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 Guages, Bevels, Braces & 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 attention. June 11, 1873.

POWELL & MORGAN,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Also, Manufacturers of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS of all kinds for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

RAILROAD WHEELBARROWS for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

OIL, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS Nails, etc., for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

HARNESS TRIMMINGS & SHOE Findings, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

GUNS, PISTOLS SWORD CANES For sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

STOVES, OF ALL SORTS AND Sizes, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

IRON! IRON! IRON! IRON! For sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

HORSE SHOES & HORSE SHOE NAILS, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

PULLEY BLOCKS, ALL SIZES And best Manufacture, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

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 deal in

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. P. A. GAULIN.

Clearfield May 7, 1868-tf

J. R. M'MURRAY

WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. [3:5:73y]

NEW WASHINGTON.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

J. F. 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. pdtljan73

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, Moroccos, 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, 1875.

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. je7,72

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, just 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, swaydown, Stockings, of everysize, variety and colors, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, in almost endless variety.

N. B.—WE BUY FOR CASH AND SELL FOR CASH. dec3tf

Down! Down!!

THE LAST ARRIVAL

AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST!

A Proclamation against High Prices!

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

CALL AT OUR STORE,

Corner Front and Market streets,

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

We have Everything that is Needed

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

dec20 JOSEPH SHAW & SON.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1875.

"WE MEAN THOSE OTHER FOLKS OVER THE WAY."

BY OLD SIMON.

Indeed, 'twas not meant for you, Oh! no, Oh! no,
Whatever we write or whatever we say,
But to tell you the truth, if you want to know,
We mean those other folks, over the way.

If some of our jokings and flashes of wit
Seem much too personal in their display,
Don't you wear the shoe if it does seem to fit,
For we mean those other folks, over the way.

Should any one think it himself who is meant
He must not get mad, because it won't pay,
We beg him keep cool, for 'twas not our intent,
For we mean those other folks, over the way.

For you know and we know that you are all right,
And we've no desire from justice to stray,
But we feel it a duty, as well as delight,
To joke those other folks, over the way.

'Tis best to judge not lest you be all judged,
This christian injunction we all should obey,
But we thought it our duty that they should be nudged,
We mean those other folks, over the way.

So just you rest easy, and take it all kind,
Whatever we write or whatever we say,
If it cuts to the quick, just never you mind,
For we mean those other folks, over the way.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

POISON AND ANTIDOTE.

It is a matter of regret that the unfolding of such scandals carries with it a moral poison powerful enough to impregnate the whole social atmosphere of the country.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The *Commercial* sees the Beecher scandal only on the surface. The manifestations of disease are not apt to be sightly, and the odors of ulcers are generally offensive to the nostrils. Yet the symptoms of a dire malady are valuable as indicating its character and suggesting its cause, thus affording opportunity to apply the remedies for expelling it from the diseased body.

The exposure of the moral nastiness in Brooklyn is a salutary thing. For years it had gone on, corrupting all who came in contact with it, befouling the marriage relation, smirching with its filth the pulpit and the press, and hiding its foulness behind religion and reform. When, however, it was dragged into the light of day, the whole public could see it exactly as it was, without any of the halo of piety or decoration of spirituality with which it had tried to disguise itself. If, when the exposure of the scandal took place, the people had been indifferent—as indifferent as Beecher assumed to be—and had received no shock to their sense of purity and propriety, then the Jeremiahs might well have bewailed the turpitude of society and prophesied evil things for the country. Then, indeed, the poion would have been in the whole social atmosphere. Now, however, society labors to expel the poison which by religious trick and device of reform and spiritual life, exceptional natures and devout aspirations, has been introduced into its system.

The full investigation and merciless exposure of every winding of this iniquity in Brooklyn have become the duty of the law and the press and all other conservators of public morals. It should be allowed no hiding places; every bit of the poison should be traced out and expelled, no matter at what cost of reputations and affections. If this is done, the result will be such a cleansing of the social atmosphere as we have not had in many a day.—Already free love is set back where it will have to stay for a generation at least, in company with its foul familiars of lust and prostitution. The danger of intermeddling in matters between husband and wife is enforced as it never could have been by ordinary argument. The limits of clerical intercourse with female parishioners have been made apparent to everybody. The danger of allowing pious record to lapse into passional attraction is pretty well understood. The fact that feelings pure and simple, whether religious or otherwise, are not safe guides of conduct, is beginning to be appreciated. The need ministers have to avoid even the appearance of evil is recognized as imperative. The folly of attempting to hide delinquency in high places is shown in all its enormity. The necessity of meeting a charge against one's personal honor with boldness and uncompromising courage is taught to all sound men. Cant has received a stunning blow, and true religion shines brighter by contrast.

