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BY
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CLEARFIELD, PA.
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in North Central Pennsylvania.

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CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers.
PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN.
VOL. 44—WHOLE NO. 2230.
CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1871. NEW SERIES—VOL. 12, NO. 31.
TERMS—\$2 per annum, in Advance.

F. K. ARNOLD & Co.,
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Money loaned at reasonable rates; exchange bought and sold; deposits received; and a general banking business will be carried on at the above place. 1137116

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
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Justice of the Peace and Licensed Conveyancer,
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THE REPUBLICAN.
LITH. BY J. J. BROWN,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1871.
LIVES BETTER MOMENTS.
Life has its moments
(Of beauty and bliss,
But they hang like sweet dew,
On the edge of the tomb,
Thinking they bring us,
To the land of the living,
They seek us when happy,
And leave us as grief.

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he can render satisfactory. Deeds of conveyance, affidavits of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. mar27

HENRY RIBLING,
HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
CLEARFIELD, PENN.
The painting and painting of churches and other public buildings will receive particular attention, as well as the painting of carriages and sleighs. Gliding done in the most stylish manner. All work warranted. Shop on Fourth street, formerly occupied by Registe Shlager. oct18/71

Meritorious Men.
The surest tests of men's characters are their acts in the daily routine of business life. Men may assume characters they do not possess and do so gracefully that the casual observer is deceived thereby, but those who have fully interposed with such speedily discover that their acts do not vindicate their professions.

Believing the laboring people of our State had of professional politicians and desired an opportunity to place the business of the Commonwealth in the hands of laboring men the Democracy selected two gentlemen whom they believe will come fully to the requirements of the position. They are both active, energetic laborers, whose acts prove them possessed of characters which cannot be successfully impeached.

Gen. Wm. McCandless, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, was born a Pennsylvanian, brought up a mechanic, and in his early manhood acknowledged no superior in his trade. He was reputed for his skill, energy and industry, and possessed the confidence of his employees to an unlimited degree. Health failing, he applied himself to the law, and in a short time became an skillful at the bar as he was in the shop—the same energy and industry that won reputation for the machinist characterized the lawyer. When the war came he entered the army, not for the purpose of securing an easy birth and pay, but to fight with the same energy and determination as he had labored in the shop and forge; and in all the glorious roll of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps there is no name that shines brighter than that of Gen. Wm. McCandless.

Now let us compare the character of Gen. McCandless with the man our Republican friends propose for the same office. Dr. David Stanton's early manhood is wrapped in mystery—Some years ago he arrived in Pennsylvania from Ohio and commenced the practice of medicine in Beaver county. At the breaking out of the war he entered the service as a surgeon and in a very brief period was promoted by his uncle, E. M. Stanton, to the rank of Major. Medical Directorship, with the rank of Colonel. In this position, he remained until the close of the war, when he again returned to private life, without having participated in a single battle, and also without improving his standing in the medical profession. Like a large majority of Republican politicians, Dr. Stanton thereafter devoted much time to party affairs and finally was admitted to the Cameron ring of manipulators and by that faction nominated for the office of Auditor General. Comment is unnecessary; laboring business men can draw their own conclusions.

In Captain Cooper, their candidate for Surveyor General, the Democracy believe they have a man of the people—a citizen who has proven himself of sterling worth in the most laborious one of Pennsylvania's great productive industries. His early life is marked with all those commendable traits of character which are inseparable from a poor boy's struggle upward into business. The breaking out of the war found him engaged in lucrative business, which he cheerfully abandoned to participate in the struggle for the restoration of the Union. His military record is too well known to require repetition here. His deeds of valor as commander of "Cooper's Battery" form a brilliant part of the history of Pennsylvania's citizen-soldiers. Leaving the army he found himself a poor man, dependent upon his daily labor, and at once entered the ranks of the laboring men by manual labor in a saw mill. In this business he has continued ever since and doubtless will continue until called upon to assume the responsibility of the office of Surveyor General.

Capt. Cooper's opponent for the Surveyor Generalship, Col. Robt. E. Beath, we know nothing of previous to the rebellion, in which he served as an officer of a regiment of negro troops; but the history of Pennsylvania's part in the war gives us no information of his career as a soldier. When he returned from the army he at once entered the mercantile business, and was defeated as a candidate for the Common Council of Philadelphia by his political master had him a sub-postmaster. Leaving that position he next appears in the capacity of bookkeeper to a Schuylkill company, and as Secretary of the Coal Operator's Ring, which was organized for the purpose of withholding down the workmen, and compelling them to yield to the demands of a set of greedy monopolists by starving them and their families.

