Hardware, & Tinware.

SACKETT & SCHRYVER,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

Second Street,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Having largely increased our stock of Hardware, we invite the public to examine our stock and prices.

Carpenters and persons who contemplate building will do well to examine our

TOOLS & BUILDING HARDWARE

which is new and of the best manufacture, and will be sold low for cash.

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, GLUE, LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS

All kinds of Bench Planes, Saws, Chisels, Squares, Hammers, Hatchets, Plumbs and Levels, Mortised & Thumb Gauges, Bevels, Brazes & Bitts, Wood and Iron Bench Screws, and the best Boring Machine in the market.

Double and Single Bitt Axes,

POCKET CUTLERY, &c.

Agents for Burnell's Iron Corn Sheller, warranted.

Also, agents for Richards' **GOTHIC FLUE TOPS**, which effectually cure Smoky Flues.

Farmers' Implements and Garden Tools of every description.

A large variety of

COOK STOVES,

which we warrant to give satisfaction.

Portable Ranges and Furnaces.

Roofing, Spouting and Job Work done on reasonable terms. All orders will receive prompt attentica. June 11, 1873.

IRONSIDES STORE.

G. S. FLEGAL,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES, HOLLOW-WARE, PAINTS, OILS & VARNISH, PUTTY & GLASS, ROPES, STEP-LADDERS,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE;

The celebrated Tolerton Screening Galvanized

ARROW-LINED WOODEN PUMPS.

No better Pumps in the market.

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS, LAMP FLUES, of all kinds, LAMP FIXTURES, &c.

All at lowest prices. 1-1474

Presqueisle Street, Philipsburg, Pa.

BIGLER, YOUNG & REED,

(Successors to Boynton & Young,)

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS

Manufacturers of

PORTABLE & STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES

Corner of Fourth and Pine Streets,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

HAVING engaged in the manufacture of first-class MACHINERY, we respectfully inform the public that we are now prepared to fill all orders as cheaply and as promptly as can be done in any of the cities. We manufacture and dealin

Mulay and Circular Saw-Mills

Head Blocks, Water Wheels, Shafting Pulleys, Gifford's Injector, Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Oilers, Tallow Cups, Oil Cups, Gauge Cocks, Air Cocks, Globe Valves, Check Valves, wrought iron Pipes, Steam Pumps, Boiler Feed Pumps, Anti-Friction Metres, Soap Stone Packing, Gum Packing, and all kinds of MILL WORK; together with Plows, Sled Soles.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,

and other CASTINGS of all kinds.

Orders solicited and filled at city prices All letters of inquiry with reference to machinery of our manufacture promptly answered, by addressing us at Clearfield, Pa.

jan1'74-tf BIGLER, YOUNG & REED.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank, Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet, Music for either Piano, Flute or Violin constantly on hand. Any books or stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c. F. A. GAULIN.

Clearfield May 7, 1873.-tf

Clearfield Nursery.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Rasberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,

J. D. WRIGHT.

apr26.'73.-y Curwensville, Pa

J. R. M'MURRAY

WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (8:5:73:)

NEW WASHINGTON.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

J. P. WEAVER.....W. W. BETTS.

WEAVER & BETTS

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Are offering, at the old stand of G. L. Reed & Co. their stock of goods, consisting of—

DRY - GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c., &c.,

At the most reasonable rates for CASH or in exchange for

Square Timber, Boards, Shingles,

OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Advances made to those engaged in getting out square timber on the most advantageous terms. pd1Jan73

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, Drugs, Paints, Oils, School Books, a large lot of Patent Medicines,

Candies, Nuts & Dried Fruits, Cheese and Crackers, Rock and Rifle Powder,

Flour, Grain and Potatoes,

Clover and Timothy Seed,

Sole Leather, Moroccoes, Linings, Bindings and Thread, Shoemakers' Tools and Shoe Findings.

No greater variety of goods in any store in the county. All for sale very low for cash or country produce at the Cheap Corner. May 1, 1873.

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory,

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,

april26tf Bower P. O.

LEATHER BREAST-STRAPS

SUPERSEDED BY

COVERT'S PATENT METALLIC

BREAST HOLD-BACK

Made of the best Malleable Iron, and is attached to the Hames by the best Snap ever invented. It is easily and quickly put on, and prevents the whipping of the horses by the pole. Not liable to get out of repair. Will last for years. All we ask is a fair trial, to convince all parties using them that they are unsurpassed in value for the purpose for which they are intended.