It is a matter not of regret but of rejoicing that the dirty stories which were in circulation for a year and more in regard to Beecher, before even the Woodhull scandal publication, are at last getting sifted. The Plymouth pastor, if a guiltless man, has brought all this trouble on himself by his cowardly course in dealing with the accusations against him. Think of a minister accused of adultery with a parishioner, leaving the charge unanswered for three or four years, and failing to confront his accusers and demand the absolute withdrawal of their charges! For this alone Beecher deserves the punishment he is receiving. If he is not a bold man, strong in the truth and in purity, what business has he to preach the religion of the apostles to his fellow men, he who distributed Sharpe's rifles to the Kansas combatants with slavery, who denounced sin, and bore his head high as a man of freedom of thought and action?—To have kept himself consistent, he should not have dallied with Tilton and Moulton in secret, but if intrenched in innocence, he should have dragged out their slanders and torn to pieces their plans from the pulpit where he had preached courage under difficulties, divine faith under sorrow, and bold encounter with sin. This would soon have expelled the poison lurking in the social atmosphere; but Beecher did not do it. He left the poison to fester and corrupt all about him until society itself at last took up the task of discovering and expelling it; and society must make thorough work of it, now that the disease is given into its hands to cure.—*New York Sun.*

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.—Colonel Geo. W. Gayle, the man who offered $1,000,000 for Lincoln's assassination, in 1864, died lately at Selma, Alabama, aged 65 years. He was of more than ordinary talent. Admitted to the bar at Cahaba, then the county seat of Dallas county, Ala., in 1832, he soon ranked at the head of his profession. For the last twenty years he had been on the down grade, caused by dissipation. He was very eccentric, and was always playing pranks. In 1864 he had inserted in the Cahaba *Gazette* $1,000,000 reward for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He was not worth as many cents. This reward was not over Gayle's signature. But a few months passed after this before the world was startled by electric flashes of the terrible deed having been done. Soon the war closed. The editors of the Cahaba *Gazette* were arrested because of the reward offered in their columns. In the examination Gayle was found to be the man who offered the reward. Gayle was arrested and confined about one year in Fortress Monroe. He was, however, mainly through the intercessions of his wife, by President Johnson released. During his confinement in Fortress Monroe he became partially paralyzed in his lower limbs, from which he never recovered.

They killed a rattlesnake four and a half feet long and sporting six rattles on the main street of Meriden, Connecticut, the other day. Nice place to live, Meriden must be!

THE HISTORY OF CONEMAUGH SALT.

When, about seventy or seventy-five years ago, Granny Deemer made a discovery of salt water rising from the earth into a pond on the bank of the Conemaugh river, about a mile above the present site of Saltsburg, and proved the fact by evaporating the water and producing a pretty fair sample of salt, a new era dawned upon the little community scattered along the valley. That condiment, so necessary for human comfort and health, which they were wont to pack over the mountains on horseback from Philadelphia, and retail at twelve cents per half pint, could now be had for the making. We can well imagine the happy effect of the discovery—and it was not lost sight of. Some years after this discovery, and before the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, Wm. Johnston and another person, both men of moderate means, formed a partnership to put down a well for the purpose of getting a supply of salt water for manufacturing purposes.—The undertaking proved rather heavy for their limited capital, and for a time the enterprise was abandoned. After a short respite, having secured the necessary means, they returned to the enterprise, and by that indomitable perseverence which will not quail before difficulties, the "bitter water" was reached, and the manufacture of salt by evaporating from kettles or pans was commenced in earnest. Of the ultimate financial success growing out of the enterprise we have no data, but Mr. Johnston was reputed to be pretty well off, and lived and died in the homestead at the Point, within a few yards of where the Loyalhanna empties into the Conemaugh. In his day he was considered a very enterprising citizen. The well put down by this firm at that early day is now some distance out in the channel of the Conemaugh river, the continued washing away of the bottom land having considerably enlarged the channel and enveloped it.

