Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year. Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, only 2 cent Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

VICK'S Flower and Vegetable Seeds ARE PLANTED BY A MILLION OF PEOPLE IN AMERICA. See Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, only 2 cents. Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year. Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 50 cents; with elegant cloth cover \$1.00. All my publications are printed in English and German. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

500 AGENTS WANTED to canvass for a GRAND PICTURE, 25x38 inches, entitled "THE ILLUSTRIATED LORD'S PRAYER." Agents are meeting with great success. For particulars, address H. M. CRIDER, Publisher, 48 1/2 York, Pa.

REMOVAL. The undersigned has removed his Leather and Harness Store from Front to High Street, near the Penn'a. Freight Depot, where he will have on hand, and will sell at REDUCED PRICES, Leather and Harness of all kinds. Having good workmen, and by buying at the lowest cash prices, I fear no competition. Market prices paid in cash for Bark, Hides and Skins. Thankful for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same. F. E. Blankets, Robes, and Shoe Findings made a speciality. JOS. M. HAWLEY, Duncannon, July 19, 1876.—11

THE MANSION HOUSE, New Bloomfield, Penn'a., D. M. RINESMITH, Proprietor. This well-known hotel has lately been enlarged, re-painted and re-fitted. Best accommodations afforded. Careful hostlers always in attendance. 933 If

Consumptives Take Notice. Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup for Consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions. Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. 6 Imf

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system. VEGETINE Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health. VEGETINE Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature. VEGETINE Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a ravenous appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health. VEGETINE Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters. VEGETINE Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood-purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from bark roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results." VEGETINE Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF—WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871. Mr. H. R. Stevens: Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours, V. L. PETTINGILL, Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872. Mr. H. R. Stevens:—Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine. She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and has been greatly benefited. THOS. GILMORE, 229 1/2 Walnut St.

Feel Myself a New Man. NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872. Mr. H. R. Stevens:—Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully, Dr. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary. BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874. Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 150 dozen (1872 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best and most satisfactory remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves and their families, and perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofula, Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours, A. GILMAN, 408 Broadway, 5 Im

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

WEST STREET HOTEL, Nos. 41, 43, 43 & 44 West St., NEW YORK.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per day. Charges very MODERATE. The best meats and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS IN THE CITY. 17 1/2 St. B. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

LEATHER & C. THE subscriber has now on hand at LOW PRICES, Good Sole Leather, Kip of Superior Quality, Country Calf Skins, French Calf, LININGS, ROANS, &c. F. Mortimer, NEW BLOOMFIELD, PA.

Late Immense Discoveries by STANLEY and others are just added to the only complete Life and Labors of Livingstone. This Veteran Explorer ranks among the most heroic figures of the Century, and this book is one of the most attractive, fascinating, richly illustrated and instructive volumes ever issued. Being the only entire and authentic life, the millions are eager for it, and wide-awake agents are wanted quickly. For proof and terms address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 753 Sanson Street, Philadelphia. 50

STORE STAND AND FARM FOR SALE.—A First-rate Farm in Juniata co., Pa., also a Store Stand and Stock of Goods. For further particulars address SAMUEL BUCK, Port Royal, Juniata co., Pa. 35 Im

A Short History of Perry County

A subscriber condenses the following facts regarding Perry county, which we think will be of interest to our readers: "As your valuable paper is printed in Bloomfield, the County Seat of Perry county, it might be interesting to its readers to know something of the early history of Perry county, which was part of Cumberland until an act of the Legislature passed March 22nd, 1820 organized it into a separate county. It is bounded on the North, by Juniata county, East, by the Susquehanna river, South, by Cumberland and West, by Franklin, owing to its natural boundaries of mountains and streams enclosing it in the form of a triangle. Its length is 38 miles; breadth, 12; its area is 539 square miles. Its population in 1820 was but 11,342.

