Drugs & Medicines.

DR. T. J. BOYER.............................A. I. SHAW.

BOYER & SHAW,

(LATE A. I. SHAW,)

NEW AND FIRST-CLASS

DRUG STORE,

Market St., Clearfield, Pa.,

(Adjoining store of R. Mossop.)

HAVING purchased the above Store-Room, and re-fitted it entirely, making it in all respects a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE, we are now opening, to offer to the public, a FULL, COMPLETE, and STRICTLY PURE assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c., &., consisting of Oils, Paints, Varnishes,

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectioneries Stationery, &c.

PHYSICIANS

Will find their stock of Drugs FULL and COMPLETE, and at a very slight advance on Eastern prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Teachers and others will be furnished with classical and miscellaneous books by express, at short notice.

STATIONERY,

Consisting of Cap, Flat Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Perfumed Note Papers; also, a very neat stock of Mourning Note Paper and Envelopes on hand. Pens, Pencils, Ink, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Will find a full stock of PURE SPICES, SODA, SODA ASH, Concentrated LYE, SOAP, &c.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Are requested to examine this stock of Perfumery, Hair Oils, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Setts, &c., &c.

SMOKERS AND CHEWERS

Will find a full supply of prime Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO, Imported and Domestic CIGARS, Snuff, Fine-Cut, &c., &c.

CARBON OIL,

Of the best brands, always on hand.

LIQUORS.

The best quality of Liquors always on hand, for medical purposes.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions promptly and carefully compounded.

May 19, 1869.

REMOVAL.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN,

DRUGGISTS,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

WE beg leave to inform our old and new customers, that we have removed our establishment to the spacious new building just erected on Marked street, nearly adjoining the Mansion House on the west, and opposite Messrs. Graham & Sons' store; where we respectfully invite the public to come and buy their

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

Our stock of Drugs and Medicines consists of everything used, selected with the greatest care, and

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE!

We also keep a full stock of Dyes, Perfumeries, Toilet articles, Soaps, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, and every other kind Brushes. We have a large lot of

WHITE LEAD, TURPENTINE,

Flaxseed Oil, Paints, and in fact everything used in the painting business, which we offer at City prices to cash buyers.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

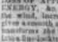
Confectionery, Spices, and the largest stock of varieties ever offered in this place, and warranted to be of the best the Market affords.

J. G. HARTSWICK,
Nov. 26, 1868. JOHN F. IRWIN.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.



This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

For sale by Hartswick & Irwin, Clearfield, and by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States. [feb11-1y

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NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,

SCHEETZ'S

Celebrated Bitter Cordial.

THIS medical preparation is now offered to the public as a reliable substitute for the many worthless compounds which now flood the market. It is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is not recommended as a CURE-ALL, but by its direct and salutary influence upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Stomach and Bowels, it acts both as a preventive and cure for many of the diseases to which those organs are subject. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sickheadache, &c. For Chills and fevers of all kinds, it is far better and safer than any quinine, without any of its pernicious effects. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. Prepared by JACOB SCHEETZ, Sole Proprietor, N. W. cor. Fifth and Race streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. [nov12-1y

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Attention, Afflicted!

THE subscriber gives notice that he has resumed the practice of Medicine in Luthersburg, where he intends to devote his attention to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES in general. He will keep on hand a choice selection of DRUGS and MEDICINES adapted to the treatment of chronic diseases, and may be consulted at his office at any hour of the day.

N. B.—A word to those afflicted with chronic disease may be to THEIR advantage. MANY may not be aware that COUNTRY Physicians who do a MIXED practice have not TIME to attend to the treatment of CHRONIC diseases, and consequently NEGLECT them; hence this class of disease requires EXCLUSIVE attention.

GEORGE WILSON, M. D.
Luthersburg, Feb. 27, 1863-tf

Beale's Embrocation,

(LATE POWELL'S,)

For all diseases incident to Horses, Cattle, and Human Flesh, requiring the use of an external application.

This Embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war.

For sale by Hartswick & Irwin, Clearfield. Joseph R. Irwin, Curwensville. Daniel Goodlander, Luthersburg tf

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FOR SALE.—White Lead, Zinc, Paint, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds, Glass in Oil and Dry Paint, Varnish Brushes. may5 HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

SWAIMS' PANACEA, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Helmbold's Buchu, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Jane's and Ayer's medicines of every kind, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

RUSS'S St. Domingo, Hubbell's, Drake's Hoofland's German, Hostetter's and Greene's Oxygenated Bitters; also pure Liquors, of all kinds for medicinal purposes, for sale by

HARTSWICK & IRWIN,

2

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN.

TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 42--WHOLE NO. 2128.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. 10, NO. 3.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

GREAT BARGAINS

New Store in Mulsonburg!

In the room formerly occupied by P. T. Hegarty

L. M. COUTRIET

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Covington, Karthaus, Girard and the surrounding country, that he has just opened a large stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he is determined to sell TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than the same quality of Goods can be purchased for in any other store in the neighborhood. His stock consists of

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linen, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware.

Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

☞ My Plows are of the Curwensville and Centre county make, and are warranted to be of good quality.

Drugs and Medicines,

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery,

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

LIQUORS,

Such as BRANDY, WINE, GIN & WHISKY

5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid.

CLOVER SEED,

On hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Wilson's Strattonville

THRESHING MACHINES.

☞ Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.

L. M. COUTRIET.

Frenchville P. O., Jan. 7, 1869.

1869 GRAND OPENING 1869

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods, Shawls, Hosiery

GLOVES, WHITE GOODS,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

IN QUALITY and STYLE we cannot be surpassed, having selected our stock with the greatest care, and we will sell at a close cash price, so that purchasers will find it to their advantage in calling on us.

We have also fitted up a separate room for HATS & CAPS and STRAW GOODS, and will keep a choice line of those goods.

WILLIAM REED & CO.,

Near Postoffice, Market Street,

april4 CLEARFIELD, PA.

Down! Down!!

THE LAST ARRIVAL

AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST!

A Proclamation against High Prices!

WE are now opening up a lot of the best and most seasonable Goods and Wares ever offered in this market, and at prices that remind one of the good old days of cheap things. Those who lack faith upon this point, or deem our allegations superfluous, need but

CALL AT OUR STORE,

Corner Front and Market streets,

Where they can see, feel, hear and know for themselves. To fully understand what are cheap goods, this must be done. We do not deem it necessary to enumerate and itemize our stock. It is enough for us to state that

We have Everything that is Needed

and consumed in this market, and at prices that astonish both old and young.

dec29 JOSEPH SHAW & SON.

NEW FLOUR, FEED

AND

PROVISION STORE,

THE undersigned have just received at their new stand in Wallaceton, a full supply of

Flour, Feed, Corn Meal, Bacon, &c.,

COAL OIL, (at reduced rates.)

A good article of TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SMOKING TOBACCO, constantly on hand.

All of which will be sold at LOW RATES for CASH or given in exchange for SHINGLES and LUMBER.

We respectfully ask the public to give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

J. B. READ & CO.

Wallaceton, April 7, 1869.

EDWARD PERKS & CO.,

Flour Manufacturers,

And Dealers in

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS,

PHILIPSBURG, PA.

A FULL SUPPLY of FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN and CHOP constantly on hand, and for sale at rates remarkably low. [feb4-tf

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New Wine and Liquor Store.

I. L. REIZENSTEIN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES & LIQUORS,

MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.

☞ Full stock of Wine, Brandy, Gin, Whisky and Alcohol, always on hand. Special attention paid to securing a pure article for Sacramental and medical purposes. jan21-t

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THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1866 1867 and 1868 for sale at the Post Office. Price 25 cents. Mailed to any address. [ja25-tf

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Agricultural Implements.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

(Wood's New Jointed bar Mower).

AS this is an age of improvement, and knowing that Clearfield county will not remain long behind her sister counties, the undersigned has availed himself of the opportunity to furnish farmers with all the improved implements of farming.

WOOD'S CELEBRATED

MOWERS AND REAPERS!

The first and only prize—Grand Gold Medal on Mowing Machines—was awarded to this Machine at the Paris Exposition, 1867, where a test of sixteen of the best machines in the world was held. Warranted to

Cut from 10 to 12 Acres of Grass per Day.

If, after a trial of one-half day, anything should prove defective, notice shall be given to the agent, and time allowed for a second trial; when, if the machine does not work as represented, it shall be returned.

Continued possession of the machine will be evidence of satisfaction.

Price of Mower is $135.

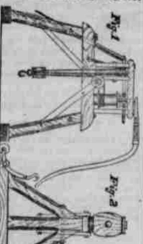
Also, Luman Rogers' Harpoon Horse HAY FORK; THRESHING MACHINES; Coates' Lock Lever HAY and GRAIN RAKE; GRAIN DRILLS; Gales' Copper Strip FEED CUTTER.