At this particular time, having full knowledge of the characters of at least two of the candidates for State offices, surely no citizen having the good of the State at heart can hesitate as to his duty, nor can he afford to remain neutral or indifferent to the result of the contest. Such was the feeling which prompted the nomination of those most excellent and thoroughly tried men, McCandless and Cooper, and we believe the people will show their appreciation of them by electing them to the responsible offices for which they are candidates.—Huntingdon Monitor.

How to Patent Lands.
For the information of any who may desire to perfect the titles, we publish the following directions as to the proper method of procedure in patenting lands:

I. The patent must issue to the actual owner of the land or party holding title under the warranties, or to the executors, trustees, or heirs, or legal representatives of the person in whom title is vested at death, or to the guardians or minor children of the deceased.

II. Warrantors who remain the owners of the land warranted and surrendered to them, can obtain patents in their own names (if so advised and determined) without furnishing any brief or statement of title, upon payment of back purchase money, interest and fees.

III. Executors, trustees and guardians representing the warrantors, or his heirs, who apply for patents, should produce evidence of their appointment as such.

IV. When the land has passed out of the ownership of the original warrantor, or party who took out the office right, the applicant for patent will be required to furnish evidence of ownership.

V. The present owner of a part of a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of any given warrant, desiring to have a patent in his own name, can obtain it by having the County Surveyor make a return survey of such part. The applicant will only be required to pay his proportion of the whole amount due upon the tract, with fees. Evidence of ownership to accompany application.

VI. When an unpatented original tract has been sold and subdivided, the several present owners may unite in an application for patent and statement of title, and upon payment of amount due, with interest and other fees, a patent will issue to them, the said applicants, their heirs and assigns, and will not be subject to any claim in respect to the parol interests of each.

VII. In cases where it is difficult to submit the evidence of title required by this office in order to obtain a patent, any one or more of the owners of the land may order the County Surveyor, Department, discharge the lien against said tract by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees shown to be due by the land deed docket, and the interest since accrued, and a patent can at any time afterwards be issued to those entitled to it upon proof of ownership.

VIII. The accounts in the lien docket are not entered until June 1, 1868. If to the amount due, as shown in the proper column, there be added the interest accruing from June 1, 1868, to the date of forwarding the docket to the Prothonotary, at the rate given in the column of rate per cent of interest, and on this sum interest be calculated at the rate of six per cent from the time of forwarding the docket until the date of the application for patent, it will give the amount required to procure a patent. (See 212 sec. act of 29th May, 1854.)

The Army Officers on Grant.
George Alfred Townsend has been out among the wilds of the West, and visiting the frontier posts. In letters to the Chicago Tribune he tells the following concerning Grant and his petty spies and rascals:
Grant comes up frequently at these posts, and few of the army officers either to him, while nearly all are fond of Sherman and his supporters.
"Why are you gentlemen of the regular army lukewarm upon Grant, himself a regular?" I said to an officer on the Plains.
"Oh, he has so little of the feelings of an officer. There was Tompkins, Quartermaster, the eldest of us here. He was Post Quartermaster at Washington, for an ambulance, and Tompkins, making some light, satirical remark upon his preference for coaches, was forthwith packed off to Alaska. That was the magnanimity of a President. In the same way old Dr. Keim, a regular army surgeon, was bullied and tortured because Grant wanted him to take his divorced wife back to his bed, or pay her \$75 each month out of his pay. The doctor was sent to Pacific slope, and he married a woman too young and gay for him. Her conduct passed misinterpretation at last, and the old man had no difficulty in obtaining a separation on the evidence. She went to Washington, captured the President, and the order came to submit to the loss of \$75 a month out of his pay. The doctor replied that he would stand court martial first, and the President ordered him to Alaska—this by way of banishment for contumacy. But, being tougher than pleased the President, he was in a little while ordered on to New York for court martial. The woman appeared there on the arm of Gen. McDowell; but the Court honorably acquitted the old man. Enraged at being made a fool of, Grant ordered the doctor to Arizona, among the Apaches, where he remains at the present time.
"We army men know all these matters, and talk them over in our tents, and, reserving our opinions as to what sort of a President Grant is, we are never undecided as to the degree of his gentility. To interfere in the domestic affairs of officers and use his high position to revenge his private and old scores, is fighting it out on his line."