The first Court of Common Pleas in Perry county, was held in Landsburg, on the 4th of December, 1820. Hon. John Reed, President Judge; William Anderson and Jeremiah Madden, Esqs., Associates; Daniel Stambaugh, Esq., High Sheriff. The following lawyers were admitted to the bar shortly after the organization of the county: George Metzger; John Creig; William Ramsey; David Huling; Nicholas B. Woods; Frederick M. Wadsworth; Samuel Alexander; Andrew Carothers; William N. Irvin; James Hamilton; John D. Mahon; Isaac B. Parker; E. L. Benedict; William H. Breckenridge; Alexander Mahon; William McClure; George A. Lyon; Alexander A. Anderson; John Williamson; Samuel Riddle; Charles B. Penrose; Charles A. Davis.

The following is a list of the first Grand Jury: William English of Juniata township; Andrew Linn of of Tyrone township; Henry Beslin of Juniata; Peter Moses of Tyrone; Jacob Webley of Juniata; Conrad Rice of Saville; William Brown of Juniata; Philip Fusselman of Tyrone; Christian Simons of Tyrone; Samuel Willis of Rye; Wm. Albright of Greenwood; Wm. Potter of Buffalo; John Milligan of Saville; Daniel Matzer of Tobyone; Henry Hipple of Tyrone; Thomas Milligan of Saville; Moses Oatly of Saville; Jacob Bird of Saville; Nicholas Bird of Tobyone; Jacob Kogan of Tobyone; Joshua Jones of Juniata; Thomas Kennedy of Tyrone; John Eaton of Tyrone; Jacob Kiser of Saville.

List of Constables, same time; John Fetterman, Buffalo township; John O'Brien, Greenwood township; Thomas Martin, Juniata twp; Daniel McAlister, Rye twp; Mathias Moyer, Saville; John Cree, Tyrone, twp.; Abraham Kistler Tyrone; James McKinn, Tobyone; The first board of County Commissioners consisted of Robert Mitchell; Thomas Adams; Jacob Huggins. The first Prothonotary was William B. Mitchell.

The surface of this county is truly diversified, viz: mountainous, hilly, broken, undulated and level. This variety also gives character to the soil; the richest and the poorest is to be met with in this county.

Perry county lies between two prominent ranges of mountains, the Blue or Kittatinny on the South and Tuscarora on the North, and the face of the county between these mountains is broken by a number of hills and ridges. The soil where it is not too much broken by stony ridges is generally productive, and when carefully cultivated amply repays the husbandman by abundant crops.

The following table exhibits the quantity of different kinds of soil: Limestone cleared and uncleared, 19,469 acres. Slate cleared and uncleared, 14,780 acres. Gravel cleared and uncleared, 74,716 acres. Sand cleared and uncleared, 7,040 acres. Mountain or rock, 68,280 acres. Total number of acres in county 512,370.

In 1840 there were in the county 8 furnaces, 2 forges, employing 359 men, consuming 16,152 tons of fuel and producing 4,251 tons of cast and bar iron. There were 23 tanneries, employing 58 men, which tanned 9,720 sides of sole, 4,514 upper leather. Thirteen distilleries which produced 31,475 gallons; 24 flouring mills which manufactured 11,200 barrels of flour; 120 saw mills; 7 fulling mills; 5 woollen factories; 4 potteries; 2 printing offices; 1 rope walk; 5 lumber yards; 57 retail dry goods & grocery stores. Amount of capital invested in manufactures \$284,024.00.