SACKETT & SCHRYVER.

Clearfield, April 15, 1874.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD!

MRS. S. S. LIDDELL,

Having engaged in the Marble business, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order TOMBSTONES,

BOX AND CRADLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS,

Curbs and Posts for Cemetery Lots, Window Sills and Caps, also,

BUREAU, TABLE AND WASH STAND TOPS, &c., &c.

Yard on Reed street, near the R. R. Depot, Clearfield, Pa. jy7,72

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,

HANGING VASES,

Stove Lining and Fire Brick,

kept constantly on hand.

STONE AND EARTHEN - WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!

Fisher's Patent Airtight Self - Sealing Fruit Cans!

BUTTER CROCKS, with lids, CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS, APPLE - BUTTER CROCKS, PICKLE CROCKS, FLOWER POTS, PIE DISHES, STEW POTS,

And a great many other things too numerous to mention, to be had at

FRED'K. LEITZINGER'S STONE - WARE POTTERY,

Corner of Cherry and Third Streets, CLEARFIELD, PA. aug3

T. A. FLECK & CO.,

Have now on hand, and are daily receiving additions thereto, a large and well selected stock, n st fresh from the manufacturers, of

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Silks, Hats, Bonnets Old Ladies' Caps, Shawls, Waterproofs, Ladies' Fur Caps, Hair Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Gloves, Hose, Overalls, Lumbermen's Flannel, Ladies' Underwear, Cuffs, Collars, Handkerchiefs,

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR AND WHITE DRESSES,

Perfumery and Soaps, Balmoral Skirts, awaydown, Stockings, of everypiece, variety and colurr, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, in almost endless variety.

N. B.—WE BUY FOR CASH AND SELL FOR CASH. dec31f

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 them selves. 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.

dec30 JOSEPH SHAW & SON.

Reed's Column.

WILLIAM REED

1875. SPRING. 1875.

APRIL.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

Domestic Dry Goods.

Newest styles Dress Goods.

Linen Suitings, &c., &c.

Notions, Trimmings,

Ladies' Furnishing Goods,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Hosiery and Gloves.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

CARPET CARPET CARPET

BRUSSELS

INGRAIN

RAG

STAIR

DRUGGET

RUGS, &c.

Also, a full line of

MILINERY GOODS

Having an experienced Trimmer from Philadelphia, ladies will find a nice stock of trimmed goods.

Anything not on hand will be ordered promptly.

Please give us a call.

WILLIAM REED.

Room No. 2, Opera House, nearly opposite the Post Office.

Clearfield, April 7, 1875. apr.28'74

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1875.

A CANCER IN OUR SYSTEM.

It is, we presume, a received opinion among most Americanss that however grievous the burdens of taxation may have become in this country since the late civil war, they are really light as compared to those laid on their subjects by the great monarchies of Europe. It is customary among our political orators to profess a profound sympathy for the "groaning masses" who in England and on the Continent are doomed to see so large a part of their substance put under contribution to maintain civil lists, pay pensions, support immense standing armies and defray the annual interest of monstrous public debts.

In point of fact, if regard be had to the comparative weight of taxation in the United States and in these "effete monarchies," all such expressions of sympathy are entirely misdirected. So profligate have our expenses become under the reign of paper money, and under that growing decline of public morality which has marked the long ascendency of the Republican party, that to-day the people of the United States are the most tax-ridden people among the civilized nations of the world. A brief comparative view of public expenditures in our country and in the leading countries of Europe, will set this fact in a clear and striking manner.

In comparing the burden of taxation in the United States with burdens of taxation in countries like England, France, the German Empire, or Austria, it is obvious that we must include under the former head not only the taxes raised by the Federal Government, but also those raised by the several States, since it is only by the co-operation of both our National and State Governments that we undertake to manage the complex interests which in more centralized governments are managed with a less distribution of political powers.

Recurring to the year 1870, the date of our last census, we find that during that year the amount of taxes raised by the Federal Government was, omitting fractions, $396,000,000; that the amount of taxes then raised by the State Governments for purposes of State administrations, was $68,000,000, and to these immense sums $210,000,000 were added for county, township, and city taxation, making an astounding aggregate of $674,000,000 raised in the United States during that year to defray the expenditures of Federal, State, and Municipal Government. As the total population of the United States in 1870 was 38,000,000, it follows that the rate of taxation at that epoch was considerably in excess of $17 per capita, without regard to age, sex, color, or "previous condition of servitude." If regard be had simply to National and State taxation, exclusive of county, township and city levies, the rate of taxation on each man, woman and child in the United States during the year 1870 was $19 01 per capita.

