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. (8:5:73y:)

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. pd11jan73

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. je7,73

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, ust 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, away down, Stockings, of every size, variety and colors Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, in almost endless variety.

N. B.—WE BUY FOR CASH AND SELL FOR CASH. dec2tf

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 21, 1875.

WHAT IS A YEAR?

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave
On life's dark rolling stream,
Which is so quickly gone that we
Account it but a dream.
'Tis but a single earnest throb,
Of Time's old iron heart,
As tireless now and strong as when
It first with life did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of Time's old brazen wheel,
Or but a page upon the book
Which death must shortly seal.
'Tis but a step upon the road
Which we must travel o'er;
A few more steps, and we shall walk
Life's weary road no more.

What is a year? 'Tis but a breath
From Time's old nostril blown;
And rushing onward o'er the earth,
We hear his weary moan.
'Tis like a bubble on the wave,
Or dew upon the lawn;
As transient as the mist of morn
Beneath a summer's sun.

What is a year? 'Tis but a type
In life's oft-changing scene;
Youth's happy morn comes gladly on
With hills and valleys green.
Next, summer's prime succeeds the spring;
The autumn with a tear;
Then comes old winter, Death, and all
Must find their level there.

A DEMOCRATIC REVIVAL.

From the foundation of the Republic untill a comparatively recent period, the Democratic theory of our political system was the one most generally accepted by the people and their leading statesmen. That theory is that the Union and Government of the United States were founded upon compact, and derived their being and powers from the several States; that the Federal Constitution, being a delegation of specific powers to a common political agency by sovereign and independent States, should be strictly construed in favor of the inherent and original rights of the sovereign parties; that the bond of union between the integral parts is not force, but the sense of common interest, mutual dependence, and reciprocal affection; and that the spirit appropriate to the administration of the government of such a union is the spirit of liberty rather than the spirit of despotism.

In those days there was hardly a statesman to be found who would make any explicit statement of principles differing essentially from the foregoing. Even the writings of Hamilton, the founder of the Federal party, are often quoted by Democratic statesmen as good authority in respect to the fundamental nature and principles of our fabric of government. The real difference between the Democratic party on the one hand, and the Federal party and its successors on the other, was in the different spirit with which the government was administered by them whenever they had control of it—the one usually adhering closely to the true nature of our system, and the other practically tending to centralism and arbitrary power.

The political and military conflict with the secession movement of certain States was the occasion of the more explicit avowal by many writers and public speakers of anti-Democratic doctrines. President Lincoln, in his messages to Congress, gave expression to views and feelings which tended, unconsciously to himself, to subvert the federal character of the Union.—Powers were also exercised repeatedly by the President and Congress, which were not conferred by the Constitution, and in some instances were directly antagonistic to its injunctions. At the close of the conflict a scheme of reconstruction was adopted which was as clearly unconstitutional as it was injudicious. And from time to time financial and other measures have been adopted, some of which are unwarranted by a strict or even liberal construction of the fundamental laws. Statesmen and orators, in the National Capitol and in popular assemblies, have given expression to views of the nature of our Government and Union entirely inconsistent with those of the fathers of the Republic. The tone of the press has also in very many instances tended to favor a construction of our system more like that of the European monarchies than of the American Federal Union. The people meanwhile continued to look upon these ominous phenomena with apparent unconcern.

But of late a decided change is observable in the tone of legislative and popular oratory, and of the productions of the press. Many Republican statesmen, who were implicated in the unconstitutional measures of the war, and in the unlawful and unhappy scheme of reconstruction, have revolted against the more recent violations of liberty and of constitutional principles, and have taken a heroic stand as champions of pure and undefiled Democracy. There are others who, for selfish and partisan purposes, are assuming the Democratic face and tone. The spirit of the press has also changed for the better. There are few or no writers who would venture or desire to put forth those sentiments of a centralizing complexion which were once so characteristic of some departments of journalism.—This change of sentiment has also found emphatic popular expression through the ballot-box. The political character of the House of Representatives of the United States has consequently been entirely reversed, and that of the Senate materially modified, while in many of the State governments the long-lost ascendancy of the Democratic party has been restored. The movement has, in fact, borne the aspect of a political revolution, and has acted upon men's minds like a salutary epidemic. In its progress, it has at length reached, and affected with its vitalizing warmth, the Supreme Court of the United States.