In time, as the country became settled, other parties put down wells and engaged in the business, when in 1830 the Pennsylvania canal was completed, a number of salt manufacturing establishments were in successful operation within two miles of the present site of the town of Saltsburg. The valley in which they were located is wild and forbidding in its aspect, but the wealth that was supposed to lie hid away down in the rocks, dispelled the wildness of the scenery, and magically metamorphosed it into an elysium, and it was populated with a hardy, enduring, untiring race of people, whose perseverance knew no bounds, and who were content with what they got.

About the year 1817, Andrew Boggs, father of Hon. Jackson Boggs, Judge of the several courts of Armstrong county, who had purchased a considerable body of land and located upon it at this place, laid out and sold the first town lots, and in a short time a town began to rise from the woods. From its inception by common consent it received the name of Saltsburg, purely from the great interest which at that early day absorbed the attention of the people in this locality.

The discovery and manufacture of salt has its parallel in the discovery of petroleum, and men were moved by the same motives to seek for the precious fluid with the prospect of failure rising up before them, and in some instances proving a stern reality. The depth at which salt water is reached in this locality is from five hundred to eight hundred feet, with the rude appliances at that early day one may well imagine the difficulties that beset the putting down of the first well. In 1842 the product of salt in Indiana county had reached 70,000 bushels per annum. We doubt if the product will reach half that quantity at the present time.—*W. McWilliams.*

NINE YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

SENTENCE OF THE MURDEROUS POLICEMEN.

The Philadelphia *Times* of the 5th alludes to the disposal of two rowdy policemen, as follows:

The policemen, James Mervine and Frank Barclay, who were convicted of murder in the second degree in having shot George Alexander, were sentenced on Saturday morning. On Judge Lynd's asking them if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, Mervine replied: "Well, Judge, I am very sorry that this thing happened. If I had not been a drinking man this thing wouldn't have happened." "I say the same thing," added Barclay. "Scarcely a month ago," then said the judge, "upon one of the most frequented streets of the city, one of you with a blackjack and the other with a revolver assaulted and shot down an industrious, unarmed and unoffending man, robbing the Commonwealth of a useful citizen, desolating a happy home, and stripping a wife of her life companion and protector. For this conduct, in itself as cowardly as it was deadly, there has appeared but one extenuating circumstance—you were both so much under the influence of intoxicating liquors as to be unconscious of the enormity of the act that you were perpetrating. It is to be hoped that you may not ever have known what you were doing. It is fortunate for you that the law of this Commonwealth is so tender of human life and so compassionate for human frailty that it does not visit murder thus perpetrated with death. But it punishes, and punishes severely. It punishes that the criminal may be reformed; it punishes that the criminal, if not susceptible of reformation, may be prevented by penal experience from repeating his crime; it punishes that the penalties of the law may deter others from the perpetration of crime. From your appearance, from the responsible calling in which you were engaged, from the good character given of you, and from the fact of your mental condition on the night in question, the court has felt free to assume that punishment is not needed for either of the first two purposes just mentioned. As long as your memories can recall that pale, heart-broken woman, as she sat here day by day, or as she identified her dead husband's clothing, stained and clotted with his blood, shed by you, or as she was carried, fainting, from the court room, as long as you can picture your victim enduring those two days of torturing pain, gasping and dying from wounds received at your hands, it is not likely that you will ever again be tempted into drunken revels. But though you may never thus sin again, the welfare of society, the security of human life, requires that through you others may be taught the perils of such indulgences as you have been guilty of. Drunkards must learn that even they cannot kill their fellow-men with impunity, however incapable they may be at the time of realizing the nature of their act. In adjusting your sentences this necessity has been the sole consideration. And now, July 3, 1875, the court adjudges and orders that you and each of you undergo imprisonment in the State penitentiary for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, for the term of nine years." The utmost extent of the law would have been twelve years.

If you wish particularly to gain the good graces and affection of certain people, men or women, try to discover their most striking merit, if they have one, and their dominant weakness—for every one has his own—then do justice to the one, and a little more than justice to the other.

GRANT AND THE DIGNITY OF HIS OFFICE.

In the letter making a bid for a Third Term Grant says that it "was beneath the dignity of his office" to tell the people whether or no he intended to use the vast patronage at his command to perpetuate his power. How has he borne himself hitherto, that the dignity of his office should suddenly appear so great in his eyes? On what particular occasion did he take pains to show the country that he respected the proprieties which ought to hedge in his exalted station?