Now, according to the statistical tables of "Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia," and other authorities for the year 1871, it appears that the population of Great Britain was then put down at 31,000,000 souls, and that the annual expenditures for the British Government for the year 1870 were $344,000,000, or at the rate of $11.09 per capita. The population of France at the same time was 36,000,000, and her annual expenditures $411,000,000, or at the rate of $11.41 per capita. (It is proper to note that the expenditures of France for this year include a large installment of the indemnity paid to Germany, and therefore this sum greatly exceeds her average annual revenues derived from taxation.) The population of the German empire in 1870 was 41,000,000, and the annual expense of the government, greatly swollen by the recent Franco-German war, were $383,000,000, or $9.34 per capita. The population of Austria at the same date was 36,000,000, and her annual expenditures are set down at $261,000,000, or $7.22 per capita.

It will thus be seen that the rate of taxation in the United States is in excess of the rates prevailing in the "down-trodden" countries of Europe, notwithstanding the fact these countries are burdened with debts representing the growth of centuries, and that the fruits of industry among them are consumed by vast standing armies and expensive civil establishments.

How large a part of our burdens is produced by the extravagance of the present administration may be seen in the single item of our army expenditures. Our army establishment in 1870 was 30,000 men, and the expenses of the War Department were $57,000,000, or at the rate of $1,900 per man. At the same rate of expenditure the British army of 178,000 men would cost $338,000,000, or a sum nearly equal to the whole annual expenses of the British empire. At the same rate of expenditure the army of France, with a peace establishment of 425,000 men, would cost $807,000,000, or a sum nearly double that of the whole annual expenditures of France for all purposes. At a similar rate the army of the German empire, comprising 402,000 men, would cost more than double the whole annual expenses of the government; and the Austrian army of 245,000 men would cost $465,000,000, or $204,000,000 more than the expenses of the Austrian Government for all purposes whatsoever.

In the presence of such statements and comparisons, the inference is irresistible that we have not only the most expensive, but the most extravagant of governments, as that government is now administered. This extravagance has been fed from a thousand different sources, all having their origin in that low state of public morals which has countenanced Republican rapacity in South Carolina, the coalition of fraud and force in Louisiana, the abominations of the Credit Mobilier, the black-mail depredations of Jayne and Sanborn, the Custom House exactions of Leet and Stocking, the straw bids of fraudulent mail contractors, the highway robberies of the Washington Ring, the perennial peculations of the Indian Bureau and those other manifold forms of Departmental corruption and log-rolling legislation which have of late years turned the Congress of the United States into little more than a grand committee of investigation, seeking in vain to cope with the torrent of political profligacy that has broken in upon the nation. Heretofore it has been the interest of the Republican managers to hide rather than to stanch the leaks of the public Treasury, and if, notwithstanding all the efforts they have made to cloak and dissemble their sins, the rankness of their offences smells to heaven, it is easy for the people to infer what the stench of the Augean stables at Washington will be when a Democratic Hercules in the white house shall do for them what the Democratic Governor of New York is doing for the pollutions of the Canal Ring.

An important decision has been given by the Court of Claims by which the right to the famous Hot Springs in Arkansas have been vested in the United States, unsettling the titles in a village of four thousand inhabitants and other interests involving several millions of dollars. The decision will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

POLITICS ON THE BENCH.

A REMARKABLE SCENE IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing under date of May 3, says:

A scene of a somewhat remarkable character occurred in the United States Supreme Court to-day. For once the political feeling of certain members of the court, which is usually confined to the council room, broke out in public, and sharp words were exchanged on the bench which created something like a sensation among the spectators. The occasion of this unusual ebullition of feeling was the delivery of the opinion of the majority of the court by Justice Strong in the case of the Union bank of New Orleans vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' bank. The former institution loaned the latter large sums of confederate money about the time that Gen. Butler took command, in 1862. A few days after the transaction Butler issued an order forbidding the circulation of confederate money on and after the 25th of May. The borrowing bank tendered payment in confederate notes and the Union refused to receive them, demanding United States money. Butler had issued an order establishing a provost court, of which one Major Bell was the presiding officer. Suit was brought in this court and the case was dismissed. Two or three days after its dismissal Butler ordered the court to rehear the case and, in effect, to decide in favor of the plaintiffs. When the defendant attempted to cite the law in obstruction of this process Butler's judge informed him that it was no use to read the law to him as he was acting under orders from his superior. The decision of the case by the majority turned not upon the question of the payment of the money, but upon the legality of the action of his trumped up tribunal, which Justice Strong sustained in an elaborate opinion, declaring that Butler acted as the representative of the Federal administration, and that his right to establish such a court followed from the right of conquest. This decision is an ultra partisan attempt to sustain Butler's action in New Orleans. When Justice Strong finished, Justice Field followed with a long and most ably written dissenting opinion which he read with vigor, manifesting very strong feeling by the nervousness of his manner. He showed clearly that Butler had not the shadow of a right to establish anything more than a common police court, and that the orders of President Lincoln and the previous decisions of the supreme court made it unquestionable that this was the extreme jurisdiction of the military in dealing with civil offenders during the war. Judge Field alluded to Butler in terms of sharp sarcasm and declared that he well knew that he had no such authority as he then assumed and as a majority of the court now sanctioned. Justice Field has dissented from the opinion of the majority in several cases in which they have previously made decisions showing a political bias in favor of the Radical rule, but he never arraigned their action so sharply as to-day. While he was reading his opinion all the justices turned toward him to listen, and Justice Strong grew very red in the face. At the end Mr. Field announced that Justice Bradley desired him to say that he was present and did not hear the arguments in the case. Justice Strong replied with much asperity that Mr. Bradley did not dissent from the opinion of the majority, to which Mr. Field made a further remark *sotto voce* which was not heard by the bar. The decision of the majority, it will be observed, not only confirms Butler's right to establish a court to take cognizance of civil cases, but to reverse the decision of his own court by a military order when it did not happen to suit him.

"HOW DOES SHE HEAD," FINANCIALLY?

The Secretary of the Treasury has, according to law, called in $30,000,000 United States bonds, which he proposes to pay in coin. The last fiscal report found in the United States Treasury with a trifle over five and a half millions excess of income over expenditures; and the country has been informed that by June 30th, 1875, the Government will be $50,000,000 short, which must be made up by renewed taxation, hence the late turning of the taxation jack-screws by Congress for a further squeeze of the nation.—Resumption of specie payments is promised in three years and nine months from this date. We shall then have over two thousand millions of paper money and bank and saving deposits subject to be called for in coin, and we have now the magnificent sum of eighty millions in coin as a nest egg for the beginning of the laying up process!

Now, if the great South had its shackles knocked off and was allowed to work and develop its sleeping resources, its cotton, tobacco, rice and naval stores, and we could go into the markets of the old world, as we did prior to 1860, under a low taxation regime, then, we could start up a flow of gold from Europe in five years that would make the payment of a great debt an easier task in the coming half century, than the payment of the mere interest is to-day.

Our so-called statesmen are dolts and ignoramuses in political economy. If you overload a people with obligations you cripple their productive powers. If you overload a dray horse he will stagger at the first inequality of the road, and stick fast at the foot of a hill he has to surmount. There are commercial and financial inequalities and hills to surmount and sloughs to pull through, over the highways of the best regulated nations in the world. We are overloaded as a people when we are made to pay the first dollar of the principal of the great national debt. All we can do before we recover from the weakness produced by the war—before we can recover from the demoralization caused by the late formidable civil conflict—is to carry the lightest load of taxation. The war to this people was like a debauch, it weakened us physically and morally, and to a degree we are sick. Until we have a certain amount of strength that we can use, in the line of wealth-producing, we are not strong enough to increase our productions rapidly and pay off our public indebtedness rapidly also. To work our resources effectually, in our present weak state, we must not undertake too much in the line of liquidating old accounts. That public debt should be left for the next generation. All we can do is to take care of its interest.

MIXED BABIES.—At a dancing party in Western Kentucky the other night, to which several women came with babies, some young men changed the clothes of the infants while their parents were dancing, and mixed them up generally. The following day there was a great row, and as the families lived miles apart, it took several days to unmix the children.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* writes from Harrisburg, "do not be surprised to see J. C. Fincher, of Luzerne, a Labor and Granger candidate for Governor, and some distinguished Republican as a Temperance candidate, and both with followings which will count up in tens of thousands." The air is getting hazy with candidates.