No doubt this change in the political attitude of the people and of some of their leaders, has been largely owing to the corruption and unstatesmanlike management of the party so long in power. But this fact is not inconsistent with the idea that there has been a change in popular sentiment favorable to Democratic principles.—The change is not so much a theoretical as a practical one. There is little reason to doubt that the people of the United States, of all parties and sections, are theoretically attached to our Federal system. But large masses of them, from various causes, are sometimes led to act as if their convictions were otherwise.—Within the last fifteen or twenty years we have had memorable instances of this kind of conduct in both the Northern and Southern sections, and in both of the great parties. We do not believe, however, that the people have intended to express any dissatisfaction with our system of government. And in the particular case now in hand, the people, in the support which they have given to the Republican party, have not designed to repudiate the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. They are at heart "loyal" to those principles. They have now found out that the Republican party is hostile to them. They have found it out by means of this corruption and misgovernment, which we say has had so much to do in working the recent political change. These things have operated like a revelation in opening the eyes of the people to the real character of the men they have placed in power. They know them by their fruits. They have discovered that their public servants are impostors and swindlers, that their real principles are not of the old-fashioned Democratic sort, whose natural fruit is honest and wise government, but principles of centralism, whose natural fruit is corruption and injustice; and they are now repudiating their Republican leaders, and turning back to the old Democratic party to find leaders who will restore to them their lost liberty and prosperity.

The friends of Democracy, who have stood by the good old cause thr'o evil report, have great reason for rejoicing and for hope. The eyes of the people seem to be open at last to the real authors of their troubles and to the real source of the great public abuses. The bonds of party and of habit, so difficult to sunder, seem at last to be weakened and in many cases permanently severed. The people are determined to probe the maladies of the body politic to the bottom, and apply the needed remedy regardless of personal and party consequences.—*New Haven Register.*

THE LAST STATION.

He had been sick at one of the hotels for three or four weeks, and the boys on the road had dropped in daily to see how he got along and to learn if they could render him any kindness. The brakeman was a good fellow, and one and all encouraged him in the hope that he would pull through. The doctor didn't regard the case as dangerous; but the other day the patient began sinking, and it was seen that he could not live the night out. A dozen of his friends sat in the room when night came; but his mind wandered and he did not recognize them.

It was near one of the depots, and after the great trunks and noisy drays had ceased rolling by, the bells and the short, sharp whistles of the yard engines sounded painfully loud. The patient had been very quiet for half an hour, when he suddenly opened his eyes and shouted "Kal-a-ma-zoo!"

One of the men brushed the hair back from the cold forehead, and the brakeman closed his eyes for a time. Then the wind whirled around the depot and banged the blinds on the windows of his room, and he lifted his head and cried out:

"Jack-son! Passengers going north by the Saginaw road change cars!"

The men understood. The brakeman thought he was coming east on the Michigan Central. The effort seemed to have greatly exhausted him, for he lay like one dead for the next five minutes, and a watcher felt for his pulse to see if life had not gone out.—A tug going down the river sounded her whistle loud and long, and the dying brakeman opened his eyes and called out:

"Ann Arbor!"

He had been over the road a thousand times, but had made his last trip. Death was drawing a spectral train over the old track, and he was brakeman, engineer and conductor.

One of the yard engines uttered a shrill whistle of warning, as if the glare of the head light had shown to the engineer some stranger in peril, and the brakeman called out:

"Yp-slanty—change cars here for the Eel River road!"

"He's coming in fast," whispered one of the men.

"And the end of his 'run' will be the end of his life!" said the second.

The dampness of death began to collect on the patient's forehead, and there was that ghastly look on the face which death always brings. The slamming of the door down the hall startled him again, and he moved his head and faintly called—

"Grand Trunk Junction! Passengers going east by the Grand Trunk change cars!"

He was so quiet after that that all the men gathered around the bed, believing that he was dead. His eyes closed and the brakeman lifted his hand, moved his head and whispered—

"De——"

Not "Detroit," but "Death!" He died with the half-uttered whisper on his lips. And the headlight on death's engine shone full in his face and covered it with such pallor as naught but death can bring.

REPAYMENT.

During all these past years of Radical rule, when "the Government" was the idol of the faitful Loyal Leaguers, and that parental authority which those it scourged were forced to love by the force of the army, it was the test of loyalty to subscribe money with lavish hand to "the Government" to carry elections.

Loyal Leaguers were blatant in their devotions to Grant. When Tom Murphy disgraced the public service by his management of the New York Custom House, the "great importers" vied with the Loyal Leaguers to honor Grant, who honored Murphy.

It was so unselfish a homage, so disinterested a devotion, that the people were amazed at such a return to the glorious emenation of the teaching of the golden age.

But there is always a compensation for great sorrows as well as great joys. While the great importers were lashing out their cash for Grant and the Radical party, there was going on a quiet dodge by which all this cash might come back. Nobody knew the "compensation" for all this devotion to Grant. It comes out now that Lawrence, not the man after whom the St. Lawrence River was named, but some other Lawrence, was "watering the stock" of imported goods, so that the genuine articles were bought at non-genuine prices, and sold "at cost to close out business," which means a splendid profit.