No Room for Idlers.
There is more good feeling and sociability, and less of that despicable I am better than thou feeling, among men than among women.
Educated to believe it is a disgrace for him to be a drone in the great busy world, a man early starts out to make his fortune, deeming an honest employment honorable to which he is best adapted. And the harder he labors the greater are his rewards in the opinion of his friends and the respect and confidence of his community.
Constant employment keeps his mind healthful, and contact with men enlarges his views of life. Thus an industrious, ambitious man is constantly improving and progressing in proportion to his duties and responsibilities.
Men must work or be looked down upon. With brain or hand they must achieve something, or be nobodies. But unfortunately the same rule is not generally deemed necessary for women. In proportion as they are indifferent to all useful employment, and ignorant of all practical ideas, spending their lives in dreamy thoughtlessness, excepting their own adornment and the capacity for very "small talk"—are they considered fascinating and lovely.
Consequently, while men are stirring around, learning something new every day, women are listlessly loitering about the house doing nothing of consequence; their husbands or fathers can afford to support them in idleness.
If a woman is obliged to support herself it is called her misfortune; no matter how great her talents and capabilities, when in reality it is a blessing if her energies are called into action and her mind occupied usefully.
For occupation keeps a thousand miseries out of the mind. The less time any one has to think of themselves, and to accumulate troubles and vexations, the happier they are. And not until a woman tests her ability to sustain herself by honest efforts, can she feel in her heart the true spirit of independent individuality, which develops the best qualities of her mind.
No one can be happy unless they feel that they are of use in the world. Each person, man or woman, should have cares and duties devolving upon them; and in proportion to the importance of these duties, and the labor required in their performance, should each be rewarded alike in the respect and confidence of the best society.
The spirit of the age is gradually crushing the false ideas which have so long cramped the resources of woman, and forced her to look to marriage for relief, and in proportion to the poverty if she would retain a position in reduced society.
However, society only tolerates men who labor, and not until it demands of its favorites work, usefulness, and the accomplishment of something which will benefit the world, will woman commence the esteem of her greatest capabilities.—E. M. Orton.

THE TROUBLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.
A Joint High Commission Proposed.

The Republican party is suffering from many troubles. It has its troubles in Massachusetts, where, according to Wendell Phillips, the animating spirit of "the critic" is gone, and the common is morally defeated; General Butler still lives and is still generally loved; but since the settlement of the fishery question even Butler cannot raise a breeze of excitement at Cape Cod. In Pennsylvania the Republicans are all at sixes and sevens; and while they are divided upon everything and everybody else they have at least a common rallying ground around General Grant and his administration. In Missouri they have been so cut up between Gratiot Brown, Cap Schurz and General Frank Blair, that they are apparently gone beyond recovery. In Ohio and Illinois the free traders and civil service reformers and generally honest men, headed by such men as General Cox and Senator Trumbull, are making much mischief.

As for General Logan, he, too, has an eye upon the White House, for he thinks one term enough for General Grant. Down in Maryland and most of the other Southern States, they have several little despotic cliques, each claiming to be the Simon Pure Republicans. In fact, we doubt if there is a single State in which the Republicans are a unit, unless it is the State of Kentucky, and there they have not the ghost of a chance for anything against the overwhelming Democracy.

But the wranglings and the divisions among the Republicans of New York city and State are the most stupid, the most malignant and apparently the most hopeless of all the lot. The two principal factions of the party here are the insiders and the outsiders, headed, the one by Senator Conkling, the other by Senator Fenton. In the outset of General Grant's administration Senator Fenton got hold of the working wires of the New York Custom House, and then to Fenton and his confederates and his followers everything was lively at Washington, and General Grant was a model President. But unfortunately Senator Fenton, in "cutting too much fat", was found out, and so he fell from grace, and all his friends, in fact, he and his retainers have been banished from the Custom House and the door is shut against them, and so they have reduced to a mere sham, and most reduced to a term, and that most reduced, Fenton or Greeley shall take his place, and that Conkling, who now is checked by jowl with Collector Murphy, shall walk the plank. So they go.