Eighteen women in a Massachusetts town recently cowhided a man for kicking his wife, and the job was so well done that he hasn't been able to split wood for four weeks.

JUDGE KELLEY CONVERTED.

Hon. William D. Kelley, who has played the role of a Radical Congressman from the "loil" city of Philadelphia, for fourteen years, concluded to take a trip south and see for himself how things looked down that way.—He returned to Washington recently and was overhruled by the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and unbosomed himself as follows:

Judge William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, returned from a six weeks' tour in the South to-day, and bears most emphatic testimony against the southern policy of his own party in the last Congress. When asked to-night what he thought of the political condition of the South, he used these words: "The votes I most regret, during my fourteen years' service in Congress, is that which I cast last winter in favor of the Force bill." He further said that so far as his observation went, during his extended tour, there was no more necessity for the use of Federal military force than there is in Pennsylvania or Ohio. He talked with Confederate soldiers, with northern men, negroes, carpet-baggers and travelers, and he was surprised at the good feeling existing. He said he should hereafter take little stock in southern outrages, especially if they are reported as occurring in the sections he visited. He gave an example of the feeling in the South by relating what he himself saw in Augusta, being himself unknown. He happened to be in that city on the day chosen for decorating the graves of the Confederate dead. He remained and observed closely the proceedings. A long procession marched through the city with engines, civic organizations, etc., it being treated as a general holiday. Judge Kelley observed the significant fact that, while men and women were gathered for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of the dead Confederate soldiers, the principal music on the occasion was furnished by the band belonging to a regular United States infantry regiment stationed in the vicinity. There were no taunts, no insults, no complaints, no appearance of ill-feeling anywhere visible. While absent Judge Kelley spent from two days to a week in each of the following cities, stopping frequently at places of less consequence, viz:—Richmond, Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Augusta and Aiken. The most of his time was spent in Florida. He says, so far as he saw—and he went with his eyes and ears open—there was no feeling of fear or distrust on the part of the colored people, and he could not for the life of him see what use there was for force bills. He was very glad he had made the trip, for it has enabled him to understand the condition of the South better than he has ever understood it before. He said it was not the Ku Klux that was ruining the South, nor was their unhappy condition to be attributed to the hatred by southern people of the people of the North, nor was any political question involved; he thinks the whole trouble in the South arises from financial and industrial causes, and he believes that the South will not improve and advance until the Forty-fourth Congress repeals the financial legislation of the Forty-third; until the industries of the country are revived, and we are forced to live within our income the South will grow worse instead of better. As matters are going now, the Judge thinks, that not only the South and South-west will be involved in ruin, but that the country itself will be hopelessly insolvent. The Treasury, he thinks, is already empty, work is stopping in the navy-yards, on the public works, buildings, etc., for the money has run out. The receipts not equal to the expenditures, and a day of settlement is not far off. He was asked how long the Treasury would hold out, and he answered that unless there is an improvement in the customs and internal revenue receipts, the Treasury will be empty by September next.

It will be observed that Mr. Kelley traveled in disguise, and expected to witness an awful spectacle on "rebel decoration" day at Augusta, Georgia, but he was disappointed. It is a remarkable fact that, every honest Radical who has gone down south to see for himself, comes back converted, and denounces the treatment meted out to that section by those in authority.

If the adage that, "an honest confession is good for the soul," is true, Judge Kelley must feel much better than when he voted yea on the infamous Force and other bills of a similar character.

ICE HOUSES.

Ice is a luxury rarely indulged in by a large majority of farmers, and yet they can have it in abundance at small cost. It requires no extensive structure, and the labor of securing the crop is comparatively trifling. A house ten feet square and ten feet high is large enough to hold a summer's supply for an ordinary family. It may be built in the roughest manner, and of the cheapest material. Provide for drainage without admitting air at the bottom, lay rails, scantling, or anything of the kind, close together on the ground, fill the spaces between with sawdust, and cover over the rails an inch deep. Cut the blocks of ice all the same size, so they will pack nicely. Pack them in closely as possible, leaving a space all around between the ice and the walls of the house of not less than fifteen inches, which must be filled with sawdust well packed. As the ice pile is built up, cavities caused by broken and irregular blocks should be filled with pounded ice. After the pile is built up eight feet high cover the top with sawdust about a foot deep, and the work is done. The supply can be made to last much longer by pouring water over the pile after it is built up, and freezing the whole into a solid mass. A cold night must be chosen for this work. Bank up earth all around the outside, and pack it well, and the roof should project beyond the banking to prevent washing it away. The house may have a door above and below in the north gable end, for convenience. A pond of five hundred square feet surface is amply sufficient to fill such a house, and almost any farmer can provide such a pond when he is distant from natural sources.—These are all the directions necessary for building and filling an ice house, unless you are aristocratic. In that case expend just as much money on the house as you please, but your ice will keep no better, and will not be a whit colder than that taken from the cheaper house. A word of caution is necessary to those who are not accustomed to taking ice out of a house in summer. Be careful to cover up the ice again with the sawdust, and keep the house closed. Carelessness will waste much more than is consumed.—*Ohio Farmer.*