MILTON G. BROWN, Agent.

Clearfield P. O., May 19, 1869-tf

BOOTH'S IMPROVED

STUMP EXTRACTOR.



Messrs. Booth & Rumbarger, Proprietors of the Improved STUMP Extractor, wish it distinctly understood that they warrant this machine to do just what it is recommended—excelling other machines by its being constructed on true philosophical principles. It will extract the largest pine stump, suspend it above ground—permitting the soil to fall back in the hole—and will pull them as fast as ten men can dig the dirt from the roots after extracted. It will pull (owing to the size of the stumps) from forty to one hundred per day. It will either turn them over, or suspend them to be propped up as desired.

Any person wanting one of these Machines can take it to his farm, and, if not too far away, we will go and help set it up and test it; if he is not satisfied we will take it away and charge nothing for our trouble. Machines $160 with Township Rights. Single Machines, $170.

State and County Rights for sale.

BOOTH & RUMBARGER,

Jefferson Line P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa

CERTIFICATE.

We, the the undersigned, having witnessed the trial of T. J. Booth's Improved Stump Extractor on the farm of R. H. Moore, near Luthersburg' on Saturday and Monday, the 7th and 9th of November, take pleasure in saying to the public, that we believe it to be the best machine now in use for extracting stumps. It is of simple construction, easily managed, not liable to get out of order, and very durable. Four men took the machine from the wagon, when entirely apart, put it together, and pulled a large pine stump in less than one hour. We saw two men pull a large stump with ease. They use a horse, but he does his work in taking out the largest stumps, without a hard pull. Mr. Booth, the Patentee, fully understands putting up and handling the machine. We would advise those in want of stump extractors to see this one tested before purchasing elsewhere, which they can do free of charge by calling on the Proprietors.

J. C. Barrett,	J. W. Rickard,	R.V. Spackman,
John Nolder,	John Kirk	J. W. Gahagan,
R. H. Moore,	J. W. Wallace,	W.B.Alexander
Geo. Ellinger,	Wm D. Beck,	Andrew Wilson,
S. J. Horn,	Wm. K. Irvin,	E. J. Kirk,
James Moore,	L. B. Carlile,	Geo.Wilson, M. D.
Lever Flegal,	Fred'k Smiley,	[nov19-1y

FARMERS,

Look to Your Interest!

THE undersigned has obtained the right to sell T. J. BOOTH'S IMPROVED STUMP EXTRACTOR. After a trial of three days on the farm of Josiah W. Thompson, in Lawrence township, we find it par excellent in every respect, giving perfect satisfaction to all present. Nothing has yet got out of repair. We extracted every tree and stump as we passed—large and small. We now offer it to the citizens of Lawrence, Pike, Penn, Bradford and Goshen townships. We will sell the right to build a single machine for $30.00. Or, any persons wishing a machine this summer, we will deliver the same on the farm of the purchaser, and give it a trial for the satisfaction of the purchaser, for $200.00, with payments liberal.

☞ Address Tate & Brown, Clearfield P. O., Clearfield county, Pa.

A. H. BROWN.

je16:2m:pd W. P. TATE.

NEW SADDLER SHOP.

SHOCH & WEAVER,

Luthersburg, Clearfield County, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS of and Dealers in all kinds of plain and fancy HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Halters, and all articles usually found in a first-class Saddler Shop. All work done on short notice and at reasonable rates. None but experienced workmen employed. Room, one door west of the American Hotel.

H. W. SCHOCH,

jy14-tf P. J. WEAVER.

Lime for Sale!

THE undersigned, residing near the depot has made complete arrangements with Lime Burners east of the mountain, whereby he is enabled to keep constantly on hand a large quantity of

PURE LIME!

which he offers to farmers and builders at a trifle above cost. Those in need of the article would do well to give me a call, or address me by letter, before negotiating their lime.

GEO. C. PASSMORE.

Clearfield, Pa., June 9, 1869.

R. B. TAYLOR'S

LIME AND COAL YARD,

(Near the Railroad Depot,)

CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

I EMBRACE this method of informing the public, that I have opened up a yard for the sale of wood or coal-burnt LIME and Anthracite COAL, in the borough of Clearfield, and have completed arrangements with eastern dealers by which I can keep a full supply constantly on hand, which will be disposed of at reasonable rates, by the ton, bushel or car load, to suit purchasers. Those at a distance can address me by letter, and obtain all necessary information by return mail.