I will now give you an account of the different rivers and creeks in the county which are quite numerous: The Susquehanna which forms the Eastern boundary of the county, receives all the streams that water the county. The Juniata, (formerly spelled Choniatana), is the main tributary of the Susquehanna, and rises by two distinct branches, called the Frankstown and Raystown branches. After running one hundred miles, it enters this county a few miles above Millerstown, pursuing a Southwestern course of twelve miles and empties in the Susquehanna at Duncan's island.—Burger's run rises in Wild Cat Valley, and empties into the Susquehanna at Liverpool. Hunter's run rises South of

Buffalo mountain and empties into the Susquehanna at Mount Patrick. Coclamus creek rises at the foot of Shade mountain, in Juniata county, running Southeast, and empties into the Juniata at Millerstown. Wild Cat creek rises in Raccoon Valley, a few miles Northeast of Ikesburg, flowing through the Valley of the same name for about eight miles, and empties into the Juniata opposite Millerstown. Buffalo creek rises in Liberty Valley at the base of the Tuscarora mountain, winding its way Eastward between Raccoon ridge, and Middle ridge, and empties into the Juniata above Newport. Little Buffalo creek rises near the Middle ridge, passes between this ridge and Limestone ridge, and empties into the Juniata at Newport. Little Juniata rises in Mahony ridge, runs a Southeastern course through Bloomfield, and empties into the Susquehanna just above Duncannon.—Fishing creek rises Southwest of the Cove mountain and empties into the Susquehanna at the North base of the Blue mountain. Cove run rises at the Cove mountain and empties into the Susquehanna below Duncannon. (Sherman's creek has fountain head in Franklin county, near the Round Top, flows an Easterly course through the county for more than 40 miles, and empties into the Susquehanna at Duncannon, flowing past the Perry county Warm Springs, the water of which have some celebrity as to medical properties, and healing virtues. Mount Pisgah nods in front, and the mountain from which the Springs issue is in the rear, while the waters of Sherman's creek flow between. The Springs rise at the foot of Duck Hill, and emit about 90 gallons per minute. The temperature of the water is nearly that of river water in summer.)

Three lines of public improvement pass through the county. The Pennsylvania railroad which enters the county 7 miles West of Harrisburg, passing up the right bank of the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers. The Pennsylvania canal which crosses the Susquehanna at Duncan's island and divides, one branch passing along the Eastern boundary of the county. The Juniata division extends up the left bank of the Juniata river for 15 miles, where it crosses to the right bank by a rope ferry. The Harrisburg and Huntingdon Turnpike runs along the right bank of the Juniata river.

Bloomfield, the seat of Justice, was located on a tract of land belonging to Mr. George Barnett, and was so called from the name given to the tract in the patent. The town is pleasantly situated in a narrow valley near the centre of the county. The public buildings are a court house, jail, academy, school house and 4 churches. Millerstown is situated on the right bank of the Juniata river, 10 miles northeast from Bloomfield. When the canal was excavated here, the workmen found a number of bones supposed to have been the remains of Indians.

Milford or Jonestown, 5 miles north of Bloomfield, was laid out about the year 1817.

Newport, (for many years called Reidsville), is a borough in Oliver township. It was laid out in the year 1814, by a man named Reider. When the county had been divided from Cumberland, it was fixed on as the County Seat, when it received its present name, Newport.

Duncannon, (formerly known as Petersburg and Duncannon), is a borough in Penn township, on the west bank of the Susquehanna river. It contains the Duncannon Iron Works which manufactures from 80 to 100 tons of iron and from to 1,000 1,500 kegs of nails per week.

New Buffalo is a borough in Buffalo township, on the west bank of the Susquehanna river. It was laid out in the year 1800, by Jacob Baughman. Its present population is about 500.

Liverpool is a borough on the West bank of the Susquehanna river. It was incorporated about 1835 or 36. Population about 600.

New Germantown is a village in Tobyone township, 20 miles north of Bloomfield, and is located in the extreme western end of the county.

Ikesburg is situated in Saville township, 9 miles northwest of Bloomfield.

Landisburg is a borough in Tyrone township. The first Court was held there. Population 500.

Loysville is a village situated in Tyrone township. It was laid by Michael Loy in 1840. The Perry county Poor House and farm is situated near this place.

The main dependence of the county is upon its agricultural products and in this respect it will compare favorably with the same number of acres in any part of the State. X. Y. Z.