—Local elections were held on the 3d inst., in the State of North Carolina. Raleigh was carried by the Democrats for the first time since the war, a Democratic mayor and 11 out of 17 aldermen being chosen. The other towns heard from also went Democratic.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of B. G. McMasters, of Chest township, viz: 1 bay mare, 1 roan mare, 2 sets harness, 1 log sled and chain, 1 wagon, 1 cow, 1 grindstone, 1 pulley block, 1 log chain, 1 parlor stove, 1 cupboard, 1 table, 1 stock, 1 book case, 9 chairs, 2 beds and bedding, 1 spar sled, 1 long sled, 1 cutting box, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on April 7, 1875, and are left with him on loan, subject to my order at any time. PHILIP DOTTS.

Glen Hope, May 5, 1875.-3t

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in possession of Thomas J. Booth, of Romburger, Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., viz: 1 cooking stove and pipe, 2 heating stoves and pipe, 4 beds and bedding, 12 chairs, 2 rocking chairs, 1 extension table, 1 clock, 30 yards carpet, 1 lounge, 6 sceps of bees, 1½ set of blacksmiths' tools, 1 set of wood-working tools, all wagon wood in yard and shop. This property was purchased by me May 24, and is left with him on loan subject to my order

Romburger, May 12, 3t. JOHN B. ELLIS.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Joseph Verber, of Covington township, viz: 1 horse, 2 cows, 2 stoves, 1 one-horse wagon, 3 beds and bedding, 1 cupboard, 1 table, 6 chairs, a lot of wheat in the ground, and one hive of bees. This property belongs to me and is left with him subject to my order. A. BIGLEMAN.

Frenchville, May 12, 1875.-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of CATHERINE TROT, dec'd, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY WERTZ,

Rockton, May. 5, 1875.-6t Adm'r. C. T. A.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

KRATZER & LYTLE,

—THE—

NEW FIRM!

IN THEIR

COLOSSAL CONSOLIDATED STORE,

Are working down their

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,

to the lowest

CASH PRICES.

Reduced expenses and selling for ready pay enables them to do it. They will endeavor to be

HEADQUARTERS

for supplying the citizens of Clearfield county with

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Dress Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Wall Paper, Queensware, &c., &c.

And all other goods in their line.

N. B.—TERMS CASH.

J. M. KRATZER, J. G. LYTLE.

Clearfield, Dec. 16, 1874.

ED. W. GRAHAM,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

SQUARE TIMBER & LUMBER,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Has just opened, at the old stand, in Graham's Row, a complete stock of

NEW GOODS,

of every description.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, &c., &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FLOUR, MEAT, SALT, RYE, OATS, CORN,

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

FLOUR

Received by the car load, and sold at a small advance.

A supply of ROPE constantly on hand.

Special inducements offered to those getting out Square Timber and Logs, as we deal largely in Lumbermen's Supplies, and are prepared at all times to purchase timber and lumber.

ED. W. GRAHAM,

Market Street,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Oct. 28, 1872.

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO EFFECT

IN FRENCHVILLE!

I am aware that there are some persons a little hard to please, and I am also aware that the complaint of "hard times" is well nigh universal. But I am so situated now that I can satisfy the farmer and prove conclusively that "hard times" will not effect those who buy their goods from me, and all my patrons shall be initiated into the secret of

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

I have goods enough to supply all the inhabitants in the lower end of the county which I sell at exceeding low rates from my mammoth store in MULSONBURG, where I can always be found ready to wait upon callers and supply them with

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

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

Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all of the best material and made to order—Hose, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt Pork, 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.

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.

J. H. McClain's Medicines, Jayne's Medicines, Hostetter's and Hoofland's Bitters.

5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid. Cloverseed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Strattanville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.