R. B. TAYLOR.

Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 24, 1869-tf

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES. We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my28

Hardware, Tinware, Etc.

MERRELL & BIGLER,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Also, Manufacturers of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

A LOT OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, Harness, Collars, etc., for sale by

MERRELL & BIGLER.

PALMER'S PATENT UNLOADing Hay Forks, for sale by

MERRELL & BIGLER.

OIL, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS, Nails, etc., for sale by

MERRELL & BIGLER.

HARNESS TRIMMINGS & SHOE Findings, for sale by

MERRELL & BIGLER.

GUNS, PISTOLS, SWORD CANES For sale by

MERRELL & BIGLER.

STOVES, OF ALL SORTS AND Sizes, for sale by

MERRELL & BIGLER.

IRON! IRON! IRON! IRON! For sale by

MERRELL & BIGLER.

HORSE SHOES & HORSE SHOE NAILS, for sale by

MERRELL & BIGLER.

PULLEY BLOCKS, ALL SIZES And best Manufacture, for sale by

MERRELL & BIGLER.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, for sale by

MERRELL & BIGLER.

FODDER CUTTERS—for sale by

MERRELL & BIGLER.

SAWS! SAWS! SAWS!

ATTENTION, LUMBERMEN!

A REVOLUTION IN SAWS!

EMERSON'S

PATENT PERFORARATED

Cross-Cut, Circular and Long Saws,

(ALL GUMMING AVOIDED.)

ALSO,

Emerson's Patent Adjustable Swage,

For Spreading, Sharpening, and Shaping the Teeth of all Splitting Saws.

☞ Send for a Descriptive Circular and Price List.

MERRELL & BIGLER,

jan9-tf] General Agents Clearfield, Pa

G. S. FLEGAL,

DEALER IN

STOVES AND HOLLOW-WARE,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

Philipsburg, Centre co., Pa.,

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand a carefully-selected and well assorted stock of Stoves. His variety consists of

THE CELEBRATED IRONSIDES,

Which have never failed to give perfect satisfaction to the most fastidious of its purchasers.

Continental, Lehigh, Farmer, Daylight, Spears' Anti-Dust, Niagara, Charm, Herald, &c., with every variety of the best Pittsburg Manufacture.

☞ The Tin and Sheet Iron ware given with the Stoves is made of the heaviest and best material, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. His stock of

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

Is larger, better and cheaper than ever before exhibited to the public. He defies competition either in variety, quality or price.

He is also prepared to furnish a complete assortment of

Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Wooden and Willow Ware,

Wholesale or retail, manufactured neatly and with the sole view to service, from the best material in the market.

PLOWS, PLOW POINTS, & COPPER, BRASS AND IRON KETTLES,

Of every description constantly on hand.

LIGHTNING RODS,

Superior point, put up on short notice. The Point he offers to the public is the same as is now used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., on their buildings.

ORDERS FOR SPOUTING, ROOFING

And other work belonging to his business will be promptly filled by experienced and skillful workmen.

BRASS, COPPER AND OLD METTLE

Taken in exchange for goods.

☞ He especially invites the attention of Merchants wishing to purchase at wholesale, as they will find it to their advantage to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

G. S. FLEGAL,

Philipsburg, Aug. 6, 1868. jy21t67

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. W. GEARHART.

Clearfield, April 11, 1867.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1869.

HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING.

Cyrus L. Pershing, the Democratic nominee for Supreme Judge, was born in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa., in the year 1825, and is now about 44 years of age. His father moved to Johnstown in the year 1830, and died in April, 1836. A business connection which he had formed proved unfortunate, and the property which he had accumulated in a life of energy and industry, was sold under the hammer to pay partnership debts. The mother and her three sons, of whom our candidate was the eldest, were thus left in destitute circumstances, but she was not one of those who repine under the blows of adversity. Possessed of an energy of character which rose superior to misfortunes, she, with the assistance of friends, established a small business, and thus supported herself and family. While attending this grocery store Mr. Pershing was made assistant at the Johnstown weigh-lock at a salary of $20 per month, during the navigable season; and subsequently, in 1842–3, was appointed by General Potts one of his clerks in the Collector's office in this place. From these employments our candidate derived the funds which enabled him to enter Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pa. At this institution he prosecuted his studies during the winter term of each year, clerking or teaching during the summer. On this subject the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* truthfully says: "It is evidence of the energy of character possessed by Mr. Pershing, that, though a poor boy, without the assistance of friends, he made his own way through college, and graduated with honor to himself and his professors." This was in 1848. In 1849 Mr. Pershing entered the office of Judge Black, in Somerset, Pa., and together with Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, and S. B. Wilson, Esq., of Beaver, read law under that distinguished statesman and jurist. After a thorough examination by a committee of four of the leading lawyers of the Somerset Bar, in which Judge Gilmore, of Fayette, then holding Court in Somerset, also participated, Messrs. Wilson and Pershing were admitted to the Bar in November, 1850, Gen. Coffroth having been admitted at the previous term.