This New York Custom House, however, has become nothing but a box of Pandora to the party holding office. In 1855 there were in this city and State two factions among the Democrats which absorbed the whole party—the hardshells and the softshells; and in the quarreling of these hardshells and softshells over the Custom House spoils and plunder they became each an independent party in the State elections, and so on the Custom House spoils question between the Bronson hardshell ticket and the Rodfield softshell ticket they turned over the State to the common enemy. So it will most probably be with this Republican split over the Custom House spoils. Of course the Tammany softshells are jubilant, for from present appearances they will carry New York in November by at least fifty thousand majority. Senator Conkling, who at Long Branch, has been talking over these troubles with General Grant; but we fear they are too much for Senator Conkling, and we fear that the only way whereby a Custom House treaty of peace can be made is the way of the Joint High Commission on those Alabama claims. Let this plan of arbitration be adopted, with a share of the spoils to Senator Fenton and a sop to Mr. Greeley and the country, and our precious institutions may be saved. Otherwise let General Grant prepare for a scrub race for the Presidential succession, with half a dozen Richmonds in the field. "The cohesive power of the public plunder" is well known, but its explosive power is awful, and here at once lie the safety and the danger of the constitution.—N. Y. Herald.

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having opened Mr. Ebers' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and new customers. Aug. 25, H.

THOMAS H. FORCE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRANTON, PA.
Also, extensive hardware dealer in Square and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly paid. [1914-15]

W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & Extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland, Pa., Clearfield Co., Pa. [1913-14] W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIER,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1871. [1912-13]

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penna.
Will execute job in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. [1914-15]

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
NEGATIVES made in a clean and well-ventilated studio. Constantly on hand a good assortment of FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Frames, from any style of moulding, made to order. [1912-13]

J. MILES KRATZER,
MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware,
Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions and
Shingles,
CLEARFIELD, PENN.
At their new store room, on Second Street, near H. F. Bigler & Co's Hardware store. [Jan 1871]

HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper Flour Cases and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. [1914-15]

A Notorious Fact!
There are more people troubled with Long Nipples in this town than any other place or its size in the State. One of the great causes of this is the use of an inferior article of Coal, largely mixed with sulphur. Now, why not avoid all this, and preserve your lives, by using only Humphrey's Celebrated Coal, free from all sulphur. Orders left at the stores of Richard Mowbray and James H. Graham & Sons will receive prompt attention.

ABRAHAM HUMPHREY,
CLEARFIELD, November 20, 1870. H.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Orders collected. April 11/71.

The Farm in Indiana County.
Under the improvident and extravagant donation of the public lands for agricultural colleges, and the creation of swindling land scrip, whereby speculators pocketed their millions, Pennsylvania and the happy poor owners of these farms. These farms have been converted into asylums for broken-down Radical politicians, who, instead of raising prize wheat, potatoes and turnips, excuse their fine tastes at public expense in cultivating double dahlias, tobacco and hanging baskets. These happy tenants of the Commonwealth could not be persuaded to dig. They do not plow, or begin their daily fingers tilling in the fields. Hence their agricultural experiments are of not much value to the plain farmers of Pennsylvania.
One of these farms, through the influence of Watts, the present Commissioner of the Bureau of Agriculture, was located in Centre county. The Judge wanted a farm with no water, and he found it. The gentle youths who go to the Agricultural College to cultivate their bulbs, and grub for Green roots while learning the mystic art of soil plowing, discover no font of Helicon there, but are compelled to carry their sister water in weary pitchers to the dormitories in the fifth story of the college building.
Another one of these farms has its happy location in Indiana county. Having secured a dry farm, the next step of the Judge was to get a spouty one, so as to have variety of land for agricultural experiment. Spouty lands are abundant in Pennsylvania, and there was no difficulty in selecting a site. But what made this tract peculiarly attractive was the fact that the owner of the largest part of it was General White. The General was a Senator, and was, of course, deeply interested in the development of the agricultural resources of the Commonwealth. This consideration induced him to part with the paternal rods, at about seventy-five dollars more per acre than he would have taken from a private purchaser. It was like tearing the jesses of his heart to give up these lands, but love of his native State prevailed over all minor considerations, and Pennsylvania is thus in possession of as spouty a farm as the agricultural Judge could wish. Notwithstanding the fact that General White has disposed of this land, it is pleasing to know that he still feels an interest in it, and sees to it that it furnishes an asylum for some of his own retainers. In this respect, it is more valuable to him than if he retained the fee simple interest himself.
Now that Judge Watts is at the head of the Bureau, he might devote this Indiana county farm to its original crops—cranberries. The land is peculiarly adapted for the culture of this fine fruit. By dint of subsoiling and under-draining he might raise two crops a year. The new varieties of cranberry are excellent, and could be produced in great abundance. Hanging baskets and double dahlias are good in their way, but they will not succeed in Indiana county half as well as cranberries.—Patriot.