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

L. M. COUDRIET.

Frenchville P. O., August 12, 1874.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS

JOS. SHAW & SON

Have just opened a

New Store, on Main St., Clearfield, Pa

lately occupied by Wm. F. Irwin.

Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries of the best quality,

Queensware, Boots and Shoes

and every article necessary for one's comfort.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. May 9, 1866-tf.

FRESH FISH.—

The undersigned respectfully notifies the public that he will keep on hand for sale an assortment of Fresh Fish, of all kinds, received from the East and West daily. Also, Fresh Vegetables in season. Goods delivered to all parts of the borough and vicinity. Orders left at his residence, corner of Second and Reed streets, will receive prompt attention.

D. W. JORDAN.

Clearfield, Feb. 24, 1875.-3m

Groceries, Etc.

NEW FLOUR, FEED, AND GROCERY STORE.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.,

Reed St., one door west of Leonard House, Clearfield, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, SODA, COAL OIL, SYRUP, SALT, SPICES, SOAP,

Canned and Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Cider Vinegar, Butter, Eggs, &c.

ALSO, EXTRA CORN MEAL

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour,

Corn Meal, Chop, Feed, &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.

Clearfield, Nov. 18, 1874.-tf

REMOVAL!

JOHN McGAUGHEY

Would respectfully notify the public generally that he has removed his Grocery Store from Shaw's Row, to the building formerly occupied by J. Miles Kratzer, on Second street, next door to Bigler's hardware store, where he intends keeping a full line of

GROCERIES.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF and LARD.

SUGARS and SYRUPS, of all grades.

TEAS, Green and Black.

COFFEE, Roasted and Green.

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,

CANNED FRUITS,

All kinds in the market.

PICKLES, in jars and barrels.

SPICES, in every form and variety.

FAMILY FLOUR,

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.

SOAPS, MATCHES, DRIED APPLES, DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES.

Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.

And a good assortment of those things usually kept in a grocery store, which he will exchange for marketing at the market prices.

Will sell for cash as cheaply as any other one.

Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself. JOHN McGAUGHEY.

Clearfield, May 27, 1874.

GROCERIES.

JAS. H. LYTLE,

(Successor to LYTLE & MITCHELL)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

CHOICE LINE OF TEAS.

OOLONGS, JAPANS, IMPERIAL, YOUNG HYSON, ENGLISH BREAKFAST

Purest in Market.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Will be kept and sold at first cost. Cash paid for Country Produce.

GERMAN CHERRIES, TURKEY PRUNES, PRESERVED PEARS, PHILADELPHIA HAMS.

FISH.

Mackerel, Lake Herring, Cod, &c.

PICKLES.

Barrel Pickles and English Pickles.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, &c.

mch1'73 JAS. H. LYTLE.

CHEAP GROCERIES!

LUMBER CITY, PA.

The undersigned announces to his old friends and patrons that he has opened a good line of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS at the old stand of Kirk & Spencer, for which he solicits a liberal patronage. H. W. SPENCER.

Lumber City, Pa., March 26-tf.

MOSHANNON LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY.

OSCEOLA STEAM MILLS,

MANUFACTURES

LUMBER, LATH, AND PICKETS

AND

SAWED SHINGLES.

ALSO—Bills of HEMLOCK and PINE sawed to order on short notice.

ALSO—TOWN LOTS for sale in the borough of Osceola.

ALSO—LARGE ASSORTMENT GENERAL MERCHANDISE at their Mammoth Store in Osceola.

H. H. SHILLINGFORD, President, Office—Forest Place, No. 123 S. 4th st., Phil'a.

JOHN LAWSHE, General Sup't., Osceola Mills, Clearfield Co., Pa.

pdjan8-74

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

JOSEPH H. DERRING, on Market street, in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa., has just received a fine lot of French Calf Skins and Kips, the best in the market, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line. He will warrant his work to be as represented.

The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Work done at short notice. 7:16'73y

NEW SHOE STORE.—

I would announce, to the people of Clearfield and the public at large, that I have rented the Shoe shop formerly run by Frank Short and am prepared to make and mend all kinds of Boots and Shoes, as formerly done by Short; on shoe notice and will guarantee all kinds of work not to rip, ravel or cut in the eye. The best French stock always on hand. Shop on Market Street, Next door to the Allegheny Hotel.

March, 24'73-1y THOMAS ALLEN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

The House and Lot on the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Clearfield