In 1856 Mr. Pershing was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Somerset, Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon. This district, prior to that time, was considered certain for a majority of 2,500 against the Democratic party, and in 1854 Col. John R. Edie, the competitor of Mr. Pershing, had been elected by a much larger majority. Mr. Pershing was nominated late in the campaign, but went to work at once to canvass his large district, and addressed many public meetings up to the October election. Notwithstanding the excitement of a Presidential contest, and the closeness with which party lines were drawn, Mr. Pershing ran far ahead of his party, and was defeated by the meagre majority of 284 votes. In 1858 Mr. Pershing was again nominated for Congress, but the unfortunate dissensions of that year brought disaster to the Democratic ticket, State and Congressional, and Mr. Pershing was defeated, Hon. S. S. Blair being the successful candidate.

In 1861 Mr. Pershing was nominated and elected to the Legislature. He was re-elected in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, serving for five successive terms. During the whole of his service at Harrisburg, he was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and other important committees. At the session of 1863, the only one in which the Democrats were in a majority, Mr. Pershing was Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, and at the succeeding session was the Democratic nominee for Speaker of the House. In the Legislature Mr. Pershing was an acknowledged leader, and enjoyed in a rare degree the confidence and personal esteem of his fellow-members without distinction of party. Here too he was brought into contact with many of the leading men of the State, who, relying upon his acknowledged honesty and ability, committed important interests to his care. As a legislator, Mr. Pershing attended to every interest of his constituents, whether in the Legislature or the Departments, with scrupulous fidelity, and without the least reference to the political sentiments of those whose business he was called upon to transact.

We do not propose to review Mr. Pershing's legislative career. On all the great party issues of the day, he is, where he has always been, with the Democratic party. We omit from this brief sketch many incidents which would be read with interest. The nomination of Mr. Pershing for Supreme Judge was unsought by him. Of his election we entertain no doubt; and in that event he will bring to the discharge of his responsible duties that care, energy and fidelity, which have made for him the character he now enjoys.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

* * *

Some of the deacons down East seem to have had a bad practice of snoring loudly while in church, which appears to disturb some folks there, as a Maine paper recently had the following polite note for one of them: "Deacon—— is requested not to commence snoring to-morrow until the sermon has begun as some persons in the neighborhood of his pew would like to hear the text!"

* * *

A lively Hibernian exclaimed, at a party where Theodore Hook shone as the evening star, "Och, Master Theodore, but you are the hook nobody can bate."

* * *

The man who was filled with emotion hasn't room for a dinner.

[From the Dubuque Daily Times, June 15, 1869.]

A MONSTER RAFT.

FIVE ACRES OF WATER COVERED BY A MOVING FLEET OF LUMBER—CHICAGO SCHOONERS AND MISSISSIPPI RAFTS CONTRASTED—ONE OF THE ENTERPRISES OF KNAPP, STOUT & CO.

A few days ago, the Chicago *Tribune* announced, with a startling display of head lines, that a vessel loaded down with little over three hundred thousand feet of lumber, had arrived at that port. Chicago thought this a big thing, something worth making a fuss about, and consequently the news was spread all over the country, accompanied with liberal comments and bragadocio from numerous ink-slingers to the effect that the garden city was the great lumber mart of the Northwest. All this reads very well in the papers, but will hardly pass as genuine in this section of the country. We freely admit that Chicago gets a large pile of damaged and second class lumber during the year from northern pineries, but are prepared to dispute the proposition that she can head off nature's great thoroughfare, the Mississippi. We will venture to say that more lumber floats past our doors every twenty-four hours than Chicago receives in a week. Look down or up the river at any time, you can hardly miss seeing a raft, sometimes a dozen. They fill the main current, they line the shores, they are shoved in everywhere. It may be humiliating to Chicago, but the fact is nevertheless true, that the great majority of the lumber now used in the West is rafted down the Father of Waters. From the head waters of the Wisconsin and the Chippewa, and from the vast pineries of Minnesota, it comes in a flow, astonishing to those who have never before realized its magnitude.