Was it when he visited New York for the first time after his inauguration, and sauntered into a theatre arm-in-arm with Jim Fisk?

Was it on the eve of Black Friday, when he took himself off to a little town in Pennsylvania, remote from telegraphic and railroad communication after leaving directions with Secretary Boutwell not to sell any gold till he got back?

Was it when he sent his indecent brother-in-law across the water to represent our Government at the Court of Denmark?

Was it when he permitted Jay Gould to pay for him the thousand dollars which he had subscribed to the fund raised to lift the family of the faithful Rawlins out of abject poverty?

Was it when he rewarded with the best offices in his gift the men who had bestirred themselves to raise gifts of houses and horses and money for him just before he entered upon the Presidency?

Was it when he closed the doors of the White House and made his way to the seaside that he might devote to idle and dissolute pleasures the best months of the year?

Was it when he haggled with Congressmen for exorbitant appropriations for the "expenses of the Executive Mansion," and managed to get enough under that head to keep him in clover without eating into his own salary?

Was it when he sent Casey down to New Orleans to manage the Custom House, control the party, and reduce the State of Louisiana to a province?

Was it when he found the chair of the Chief Justice vacant and attempted to fill it by the appointment of a disreputable and ignorant adventurer in politics?

Was it when he disregarded the rebuke of the Senate and restored that adventurer to the place that he had disgraced at the head of the so-called Department of Justice?

Was it when he permitted himself to be advertised as the chief attraction at the opening of the new seaside hotel, and appeared promptly in company with Boss Shepherd, making an unseemly exhibition of himself in return for a free lunch?

Was it when he went out of his way in an annual message to praise the work of the Boss and his Ring, when he knew that work was neither more nor less than highway robbery?

Was it when he became a party to the issue of five millions of greenbacks on the eve of an important election, that a clique of gamblers in Wall street might make enough thereby to enable them to contribute largely to the corruption fund which was employed to wrest Pennsylvania from the control of the majority in October, 1872?

Was it when he lobbied in the corridors of the Capitol when his first term was drawing to a close, and beseeched the faithful to double his pay, and assured them of his co-operation in case they saw fit to help themselves to a few millions in the shape of a salary grab?

Was it when he found a constitutional adviser in the person of Columbus Delano, and approved the policy whereby the Indian Ring were enabled to steal sixteen millions in five years?

Was it when he entered into a compact with the thieves of Arkansas to overthrow the Constitution of that State, or when Congress balked his designs and he pensioned the chief conspirators on the Government as office-holders?

Was it when he found places for Congressmen repudiated by the people who had sustained his wicked demand for the autocratic powers contemplated by the Force bill?

The "dignity of his office" would not permit him to answer a civil question to which Washington and Jefferson found no difficulty in forming a pointed annd effective reply. But the "dignity of his office" does not stand in the way of acts which will send his name down to posterity in disgrace.—*Utica Observer.*

THE RELIGIOUS CONFLICT IN SWITZERLAND.

In the home of the mythical Tell, the typical republican federation of Europe, religious antagonism is quite as bitter as in despotic Prussia. The Swiss Protestants are only about half again as numerous as the Catholics, and in nearly half the cantons the Catholics outnumber them. The executive power in Switzerland is vested in a cabinet of seven members, from which are chosen by its own members the President and Vice-President of the confederation. The legislative body is composed of two chambers, the National Council and the Council of States. The constitutions of the individual cantons are under the control and regulation of this federal assembly.

In January, 1874, the Swiss Government forbade sixty-nine Catholic priests of the Bernese Jura, who had been already deposed by sentence of the competent judicial tribunal—and also those who signed a collective protest in the previous September—from longer residing in the districts of Delsberg, Freiburg, Laufen, and a few others. This virtual decree of banishment excited a great deal of feeling, and complaints were presented to the legislature, but it declined to interfere.

The new Constitution of April, 1874, guaranteed to every citizen the right of settlement in any place whatsoever within the whole domain of the confederation, and it was claimed by the Ultramotane lawyers that the new Constitution had a retroactive power, and thus annulled the decree of banishment. To this it is answered that it is a well-settled principle of law that the retroactive force cannot be given to a constitution, and that, moreover, the new provision insuring the right of one's residence is limited by a subsequent section, which provides that the central Government as well as the cantons shall be empowered to pass extraordinary measures for the protection of order against clerical disturbance.

