

The Republican



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 1, 1873.

Monday, May 24th, was Queen Victoria's 54th birthday, and every British vessel in our ports displayed an unusual amount of loyal bunting.

The daily newspapers are trying very hard to get the cholera, small pox or some other epidemic started, so that they can manifest enterprise.

The Democratic State Central Committee meets at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia to-day, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next State Convention.

ACCEPTED.—The defeated Connecticut Jewell has accepted the mission to Russia. The outgoing ex-Governor will therefore allow himself to be exiled for the sum of \$17,000 per annum.

SCORED AGAIN.—Boston has had another big fire. It broke out in a large furniture warehouse, on Washington street, on Friday morning last, about 8 o'clock, and raged until near 1 o'clock before it could be checked. Over one million dollars worth of property was destroyed.

LOOKING FOR A ROUTE.—A corps of Railroad Engineers arrived in town on Monday night, who are looking for a route west from this place. They are satisfied that a feasible route for a first-class road exists from Clearfield east via the Snow Shoe, Beech Creek and White Deer Creek route to Milton. We alluded to this same party some time ago, and learn that they are determined to build a road by the route indicated.

The Government family was at Harrisburg last week, staying at the headquarters of the Winnebago Chief, no doubt trying to learn something about the habits of the Indians, since Capt. Jack has become so meddlesome. It is hinted that the Modocs are relatives of Grant, and the relationship dates back to about the time he was expelled from the army in California, in 1852. If Cameron and Grant cannot manage the Indians no other two men need try.

CENSUS STATISTICS.—The census of 1870 shows that there resided in Pennsylvania, in that year, 103 persons over 100 years of age—23 males and 74 females. Alabama, which has about the same population as Wisconsin, contains 286 persons over 100 years of age, while Wisconsin has but 22. Tennessee and Michigan are nearly alike in population, yet the former has 207 over 100 years of age while the latter has but 31. The ratio seems to run through the census table and indicates that a southern latitude is more promotive of longevity than a northern.

The Blair county Radicals approve Grant's act of voting himself \$25,000 extra pay, but denounce the members of the Constitutional Convention for voting themselves \$1,500 extra. The Credit Mobilier thefts they passed by. A fifty million or a twenty-five thousand dollar steal does not attract their attention, but the pocketing of one thousand five hundred dollars is a great crime in their eyes. O, ye blind guides, why make the outside clean and within breed nothing but corruption? Why denounce little crimes and overlook big ones?

HIT THEM AGAIN.—We are pleased at the course of the editor of the Journal, in reference to the impertinence of his party friends attending our Primary Election. He hit them several good licks two weeks ago and we hope he will pound them until they quit attending them, because it is a plain violation of the rules of the Democratic party to allow Republicans to vote at our primaries, and it is a piece of cool impudence in them to offer their ballot unless they pledge their honor they will vote our whole ticket—not for one or two friends, but all.

RIGHT SOMETIMES.—Beecher sometimes gets off a little sense in the midst of a great deal of nonsense. In a late number of his paper, the Christian Union, he says: "The condition of Louisiana is alike perilous and scandalous. If Congress, at the last session, had had the necessary independence and firmness, and the sense of justice which the occasion required, the President would have had no support in Louisiana, which the most distinguished Republican Senators have declared is founded upon an infamous usurpation. If the time spent in communiting the back pay fraud had been honestly devoted to the settlement of affairs in Louisiana, the scandal we now witness would have been avoided."

A very wealthy farmer, of Titusville, has this "notion" pointed up in his field: "If any man or woman's cows gets in these here oats, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be. I am a Christian man and pay my taxes, but dam a man who lets his critters run loose, say I."

James Parton, the Biographical writer for the New York Ledger, thinks the salaries of the Supreme Judges and the Cabinet officers ought to be twenty thousand dollars instead of ten thousand. It is very evident that Mr. Parton is not writing or thinking for the tax-payers of the country.

The Union Pacific Railroad Suit.