For the purpose of showing what is done on the Mississippi in the lumber line, we propose to describe a small raft owned by the celebrated lumber dealers, Knapp, Stout & Co., and destined for the Dubuque market. What the mastodon of the ancient world was to all his fellow quadrupeds, this raft is to all others that now or ever have floated on the river. It arrived and was fastened to the shore a short distance above Eagle Point, about 12 o'clock yesterday, having made the trip down from Reeds Landing, at the mouth of the Chippewa river, a distance of 265 miles, in four days. The average length of time required by the company is three days and a half, but the crew were delayed by high winds, which accounts for the tardiness in this instance.

What will our readers think of a raft which contains *one million eight hundred and thirty-five thousand and eight feet of lumber?* That looks like a big story to tell, but that is what the raft contains to a fraction. Viewed from a short distance it looks like an island and covers an area nearly equal to five acres of ground. It has 224 cribs, 16 feet wide, and 32 feet long, making a raft altogether 545 feet long and 224 feet wide. In addition to the lumber mentioned the raft carries 610,000 feet of lath, 76,000 feet of shingles, and 6,000 feet of pickets. This is the ninth raft brought down by Knapp, Stout & Co., the present season, all of the former averaging a million of feet each. This one is deserving of the broom and carries one conspicuously displayed on a pole near the prow. She can certainly sweep out anything of the kind that ever traveled down this way before, as the common rafts do not commonly indulge in over ten strings, while this monster has fourteen.

According to the most authentic statement it costs nearly three dollars a thousand to get lumber to Chicago, and here again her dealers must fall in the rear, as the Mississippi men can beat them to death on prices. When Knapp, Stout & Co., get this raft broken up and in their yard ready for sale it will have cost them exactly $1 37 per thousand to get it here. The regular contract price is, we understand, from a dollar to a dollar and twenty-five per thousand. The total expense incurred in getting the raft here from Reed's Landing, including boat stores, wood, wages, etc., was $490 76, amounting to a fraction over thirty-seven cents per thousand. This unwieldy mass of lumber is controlled and handled about as easily as a barge, by a sprightly little steamer of 130 horse power, christened the "Annie Girdon." She acts as a gigantic helm fastened behind the raft, and can steer, push and haul the same by a fertile combination of ropes, pulleys and capstans, in any direction she pleases. Her crew consists of nine persons commanded by the following officers:

Captain and Pilot—W. W. Slocum.
Clerk—C. A. Clarke.
Assistant Pilot—W. R. Slocum.
Engineer—H. C. Wilcox.
Assistant Engineer—W. H. Wilcox.

On the raft fourteen men are employed, one man to each string, who may be considered the raftsman proper. They are paid one dollar a day and board, receiving their pay when the raft reaches its destination, with the privilege of a ride up the river providing they are willing to do a little necessary scrubbing on the boat in part payment.

The "Annie Girdon" is a craft especially fitted for the task of transporting rafts, being owned by Knapp, Stout Co., for that purpose. Her machinery throughout is of the most approved pattern, and bears evidence of being carefully handled. All of the men employed take their meals and lodge upon the boat, there being sleeping accommodations for twenty-four men, exclusive of the cook and crew. The dining room is situated aft, and from the clean, well-kept table we should judge that the workmen had their full share of the good things of life. Raftsmen, as a general thing, are good livers. If you wish to offend one you cannot do it quicker than invite him down to a poorly furnished table.

Knapp, Stout & Co., are without doubt the most extensive lumber merchants in the Northwest. Some extent of their operations may be gained when it is known that they have three first class lumber mills, one large flouring mill, two steamers on the Chippewa and many large and spacious warehouses, while they furnish hundreds of men with employment in the pineries. In 1868 the estimated value of their property was $1,800,000 and they were then sawing 75,000 feet of lumber daily. In connection with their mills they have extensive machine, carpenter, cooper, wagon, blacksmith, harness, and tin shops, and in fact form almost a complete commercial and manufacturing town world of their own. The large raft which now lies at Eagle Point will be followed by more of the same sort, all of which is destined to be distributed over the country westward in building up farmhouses and prosperous villages.