Meanwhile the Ultramotanes, alarmed by the rapid growth and increase of the independent or old Catholics, have become violent in their denunciation of the Liberal party and in their opposition to the proposed marriage law, which makes marriage a purely civil ceremony. They assert that the constitutional amendment of 1874 placing marriage under the regulation of the confederation does not authorize the enactment of an entirely new marriage law. A formidable opposition has been oaganized, and the clerical party will use every effort to defeat the measure, but she Liberal majority is thought to be sufficient to pass it. The new law does not forbid any religious ceremony, but makes the civil one essential.

There is every reason to expect an indefinite prolongation of the conflict. The picture is not an edifying one—intolerance and bitterness on either side in the reputed home of liberty.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The expression of truth is simplicity.

LITTLE MISERIES.

Life would be miserable if men and women had no grievances. It is highly probable, indeed, that a large number if they could find nothing to grumble at, would die of simple *ennui*. It is positive enjoyment to many people to have a good growl; they take intense delight in persuading themselves and those by whom they are surrounded, that they are martyrs on a small scale. They do not act thus always with the mere intention of invoking pity on their behalf; perhaps, if the truth were to be made known, they are intensely angry with the being who has the audacity to pity them.—They are actuated by a somewhat vague feeling of discontent. They feel that somehow or other, that things are not exactly as they ought to be. They may have plenty to eat and drink, they may have good clothes on their backs, and sufficient money to provide them with all healthful luxuries, they may have friends who love them, and comfortable homes, and yet they will feel dissatisfied, and seize an opportunity of making their dissatisfaction felt.—They may be good hearted in the main, they may give money to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, their eyes may water with compassion at the sight of suffering, and yet, unaccountable as it may appear, they will take a positive pleasure in making those with whom their daily lives are spent, temporarily unhappy. Human nature is made up of such palpable contradictions—there is so much instinctive bad mixed up with so much instinctive good in every one of us—that there is no reason to be surprised at this. Such being the constitution of many men's minds, it will readily be conceived that even when people are exceptionally prosperous, they make a point of positively gloating over their trivial trials, making out, indeed, they have as large a share of the bitters of life as any of their fellows. Indeed, we might go a step further, and say that those who have most trials talk least about them. Those whose lives are one continual grind, who have to struggle hard to keep the wolf from the door, have in fact, little time for grumbling. They have generally to be content with things as they are.—It would be found, were inquiry made, that honest hard-workers are so busily engaged in thanking Providence for such small mercies as are vouchsafed to them, that they forget to murmur, except at odd moments, on account of those which are denied.—*Liberal Review.*

GOLDEN GRAINS.

Nothing is intolerable that is necessary.

Bounty, being free itself, thinks all others so.

Character is the diamond that scars every other stone.

All flowers will droop in absence of the sun that waked their sweets.

The imagination is of so delicate a texture that even words wound it.

A man's own safety is a god that sometimes makes very grim demands.

The mind wears the colors of the soul, as the valet does that of his master.

Prosperity seems to be scarcely safe unless it be mixed with a little adversity.

Sin is the fruitful parent of distempers; and ill lives occasion good physicians.

There is no voice so simple but assumes some mark of virtue on its outward parts.

He who surpasses or subdues mankind, must look down on the hate of those below.

Success has a great tendency to conceal and throw a veil over the evil deeds of men.

Truth is the shortest and nearest way to our end, carrying us thither in a straight line.

Weariness can snore upon the flint, when restive Sloth finds the downy pillow hard.

Frank sincerity, though no invited guest, is free to all, and brings his welcome with him.

Cheerfulness makes the mind clearer, gives tone to thought, and adds grace and beauty to the countenance.

The human soul is hospitable, and will entertain conflicting sentiments and contradictory opinions with much impartiality.

If you would understand the disposition of a man, look at his companions; if you would know that of a father, observe his son.