At its last session Congress authorized suits against the Union Pacific Railroad and those of its directors who were directors and stockholders in the Credit Mobilier. When these suits come on we will have a second edition of the scenes witnessed in Congress last winter. The government is determined to make the "ring masters" digger, and the probabilities are that there will be a fresh chapter of scandals and loud and persistent swearing on both sides. The history of the whole affair is briefly stated by the St. Louis Republican, from which it appears that the government leased the company \$27,336,513 thirty-year six per cent bonds, which amount was to have been used in connection with the private subscriptions in building the road. Certain directors of the road, however, formed the Credit Mobilier, gave out the contracts for building the road to themselves—in one case letting out 58 miles of road that had already been built, and paying \$1,845,000 for it extra—and this absorbing the bonds of the government, and the stock and bonds of the road, in a way that looks a little different from outright robbery. The government in this present suit in equity, will insist that the original subscriptions to the stock of the road were never paid; that the receipts given for them were fraudulent, and that the dividends of bonds, stock and money—the same dividends which the late Oakes Ames distributed among members of Congress, placing them where they would do most good—were misapplied, and must be accounted for. The government does not sue the Credit Mobilier but it will reach the stockholders and directors through the directors of the railroad company, the directors of one being the directors of the other. The railroad company imagined that by the adroit trick of resolving itself into a second corporation and making contracts with it they would be able to evade the law, and by the skillful gifts of stock and dividends to members of Congress they would manage for a time to have all decisions made in their favor. But the suit in equity will reveal the whole character of the fraud, and force the company to stand or fall on the facts in the case. Under the contract to build the road from Omaha to the 100th meridian, the result, as stated by the Wilson committee in the last Congress, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description of contract and Amount. Includes items like 'This contract cost the Union Pacific...' and 'Another contract was for building 607 miles of road from the 100th meridian...'.

Another contract was for building 607 miles of road from the 100th meridian, called the "Oakes Ames contract." The company paid for this part of the road \$57,140,102, and it cost the contractors \$27,288,141, leaving to the contractors a net profit of \$29,852,141. Another contract for 125 miles of road had the following result: Cost the company, \$28,431,708; cost the contractors, \$18,629,633; net profit, \$7,802,084. The aggregate results of these three contracts are thus given by the Wilson committee in their report:

Table with 2 columns: Description of contract and Amount. Includes 'Cost to Railroad Company' and 'Cost to Credit Mobilier'.

The Graphic Cartoons.

The Graphic, the new illustrated daily paper in New York, is furnishing a series of cartoons that surpass in wit and telling effect the best of Nast's sketches. One of the last pictures is Grant seated at his desk holding in his hand a paper on which is written the words: "For Chief Justice of the United States, I nominate..." He has written the name of Roscoe Conkling and Oliver P. Morton, but has erased them at the bidding of Columbia, who, sternly pointing at the vacant chair, says: "Remember, Mr. President, that this office should not be filled to reward a party service nor to advance the schemes of a government. Let your nomination of a Chief Justice give assurance to the country that the chair of Marshall and Chase will not be dishonored."

Another is an allegorical sketch entitled "On the Verge of Anarchy." There are two figures, one entitled Louisiana, who is standing on the verge of a frightful abyss, in which civil war rages as depicted by hideous reptiles, alligators and Mississippi snakes. Behind Louisiana, who recoils in terror from the chasm, a Federal officer with sword and epaulettes has seized her and is pushing her over the dreaded brink. The officer might well be taken for Grant, if it were not for the absence of the everlasting cigar. The picture is a striking one, and exhibits not only the Pelican State, but the Crescent of her chief city in her present darkest hour of her history.

One of the most suggestive sketches shows the President at Long Branch looking at a newspaper containing accounts of the death of Chief Justice Chase and the Modoc victories. Below the Indians are represented scalping and shooting our soldiers, on one side; on the other, the World's Fair at Vienna, with a spindle-shanked, disconsolate-looking Yankee, sitting beneath the United States' flag in the American department, which is minus any article, with a placard and finger pointing significantly toward it with the word "Speculation." On the left are caricatures of two Louisiana Governors engaged in mortal strife, while their caudle appendages cling tensively to the official badge. This picture is termed "At his ease while his country suffers." These pictures, at once so striking and so true, convey to the average mind a more vivid impression of the political situation than columns of argument.—Erie Observer.

While Congress was voting for the salary "swag" receive only \$5,000 extra, Grant, for his signers to the bill, gets \$100,000 extra—twenty times as much!—Now who is the biggest grabber?

The Flood of Immigration.