The noted photographist, S. Root, was on the ground yesterday, and took some very fine stereoscopic views of the steamer and raft with the men standing at their oars. When completed it will make a beautiful picture and convey to the beholder a correct idea of the size and magnificence of a full grown Mississippi raft.

A Boy Again.

A company of gentlemen in Reno, were, not long since, whiling an evening away by singing songs and relating anecdotes, when one asked for the song of "Would I were a boy again;" at which "Old Pi Ute," (John K. Lovejoy) who was present, broke out as follows: "A boy again! Who would be a boy again if he could? To have the measles, mumps and itch, to get kicked by bigger boys and scolded by older brothers, to stub your toes, to have the belly-ache from swallowing cherry stones, to get lousy helping Mike do his sums, to have chapped hands and frozen toes, to get your ears boxed, to get spanked with slippers, to get whaled by a thick-headed schoolmaster, to have visitors come to school and tell you how miserably weak and stupid you were when you were born, and to ask you what would have become of you at that interesting time in your life if your parents had not been so kind to you, to eat at the second table when company comes, to set out cabbage plants because you are little and consequently it won't make your back ache much, to get hit in the eye with frozen apples and soggy snow balls, to cut your finger, to lose your knife, to have a hole in the rear of your only pair of pants when your pretty cousin from the city comes to see you, to be called a coward if you won't fight at school, to be whaled at home if you do fight at school, to be struck after a little girl and dare not tell her, to have a boy too big for you to lick to tell you your sweetheart squints, to be made to go to bed when you know you ain't a bit sleepy, to have no fire crackers on the Fourth of July, no skates on Christmas, to want a piece of bread and butter with honey and get your ears pulled, to be kept from the circus when it comes to town and when all the other boys go, to get pounded for stealing roasting-ears, to get run by bull dogs for trying to nip watermelons, to have the canker rash, catechism and stone bruises, to be called up to kiss all the old women that visit your mother, to be scolded because you like Maggie Love better than your own dear sister, to be told of what a scorching time little boys will have who tell lies and are not like George Washington, to catch your big brother kissing the pretty school-ma'am on the sly, and to wish you was big so you could kiss her too, and—and—why damn being a boy again."—*Crescent.*

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"HAS THE THING LIT."—A gawky backwoods boy was once at a depot of one of the Georgia railroads, and was, of course, deeply interested in gazing, for the first time, at the "fixins."

Finally he got inside of the car, and while indulging his unbounded curiosity the whistle screamed, the bell rang and the steam horse began to surge at the rate of 2.40.

"Oh Lordy," shouted the boy, "stop it; I ain't gwine."

Bursting forward, he opened the door, and jumped out upon the platform. Just then the train was crossing a deep and cadaverous looking gorge, on trestle work, and seeing the earth and tree tops beneath him, he fainted and fell. Directly he came to and looking up to the conductor, who stood near, he exclaimed with a deep sigh:

"Oh Lordy, stranger has the thing lit?"

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A lady noticed a boy sprinkling salt on the sidewalk, to take off the ice, and remarked to a friend, pointing to the salt, "Now that's true benevolence." "No it ain't," said the boy, "it's salt."

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An English paper contains an advertisement running thus: "Required for the various departments of an encyclopædia, editors of reputation for natural history, geography, natural science, and the Bible."

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Brasidas, the famous Lacedæmonian general, caught a mouse; it bit him, and by that means made its escape. "O Jupiter!" cried he, "what creature so contemptible but may have its liberty if it will contend for it."

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A daughter is almost always right when she endeavors to imitate her mother; but we do not think the mother is equally right when, at a period of life, she tries all she can to imitate her daughter.

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Young Lady: "Oh! I am so glad you like birds; which kind do you admire most?"

Old Squab: "Well, I think the goose, with plenty of stuffing, is about as good as any."

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A red petticoat, waved on an umbrella, stopped a railroad train in Vermont the other day, and the ingenious wearer got aboard in triumph.

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Never tell your secrets in a corn field for it has a thousand ears.

Roads and Road-Making.