ON PICKET DUTY.—General Ord has been entrusted with the command of that military division embracing Southern Texas, and the United States steamer Plymouth has been ordered to the mouth of the Rio Grande. This vessel carries launches, which will be used in transporting armed crews to all points on the river where their services may be required to prevent Mexican robbers and banditi from crossing the stream and committing outrages upon American citizens and their property. This looks as if the authorities at Washington had at last measured the real danger of this border trouble, and were determined to meet and end it. The longer this matter is trifled with, the more difficult it will be to adjust. If troops had been stationed along the Rio Grande five years ago in sufficient numbers to punish all infractions of treaty faith and obligations, there would be no need of the preparations making at the present time. Cortina would not have raised and organized his band of cattle thieves, nor would murders and robberies be of weekly occurrence on the soil of Texas. But the river was practically uncovered on the American side, and that was an invitation to the uneasy spirits of Mexico which they had eagerly and promptly embraced. Hundreds of bad men passed into Texas, located on ranches between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, and are there still, acting as aids and assistants to their brother robbers in Mexico. But if Gen. Ord stations cavalry patrols along the river, and steam launches are constantly on the watch in the stream, a different and far more efficient system will be inaugurated.—Crossing the river will be a dangerous venture, and getting back with plunder still more so.—*Philad'a Times.*

An Irishman went into a gin-mill, took a drink of "stone-fence," and came out. He stood a few minutes, when "things commenced working." He grabbed his stomach, twisted his face out of shape, rushed back into the gin-mill and shouted to the bar-tender: "Say, I axed ye for whiskey, an' ye gave me the wrong bottle; hand me a barrel o' water, until I pour it down an' drown the torchlight procession that's goin' through me this blissed minit. Och! murther, I'm on fire!" and they "put him out."

CAUTIOUS.—A teacher said to a little girl at school: "If a naughty girl should hurt you, like a good girl, you would forgive her, wouldn't you?"—"Yes, mamma," she replied, "if I couldn't catch her?"

They have a female barber in Brooklyn. She is seventeen, soft-handed, sweet of breath, pretty, plump, and graceful, and what is better than all deaf and dumb!

"It will come," said a candidate for Mayor of St. Louis while making a speech, "just as sure as Romeo founded Rome."

The origin of Easter eggs—a hen.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

In a short time several western surveying expeditions will be in the field in active operations. They are intended to cover sections of country of which little is known of a scientific character at the present time. One expedition, under the command of Lieutenant Wheeler, was at Pueblo, California, on the 5th instant, nearly ready to start. The work of this party will embrace a territory of thirty thousand square miles. Of this large area twelve thousand miles have never been trod by the feet of a surveying party. It is virgin soil in this respect. Its mineral wealth and other productions are unknown. This party will be divided into three divisions.—The first division will proceed in a southwesterly direction to Fort Garland, and from thence to Terra Amarillo, a valley of the Rio Chama, in New Mexico. They will then explore the Mesas in search of a practicable route for a wagon road via Washington Pass to the West, visit Manzana, Zandia, San Pedro and Placer Mountains, reach Santa Fe, and end their labors by surveying the drainage areas of the Rio Pacos and the Canadian river. The route will be about twenty-five hundred miles in length.

The second division will visit the south park in the Rocky Mountains, from that point more in the direction of the north of the southern Arkansas, and when that is reached pass along the Atlantic and Pacific divide between Coochetopa Pass and Mount Stewart, and return by the valley of the Upper Rio Grande, Wet Mountain valley, the Sangre del Cristo and Greenhorn ranges en route to Pueblo and Fort Lyon. A minute and careful examination of the mines upon the upper Animos river and those in the vicinity of Del Morte and Rosita will be made by this division of the surveying force.

The third and last branch of the main party will proceed direct to Spanish Peaks, and from that point pass over and note the drainage areas of the Purgatoire and Apishapa rivers, move on to the lower extension of the Sierra Sangre del Cristo and the Raton Spur, and afterwards connect the base lines at Pueblo and Santa Fe with the triangle extended in 1873 from the latter town westward into Arizona and southward to the Mexican line. The real object of the whole work is to ascertain the exact topographical features of the country west of the one hundredth meridian, and find out and report the best routes for the supply of interior posts for the interchange of troops, and for scouts pursuing hostile Indians. This is the military aspect and meaning of the surveying expedition now operating in the "far West." It has also other uses of a most needful and commendable character. It will furnish the people accurate and reliable information in reference to the natural mineral and agricultural resources of that portion of the country, of which so little is known at the present time, and thus enable those who wish to become pioneers in the march of improvement in that direction to do so advisedly. Astronomers, geologists, zoologists, minerologists and chemists accompany all the parties, and they will test all matters brought to their attention in a thorough manner. The reports of the chiefs of the various parties will be of great practical importance, and hence their appearance will be watched with deep interest in this and other countries.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Every young man should remember that the world will always honor industry. The useless idler whose energies of body and mind are rusting for want of occupation, may look with scorn—it is praise; his contempt is honor.