Last week seventeen thousand prospective citizens were landed at Castle Garden, where the weekly instalment of that ceaseless flood of population, crowded out by the innumerable oppressions of European monarchies, bids adieu to all the endearments of home and native land to seek beyond the broad Atlantic new homes in this land of equal rights and absolute freedom. This stream of immigration is the most precious of all our importations. It costs no money, while its value is beyond gold or gems. From this wholesome current the life of our young nation is constantly renewed. It supplies us with fresh hope, industry, energy, thrift and economy. It is a steady check upon any tendency to luxury and the worship of wealth. These successors of the Plymouth pilgrims and Jamestown colonists, like the founders of our national fabric, have felt the grinding injustice of privileged classes, have tasted the woes of ill-paid toil, have learned in the harsh school of parental governments to hate aristocracy, and come here to enjoy freedom for themselves and ready to grant it to others. They are true Republicans, real Democrats, sure to cast their weight into the scale with liberal measures. Besides the great gain to the nation by the virtue and honesty of the immigrants, it is calculated that on the average they bring in money one hundred dollars each. At this estimate we have nearly one and three-quarter millions as the contribution to our currency. And, if we credit their labor, no doubt we must credit each immigrant with the value of a thousand dollars at least, which would add to the national wealth the round sum of seventeen million dollars for last week's arrivals. From English, Irish, German and Scandinavian papers we learn that their export towns are crowded with emigrants seeking transportation, and there will be no diminution of the stream till the fall. Germany vainly places obstacles in the way of her subjects, who, though they dearly love fatherland, yet do not care that all their sons should waste the best years of young manhood in the army. England's thousands of half paid laborers look for just wages here. Ireland sends hither her generous quota to join their relatives who have come before and find homes where they need no foreign masters. Here the hardy Swedes and Norwegians bring their industry to fields which regard them as freemen, and their sons grow up and work enough for all in our growing cities and on our broad prairies, and shall have yet these many years. And while the wholesome stream continues to flow in upon us we need have no fear for the decline of freedom in this asylum of the oppressed of all nations.—N. Y. Herald.

We, with the Doylestown Democrat, thought the day of salary grabs was over, at least for the present, but it appears not. The example of Congress has been followed by the Constitutional Convention, which coolly votes its members \$2,500 salary in face of the \$1,000 compensation that had been fixed by law before the delegates were elected. When the bill calling the Convention was before the Legislature, there was a very general wish that the pay of the delegates should not be above a thousand dollars, and it so passed. But now feeling themselves masters of the situation, the members have more than doubled their pay, with mileage to boot. This action is even worse, if anything, than the Congress grab, and we cannot help branding it, as we did that, a steal. We flattered ourselves that the Convention was composed of men above resorting to the dishonest tricks of ring politicians, but we regret to know that the majority is made up of the same flesh and blood that pollute the capital at Harrisburg. The excess given, that \$1,000 does not compensate the members, is mere boot.—They were not sent to the Convention to make money, but to fill an office of honor. We hope every man of the 44 who voted against this grab, will refuse to accept more than \$1,000.

Those who voted for this outrageous resolution, try to excuse themselves on the ground that the Legislature repealed the act fixing the pay of members. This is no defence for the members, who will be held accountable at the moment that the Convention is clothed with legislative powers, and can vote money out of the State Treasury. If it can do this act, by the same authority, change and modify our laws generally. As the performance was disgraceful, those implicated are willing to seize upon any plea of justification.

The Evening Telegraph, of Pittsburgh, of which H. Fischer, Swooper, United States District Attorney for the Western Pennsylvania, is the editor, in its issue of Wednesday has a notable article, double headed, and more than a column long, entitled "The Power of Political Rings," and attacking all such. The Telegraph admits that there is a ring in Pennsylvania, and that a few men, "without intellect, education or moral sense," control the Republican party of the State, "dictate its candidates and mould its policy." It further says: "Blind, unswerving devotion to this Pennsylvania Ring has become the price of public honors, so far as the ring can control and the completeness of their organization and resources enable them to penetrate almost every county, in some disguise or other. Nothing is too high or too insignificant to escape them. They are equally at home, whether it is a pastor and folder, or United States Senator, State Treasurer, or Supreme Judge. They have a prescriptive right to the Legislature, and they govern it. They bring to the mill. State officers are a convenience that cannot be overlooked. They aim to influence every Federal appointment and dictate who shall fill offices under the State." The Telegraph thinks this year a good one to break the ring. A postponement of this duty, it says, means multiplied dangers to the party, "for in a twelvemonth the question will have passed beyond control." All of which ought to be doing the ring, and ought to be doing the good fight and failed in 1872.

CONGRESSIONAL DIGNITY.—Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, had the effrontery to take an active part in the discussion growing out of the report of the Peabody Committee upon the Credit Mobilier fraud. Seriously implicated himself, he was a natural and proper man to defend his associates. Mr. Bingham, of Maryland, offered a resolution censuring all those who had participated in Credit Mobilier stock. As this was coming rather close home, Mr. Bingham indignantly objected, and made a point of order against it. Mr. Ritchie replied that "No rings are left in the latter draw with good opinion of the law."