How a Merchant was Done For. A very ingenious swindle was lately perpetrated on a prominent dry goods house by a finely dressed lady who appeared in the shawl department, and, after a careful examination, selected a

camel's hair shawl costing about \$100, for which she tendered in payment a \$1,000 bill, which was carefully scrutinized by the cashier, who, doubting his own power of discrimination, dispatched a messenger to the bank to ascertain the genuineness of the bill. In a short time the messenger returned and announced in an audible tone that the cashier of the bank said that the bill was good. The lady upon hearing this waxed exceedingly wroth, and demanded to know "whether he thought that she would attempt to pass a counterfeit bill." Of course apologies and explanations were of no avail; she refused to purchase the shawl, and demanded her money, and departed from the store the very embodiment of indignation. A couple of hours afterwards she returned considerably mollified, and confessed that she was pleased with the shawl, and that her inability to find one which she liked as well was the only reason she returned, and she concluded to take it. The obliging salesman delightedly wrapped up the shawl, while the courteous cashier, disdaining to entertain a suspicion against such a lady, proceeded to count out the \$900 change, with which and her shawl the lady departed. The feelings of the storekeeper can be better imagined than described when he awoke to a realizing sense of the fact that this lady customer had, after all his precaution, succeeded in passing upon him a counterfeit \$1,000, she probably having two bills in her possession, one a bogus and the other a genuine bill.—Boston Globe.

Unreeling a Pull-Back.

A most amusing scene was witnessed on K street the other day. A lady with a vigorous pull-back skirt and an elaborate polonaise was walking up K from Fourth street. In that unaccountable outside pocket which the fashion prescribes shall be trained to the rear and hung as low as possible upon the last named garment, she had a new, full spool of thread—just purchased, evidently. An end of this, escaping from the open pocket, caught the eye of a K street gamin—a six or seven year old specimen. He deftly caught the end, and, holding to it, found that it reeled off without the promenader being aware of it. He at once squared himself, sailor-fashion, in the middle of the walk, and as she "paid off" he "hailed in," hand over hand, to the infinite amusement of half a hundred men who witnessed the operation. In a brief time the line reached clear up to Eighth street, from near Fourth, and as the lady stepped out on the flagging to cross the street the end ran off, and she went off with the empty spool, blissfully unconscious of the merriment behind her back at her expense. The cruel men—and by this time a hundred had seen the unreeling process—then began to speculate upon the look of blank astonishment which must have overspread her countenance when, on reaching home she found the spool empty, which she could assert was full when she purchased it.—Washington Chronicle.

We Believe in Fortune Telling.

"Do you believe in fortune telling?" asks a young correspondent. Yes, certainly we do, and practice it too. Would you like a few trials of our skill? Well, then, give attention.—When a boy with black hair and eyes always tells the truth, he will be believed and respected as long as he lives, and as people would prefer to keep him alive, he will stand a good chance to arrive at old age. A girl with brown hair and blue eyes who obeys her parents, is good tempered and industrious will have many admirers, particularly among sensible men, and will therefore be in the way of getting a good husband. If a girl with rosy cheeks and curly hair will avoid late hours, tight dresses, too many nice things to eat, will take plenty of exercise in the open air, and keep good natured, she will probably be a good looking and happy lady, and if she obtains a good education, she will be a fit wife for a governor or president. In all these cases the hair and eyes are of no great importance, but the other requisites must be strictly observed to have the good fortune come out right.

Hang up the Lanterns.

No one should ever place a light or lantern on a barn-floor, or on a shop-floor where there are shavings. It is a very easy thing to upset a light so placed and the result is likely to be a conflagration of the building. It is much more prudent to place hooks here and there about the premises, and have it understood that they are solely to hang the lantern upon, and that other things must be kept off them. An unprotected light should not be allowed in a barn under any circumstances. If the kerosene lamp had been hung up and not placed where a cow could kick it over, the burning of Chicago, and the consequent loss of millions of dollars, would not have happened.