The aim of all intellectual training for the mass of the people should be to cultivate common sense; to qualify them for forming a sound practical judgment of the circumstances by which they are surrounded.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Joseph Wagoner, of Burnside township, viz: 2 horses, 1 wagon, 2 cows, 7 sheep, 1 timber sled and one field of wheat, as the same belongs to me and is subject to my order. GEORGE WAGONER.

Hurd, June 30, 1875-3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the hands of James Fredmer, of Bell township, viz: 1 cook stove and utensils, all the tinware and dishes in the house, 3 chairs, 1 table, 1 bed and bedding, 1 cupboard, 1 ten-plate stove and pipe, 1 doughtray, 1 grindstone, 1 hand saw, as the same belongs to me and is left with him on loan subject to my order.

HENRY BRETH, JR.

Ostend, June 30, 1875-3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the hands of John A. Neff, of New Washington, Clearfield county, Pa., viz: 1 cook stove, 2 set chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 egg stove, 1 cupboard, 2 beds and bedding, 1 stand, lot of carpet, 3 acres of wheat, 1 plow, 1 mare, 1 horse, 2 set harness, 1 sled, 1 dearborn wagon, 2 hogs, 1 black cow, 1 muly cow. This property was purchased by me June 25th, 1875, and is left with the said John A. Neff on loan, subject to my order. HENRY NEFF, SR.

New Washington, June 30, 1875-3t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in possession of John Kein, of Morris township, viz: 1 brown mare, 1 bay mare, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 2 cows, 2 yearling heifers, 1 spring calf, 8 hogs, 12 sheep, 1 long plow, 2 shovel plows, 1 harrow, 1 wind mill, 5 acres of wheat, 3 acres of rye, 5 acres of oats, and 7 acres of corn in the ground, as the same was purchased by me June 21, and is subject to my order at any time.

T. H. FORCEY.

Grahamton, June 30, 1875-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with a new two-horse wagon and two horses, one a bay and the other a brown, now in the possession of John M. Cypher, of Osceola. The said property belongs to me and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.

ADAM KEPHART.

Osceola Mills, June 23, 1875-3t*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of ALEXANDER AMMOND, late of Huston township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

PETER AMMOND, Administrator.

Shelocta, Indiana Co., Pa., June 9th, 1875-6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of WM. A. BUTLER, late of Wallaceton, Clearfield Co., Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

SARAH A. BUTLER, Administratrix.

Wallaceton, June 9, '75-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of RUDOLPH SWARTSWORTH, late of Lawrence tp., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims on it are required to present them, duly authenticated, without delay, to the undersigned.

RICHARD SWATSWORTH, Executor.

Clearfield, June, 9, '75-6t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH McCULLY, late of Jordan township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

ALEXANDER FERGUSON, JOSEPH PATTERSON, Executors.

Lumber City, June 2, 1875.-6t]

Groceries, Etc.

NEW

FLOUR, FEED,

AND

GROCERY

STORE.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.,

Market Street, one door west of Mansion 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 HOME MADE

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.

mch1'75 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 20-tf.

MOSHANNON LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY,

OSCEOLA STEAM MILLS,

MANUFACTURE

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. 125 S. 4th st., Phil'a.

JOHN LAWSHE, General Sup't.,

pdjan8-76 Osceola Mills, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

JOSEPH H. DEERING, 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 Short shop formerly run by Frank Short and am prepared to make and mend all kinds of Boots and Shoes, as formerly done by Shorty on short notice and will guarantee all kinds of work not to rip, ravel or eat in the eye. The best French stock always on hand. Shop on Market Street, Next door to the Allegheny Hotel.

March, 24'75-ly THOMAS ALLEN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The House and Lot on the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Clearfield, Pa., is for sale. The lot contains nearly an acre of ground. The house is a large double frame, containing nine rooms. For terms and other information apply to the subscriber, at the Post Office.

nov13 P. A. GAULIN.