Mr. Bingham was disgusted with such poetry, and so soon as he could recover from a choking sensation, declared its author to be a "d—d fool."

INFORMATION WANTED.—The Postmaster General instructs his deputy Postmasters that they have no more right to read the writing on a postal card than they have to open a sealed letter and peruse its contents, and he further instructs them, that any postal card on which is obscene and scandalous writing they must return them to the owner. What we would like to know is how are these postmasters to know what is obscene or improper, or what is not, unless they read them?—Altoona Sun.

ABOUT THEM.—The Cincinnati Commercial thinks that "Ohio will at the next election be a hotly disputed State," since the "Credit Mobilier revelation, the back pay grab of Congress, the President's increase of salary, the Louisiana muddle, and Grant's policy of re-appointing his relatives and wandering about the country smoking," have made the people a good deal dissatisfied with the Republican party.

A serious fire occurred at Troy, Pa., on Monday two weeks, destroying property to the amount of \$23,000. It is said that Philadelphia has six and four-tenths inhabitants for each house. The four-tenths is supposed to consist of a skeleton in the closet.

A United States Senator Proven an Impostor.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Post, writing from Butler, Pa., makes some startling disclosures about John H. Mitchell, recently elected to the U. S. Senate from Oregon. The statement is in substance that Mitchell's proper name is John Hipple. He was raised in Butler county, where his father and other relations still reside. He studied law at the Knox House, Thompson of Butler, and afterwards was taken into partnership with him. Hipple was married to a young lady of Mt. Chester, Butler county. After some time he suddenly disappeared, deserting his wife—leaving her in a destitute condition, and taking with him \$6,000 which he had collected for clients, and for which Mr. Thompson was held responsible, and who finally settled the matter by paying \$5,000. Mitchell is now in Oregon, and is a member of a majority in the Legislature. John H. Mitchell, alias John Hipple was chosen to the U. S. Senate last winter for six years. He is now making a vigorous effort to suppress the history of his early life, but with much success, as the following telegram from Washington shows: "The story in regard to Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, having assumed a name not his own, which first originated in a Pittsburgh paper, has created much sensation here, particularly among the friends of Mr. Mitchell. About ten days ago Congressman Wilson, of Oregon, who is a personal friend of Senator Mitchell, and who has been here sick, addressed a letter to him on the subject, enclosing the newspaper articles referring to him. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for a reply. If these statements should be true, they would have the effect of vacating Mitchell's seat in the Senate, as an election under a name not his own would be void.—Clarion Democrat.

Another Salary Grab.—We, with the Doylestown Democrat, thought the day of salary grabs was over, at least for the present, but it appears not. The example of Congress has been followed by the Constitutional Convention, which coolly votes its members \$2,500 salary in face of the \$1,000 compensation that had been fixed by law before the delegates were elected. When the bill calling the Convention was before the Legislature, there was a very general wish that the pay of the delegates should not be above a thousand dollars, and it so passed. But now feeling themselves masters of the situation, the members have more than doubled their pay, with mileage to boot. This action is even worse, if anything, than the Congress grab, and we cannot help branding it, as we did that, a steal. We flattered ourselves that the Convention was composed of men above resorting to the dishonest tricks of ring politicians, but we regret to know that the majority is made up of the same flesh and blood that pollute the capital at Harrisburg. The excess given, that \$1,000 does not compensate the members, is mere boot.—They were not sent to the Convention to make money, but to fill an office of honor. We hope every man of the 44 who voted against this grab, will refuse to accept more than \$1,000.

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Coupon News.

An Iowa Methodist minister knocked a Congressman down the other day for offering to give his back pay to a Sunday school of which the aforesaid minister is superintendent.

Governor Dix, of New York, has vetoed the local option law passed by the Legislature of the State. On an attempt to pass it over the Governor's veto, the Governor was sustained by a majority vote.

The Hon. F. B. Gowen, delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, retires from it on account of engaging occupations and delicate health. He will, however, continue to serve on a certain evening, when unable to cross his household by the ringing of the door bell, a policeman suggested the expedient of knocking a brick gently against the outer wall, and that the dull, drum-like booming which resulted quickly secured for him an entrance to his domicile.

The Pittsburg Telegraph, speaking of the late Gen. Canby as "poor, honest and brave," significantly adds: "In Gen. Canby's whole term of public service, extending over thirty-five years, and to which he brought the learning of a jurist and the skill and courage of an accomplished soldier, he received a smaller aggregate in the way of salary than one of the Philadelphia 'ring' officials pocketed in eighteen months."