We accept poor roads as one of the inevitable evils of life, and even call some of them good, or excellent, in comparison with those vastly poorer. The people of one town brag of roads that cost them three or four times what much better ones ought to cost, and are highly satisfied with their own, and the high road tax, too, when they go outside their town limits and see how much worse off other people are. Were we governed by a Louis Napoleon, Emperor, we would have excellent roads, for he would know very well that every dollar lost in the wear and tear of wagons and horse flesh upon poor highways, leaves just so much the less for him to draw from the people by taxation He would know that it costs vastly more to keep roads in passable, or poor condition, than in first-rate order, having reference only to the outlay of money and labor upon the roads. Why is it that we cannot learn the same facts? Why can we not see our own interests, every man's interests, as well as the head of a monarchical form of government can see his? The system of working the roads from one end of the land to the other, so far as we are acquainted, is the most absurd that could be contrived. The township or the county officers set apart certain sums of money to be used for keeping the roads in order in certain districts, to each its allotment. This money is to be apportioned among the tax-payers, and either "worked out" at a low rate of wages per day, or collected in money with other taxes, at the option of the tax-payer. The road tax is usually worked out. The road-master, or whatever else his title may be, is a resident of the district, and will rather follow the customary loose way of doing business, than see to it that his work is done in the best way, and with the least expenditure. He will accept for a day's work the labor of mere boys, or of old men, and will have some days not a single able-bodied man on his whole force, except himself and his hired man. The result is, where ten days' works are "worked out," three or four are *done*.

Besides, when spring work is pressing, or haying and harvesting absorb all the labor of the community, no road-master will do so unpopular a thing as to warn out his neighbors to work the roads. His own farm work presses besides. So he delays until autumn, after doing a few days' work in the early spring. The roads are plowed up; gravel and clay are scraped into the middle, "hog-backs" are made, to keep the water from running and washing in the middle of the road:—then comes frost, and all the new work remains soft and unsettled all the winter and spring, except when frozen solid. All this is easily obviated, and we may just as well have good roads as poor ones. Almost every township has a good young engineer and surveyor. Appoint him road-master for the town, give him a fair salary, one or two yokes of oxen, one or two pairs of horses, with carts, wagons, plows, scrapers, and small tools to match. Let him have money enough to hire eight or ten good men in summer, and perhaps four in winter. He should understand that his business is to study road-making, read upon the subject, learn where the best materials are, break out of old ruts, and as soon as possible give the people good roads all *over* the township. There would of course be first, second, and third class roads, according to their importance, and the amount of travel upon them.

Similar systems to the one suggested are pursued in many townships, and the result is invariably a great improvement in the roads, and after a little while, even at first, in some cases, a decided decrease in the cost. We know of some towns in which the road hands are not employed more than half their time, although they cut and prepare timber, make bridges, and do much extra work. Their services are, however, constantly in demand, and by digging cellers, moving buildings, laying celler walls for houses, etc., making sidewalks in the village, putting down cement walks and floors on private grounds, and in many other ways, they earn enough to pay a large part of the expenses of men and teams. The road-master inspects all the roads once a month, especially after storms, and needed repairs, if promptly made, are slight and efficient.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Church of Rags.

There is such a church actually existing near Bergen, Prussia, which can contain one thousand persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The relieves outside, and the statues within, the roof, the ceiling, the Corinthian capitals, are all of papier-mache, rendered water proof by saturation in vitriol, lime-water, whey, and white of eggs. We have not yet reached this audacity in our use of paper; but it should hardly surprise us, inasmuch as we employ the same material in private houses, in steamboats, and in some public buildings, instead of carved decorations and plaster cornices. When Frederick II. of Prussia set up a limited paper-mache factory at Berlin, in 1765, he little thought that paper cathedrals might, within a century, spring out of his snuff-boxes by the slight of-hand of art. At present we old-fashioned people, who haunt cathedrals and build churches, like stone better. But there is no saying what we may come to. It is not very long since it would have been as impossible to cover eighteen acres with glass as to erect a pagoda with soap bubbles, yet the thing was done. When we think of a psalm sung by one thousand voices pealing through an edifice made of rags, and the universal element bound down to carry our messages with the speed of light, it would be presumptuous to say what cannot be achieved by science and art under the training of steady old time.

Snooks wonders where all the pillow cases go to. He says he never asked a woman what she was making while engaged on plain sewing without being told it was a pillow-case!

The length of the Pacific railroad is such that a courtship recently begun in Ohio was consummated in marriage before the two travellers reached the end of their route.

A couple announce their marriage and add to the notice; "No cards—and not money enough to get them with."

Some uneducated persons can accomplish much. Many a man who can't write has made his mark.

An Irish editor congratulates himself that "half the lies told about him ain't true."