Hotels.

ALLEGHENY HOTEL,

(Market St., bet. Third and Fourth,)

CLEARFIELD, PA.

The subscriber having become proprietor of this hotel, would respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. Prices reduced to suit the times.

jan.20-'75.tf. G. L. LEIPOLDT.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.

NEWTON READ, PROPRIETOR.

Having become proprietor of this Hotel, I would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. House pleasantly and conveniently situated; newly refitted and refurnished; good sample rooms attached. All railroad trains stop at this house. jan20-75

SHAW HOUSE,

(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)

CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.

jan1'75 D. R. FULLERTON.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

MONTOUR HOUSE,

Opposite the Court House,

LOCK HAVEN, PENN'A.

jel4'71 HAUSEAL & KROM, Prop's.

LOYD HOUSE,

Main Street,

PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.

nov1,'73. ROBERT LOYD.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets,

CLEARFILD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train.

apr6-70 tf JOHN DOUGHERTY, Proprietor

Banks.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. B. ARNOLD

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.

Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-ly

County National Bank,

OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.

Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.

JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.

W. M. SHAW, Cashier. *1:1:74

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

Dentistry.

J. M. STEWART, D. D. S.,

Office over Irwin's Drug Store,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.

All dental operations, either in the mechanical or operative branch, promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the treatment of diseases of the natural teeth, gums and mouth. Irregularity of the teeth successfully corrected. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Ether, and artificial teeth inserted of the best material and warranted to render satisfaction. april26'71:1y

DENTISTRY.—

Having determined to locate in Curwensville for the purpose of pursuing my profession, I hereby offer my services to the public. I have just finished a term of dental instructions under the best teachers of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in Philadelphia, and am now prepared to execute all work pertaining to dentistry in the best manner, with the latest improvements. All work guaranteed to give entire satisfaction as to quality and duration. Teeth extracted without pain. Room in new Bank building. For further information apply in person or address E. M. THOMPSON,

mch31'75-tf. Curwensville, Pa.

A. M. HILLS

Would respectfully notify his patients that he has reduced the price of ARTIFICIAL TEETH to $20.00 per set, or $35.00 for a double set. For any two persons coming at the same time, to have each an upper set, will get the two sets for $35.00, or $17.50 each.

Terms invariably CASH.

Clearfield, July 1, 1874.

CLEARFIELD

PLANING MILL

COMPANY.

THE undersigned, successors to REED & POWELL, have purchased the CLEARFIELD PLANING MILL, and refitted it for doing an extensive business. All the machinery will be added necessary to make it one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the State. They are now prepared to receive orders for any work in that line. They will give special attention to all materials for house building.

FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

BRACKETS, MOULDING, &c.

OF ALL STYLES, always on hand.

WORKED BOARDS, and all articles necessary for building, will be exchanged for DRY LUMBER, so that persons at a distance may bring their lumber, exchange it for, and return home with the manufactured articles.

The Company will always have on hand a large stock of dry lumber, so as to be able to fill an order on the shortest notice. Only the best and most skillful hands will be employed, so that the public may rely upon good work.

Lumber will be worked or sold as low as it can be purchased anywhere, and warranted to give satisfaction. As the business will be done upon the cash principle we can afford to work for small profits.

DRY LUMBER WANTED!

Especially one and-a-half and two inch panel stuff, for which a liberal price will be paid.

The business will be conducted under the name of the

"Clearfield Planing Mill Co."

M. G. Brown will personally superintend the business.

Orders respectfully solicited.

M. G. BROWN & BRO.

Clearfield, Pa., June 1, 1875.

O. I. C.

WHERE to buy my DRY GOODS, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Drugs and Notions, Confectioneries, &c., cheap for cash.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his old and new customers that he has opened

A VARIETY STORE

IN GLEN HOPE, PA.

And will sell goods at prices to suit the times. A liberal reduction will be made to customers buying at wholesale.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

C. J. KEAGY.

Glen Hope, Pa., June 14, 1871.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a valuable town property in the borough of Clearfield. Lot 66x188 feet, with a good two story plank house thereon erected, with three rooms down stairs and four bed rooms up stairs. Also, sewing room and bath room on second floor. House finished complete from cellar to attic. Good double porch and good water. Price reasonable and payments easy.

20aug73 WM. M. McCULLOUGH.