In the Supreme Court, at Harrisburg, on Saturday week, a case of great importance to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was argued, involving the right of recovering damages for the killing of a man at a crossing on the public highway, where it was proved that the person "had not stopped, looked or listened before he drove on the crossing."

The Washington Star remarks that Chief Justice Chase was the last of his line; that neither he nor his brothers—who all died before him—left any male descendants, and that, therefore, his branch of the family name will become extinct. We believe the same may be said of his two illustrious predecessors, Judges Taney and Marshall, and this makes of the matter a curious coincidence.

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New Advertisements.

BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to employ a first-class workman at once. Ironing wages made a specialty. Liberal wages paid. THOS. J. McULLOUGH, Clearfield, June 4th, 1873.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to interfere with the following property: One red cow, one hog, a lot of fine boards, one lot of cut, one box of nails, one measure of fine Drying Tubs, three pair Bedsteads and Bedding, and balance of household and kitchen furniture, the possession of William E. Snyder, as the same belongs to me and are subject to my order at any time. JONAS RYDER, June 4, 1873, 31.

SAVE YOUR MONEY! I have been some years since the late war a writer in the Standard and Country News from other parts having come back and settled for some time at my old homestead, it would be supposed the call for thousands was over, but we have a special no patent or money note stock from which all can purchase at great advantage. You will do well to call and see the goods before purchasing elsewhere. We deem it no trouble to show our goods. Respectfully yours, J. M. KRATZER, Wallerston, June 4, 1873, 31.

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

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 desirable Goods and Wares ever offered in this market, and at prices that will do you good. We have a large lot of the best 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 you can see, feel, hear and know for yourselves. 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 will do you good. We have a large lot of the best of the good old days of cheap things. Those who lack faith upon this point, or deem our allegations superfluous, need but

DANIEL GOODLANDER, LUTHERSBURG, PA., Dealer in DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY & GLOVES, HATS & CAPS AND BOOTS & SHOES, Tobacco, Groceries and Fish, Nails, Hardware, Queensware and Glassware, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Oil, School Books, a large lot of Patent Medicines, Candles, Nuts & Dried Fruits, Cheese and Cream, and a full assortment of Groceries, Flour, Grain and Potatoes, Clover and Timothy Seed, Sole Leather, Morocco, Lining, Bindings and Thread, Shoemakers Tools and Shoe Findings.

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THREE-PLY BURLAP, Bagging and other Carriage, also, Sewing Machine, at reduced prices, at J. M. KRATZER'S.

THE MOST popular makes of Sewing, Shirts, Collars, Neckties, &c., at an advance above cost, by the piece, at J. M. KRATZER'S.

NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, LARGE ASSORTMENT, LOW PRICES, all to be found at J. M. KRATZER'S.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in the greatest variety—new spring shades—newest and most desirable styles—at J. M. KRATZER'S.

RECEIVING a large supply of Ladies' and Children's Shoes, made to order and warranted, a handsome Gaiter for \$2.00 at J. M. KRATZER'S.

BEST Granite Ware Tea Sets and Chamber Sets, Kettles and Forks, Silver-plated Forks and Spoons, Table Linen, Napkins, very cheap, at J. M. KRATZER'S.

SHAWLS, Scarfs, Neckties, Collars, Veils, Hair Goods, gloves, &c. Kid Gloves at 75c, also the Josephine Seamless Kid Gloves, at J. M. KRATZER'S.

Hardware, Tinware, &c.

H. F. BIGLER & CO., DEALERS IN HARDWARE, Also, Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, CLEARFIELD, PA.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS of all kinds for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

RAILROAD WHEELBARROWS for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

OIL, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS, Nails, etc., for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

HARNESS TRIMMINGS & SHOR, Findings, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

GUNS, PISTOLS, SWORDKNIVES, For sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

STOVES, OF ALL SORTS AND SIZES, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

IRON! IRON! IRON! IRON! For sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

HORSE SHOES & HORSE SHOE NAILS, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

PULLEY BLOCKS, ALL SIZES, and Best Manufacturers, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

TUMBLE SKINS AND PIPE BOXES, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

PODDER CUTTERS—For sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

THE AUTOMATIC Knitting Machine! This Knitting Machine is one of the most useful inventions of the age. By utilizing its simple and ingenious mechanism the inventor has achieved what thousands have unsuccessfully attempted to do—namely, to make a machine that will knit any style of fabric in any size, and will do so with ease and accuracy. It will knit any style of fabric in any size, and will do so with ease and accuracy. It will knit any style of fabric in any size, and will do so with ease and accuracy.