A Touching Obituary.
A disconsolate husband thus bewails the loss of his wife, and apostrophizes her memory:
Thus my wife died. No more will those loving hands pull off my boots and part my back, and only as a wife care. Nor will those willing feet replenish the coal and water-pail. No more will she arise amid the tempestuous storms of winter, and gladly herself away to build the fire without disturbing the slumbers of the man who dozed on her so artlessly. Her memory is embalmed in my heart of hearts. I wanted to embalm her body, but I found I could embalm her memory no cheaper.
I received of Eli Mudge, a neighbor of mine, a very pretty gravestone. His wife was convulsive, and he kept it on hand several years in anticipation of her death. But she rallied that spring, and his hopes were blasted. Never shall I forget the poor man's grief when I asked him to part with it. "Take it, Skinner, and may you never know what it is to have a stone racked with disappointment, and as mine has been!" and he burst into a flood of tears. His spirit was indeed utterly broken.
I had the following epistle engraved upon her gravestone: "To the memory of Tabitha, wife of Moses Skinner, Esq., gentlemanly editor of the Truth. Terms three dollars a year in advance, with an occasional complimentary issue. Office over Coleman's grocery, up two flights of stairs. Knock hard. We shall miss thee, mother, we shall miss thee. Job printed solicited." Thus did my lacerated spirit cry out in agony, even as Rachel weeping for her children. But one ray of light penetrated the despair of my soul. The undertaker took his way in job printing, and the sexton showed me a little account I should not have gotten any other way. Why should we pine at the mysterious ways of Providence and vicinity? (Not a conundrum.) I here pause to drop a silent tear to the memory of Tabitha Ripley, that was a eminently pious woman, and could give the best piece of ripe I ever found under my vest. Her pick-up dinners were a perfect success, and she always doted on foreign missions.

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Wallace, Clearfield County, Penna.
All legal business promptly attended to. J. F. HARRIS

IRVIN & KREBS,
Successors to H. B. Krebs,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
497 1/2 CLEARFIELD, PA.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [Nov 21, 66]

J. A. BLATTENBERGER,
CLAIM AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
OSCEOLA, CLEARFIELD CO., PA.
Conveyancing and all legal papers drawn with accuracy and dispatch. Drafts on and passage tickets to and from any point in Europe prepared. [1913-14]

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having opened Mr. Ebers' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and new customers. Aug. 25, H.

Suppression of Testimony by the Ku Klux Committee.
The Radicals expected great things from the Ku Klux Committee. They calculated that it would be able to accumulate a mass of testimony which would justify the enactment of the law which gives despotic power to the President. The efforts of the committee have resulted in a complete failure. One after another the jesses of such willing witnesses as the Reverend Lakin have been refuted by the testimony of prominent citizens who were well known before and during the war as Union men. The witnesses who have testified so freely to the peaceable condition of the Southern States and to the readiness of the people to perform all the duties of good and loyal citizens, have been men who were members of the committee, but who were not required to procure a patent. (See 212 sec. act of 29th May, 1854.)

The Most Affectionate Specimen of Maternity Poetry that has come over our notice during the past week is the following:
When did father sit on Sally's chair,
Oh! don't I wish that I were there!
When he lay down on his back,
Oh! don't I wish that I had his back!
When he ate his meals with his knife and fork,
Oh! don't I wish that I were his fork!
When he went to bed, oh! don't I wish
That I were his pillow, and his bed!

A Sad Mistake.—An attendant at Mount Vernon not long since found a lady weeping most bitterly and audibly, with her handkerchief at her eyes. He stepped up to her and said, "Are you in any trouble, madam?" "No," she said, "I saw you weeping." "Ah!" she said, "how can you one help weeping at the grave of the Father of his Country?" "Oh, indeed, madam," said he, "that is the reason you are over yonder; that is the reason."

The great Council (Legislature) of the Swiss canton of Geneva, has abolished capital punishment by 17 against 10 votes.

Grasshoppers are eliciting profanity from Maine agriculturists.

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Handbills.
25 cents per 100
25 cents per 100
25 cents per 100

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