We now understand the reason of the excessive loyalty, the homage, the devotion of the great importers to Grant, "the Government," the Radical party. It looks now as if Grant's support by the great importers would have a severe test, or it may be the revenue laws, or the custom house officials would have a severe test.—What is to come of it?—*Philad'a Commonwealth.*

PENDLETON'S VIEW OF OHIO.—Geo. H. Pendleton takes a sanguine view of the situation in Ohio. In the course of a speech at Cincinnati last week, he said: "That ticket and platform will succeed. There is victory in the air. I have seen it beaming in your eyes. I have heard it in your hearty cheers. I know our cause is just. Nothing can prevent it but our own faithlessness to a great duty. Nothing can prevent it but our own supineness and indolence. Our antagonists are alert, active, disciplined and thoroughly aroused. They are a host accustomed to victory. They have met a repulse, and stung with shame at the disaster, and inspired with a hope of recovering it, satisfied that another defeat is dissolution, they have again offered battle, and have brought every gun and every man into the field. They will fight with the enthusiasm of the highest hopes and determination of the deepest despair. If they lose Ohio this fall, they will lose the Presidency next year. They know this as well as you, and they intend not to lose Ohio. You must beat them by your activity. The work must be done, not only or chiefly on the stump, or at mass meetings, but on the farms, at the fireside, in the school districts, in the townships, everywhere that two or three are gathered together. They have money and will spend it freely. We have none. We never had for electioneering purposes. But we have good candidates, sound principles, a righteous cause, a country to benefit, a patriotic and wise people, and these, if we use them well, are more potent weapons than money, and offices, and patronage enlisted in the cause of error and corruption."

SEE THEY DON'T.

The experience of mankind has formulated itself into propositions for the propagation of truth called "proverbs," which are accepted of all men. Let us give an example: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is a proverb which no reasonable man will gainsay or the truth it contains. Both are accepted by all reasonable creatures as truth.

We seek to apply the truth and the admonition of this proverb for the benefit of the delegates to the Erie Convention.

The time spent in avoiding trouble is less than the time lost in curing it.

We have not failed to express our fears that the demoralized Democrats in this city, and it may be elsewhere, those who are "Pilgrims" and sojourners only in the Democratic party till it will pay better to migrate, are preparing to force on the Democratic State Convention at Erie a Radical sympathizer for State Treasurer. From what we hear, it is now being arranged that Mackey and the anti-investigators of the State Treasury are to bring to bear in the Erie Convention powerful influences to prevent the masses of the party from having any voice in the nomination of State Treasurer. It is well known that the Radical party fears more than anything else the nomination by the Democracy of an able, honest, fearless State Treasurer that would "show up" the management of the Treasury and consign the Radical party in this State to the condemnation of the people. Therefore, every pretext, every effort, schemes, dodges, plans are being fixed up to head off the honest representatives of the people at Erie, and blind their eyes so that they cannot see the game to be played. We call on every Democrat to take an interest in the nomination. We entreat our brethren of the Democratic press of this State who are not within the circumference of any ring, but stand by the interests of the honest masses of the party, and prefer principles to success, and upright, downright honesty to any subterfuge to call the attention of the Democrats of the State to the efforts of Radical leaders to induce the delegates to betray the trust reposed in them by the constituents who sent them to Erie.

If a pliant, weak, so-called Democrat can be nominated by the Radical leaders at Erie, then the secrets of the State Treasury will never be laid open to the view of the people.

This is the great effort; this is what the Radical party desire; this is what they will pay for at any price.

Let the Democracy be on the watch; let it be on its guard; let it be prepared to punish on the spot the man professing to be a Democrat, but who sells the honor, integrity, principles and hopes of the Democratic party at Erie, let the consequences be what they may.—*Commonwealth.*

FALSE PRETENSES.

The Pennsylvania Radical platform asserts that the Democratic party "pledged itself to reform, to legislative purity, to greater economy, and to a higher aim in legislation, while it has reformed nothing, has economized in nothing, and has disgraced the State by an exhibition of legislative rowdyism and imbecility never before witnessed in this Commonwealth." After reading the above, let us look at the official figures, taken from the Auditor General's report:

Legislative expenses, 1872	$67,868 80
Legislative expenses, 1874	67,503 78
Legislative expenses, 1875	45,534 73

This reduction of expenses was secured by having a Democratic majority in one branch of the Legislature—a reduction of nearly fifty per cent. from the legislative expenses two years previous, when the Radicals had full control of the expenditures.

But this is only a portion of the advantages gained. The saving to the people by lopping off bad legislation cannot be computed in dollars and cents. The laws passed last winter cover fifty-eight pages. Those of the several preceding years average about fifteen hundred pages! True to Radical history, these immense volumes of laws show we have been governed too much and as badly as men could govern. It would shame the nation to have written the secret history of Radical control, when special legislation ran riot.

And again, it should be considered that the House of last winter was twice as large as formerly, yet legislation cost less. But the size of the body seems to give the basis for their accusation of rowdyism. Yet it is not shown that the rowdy element was not among the Radicals. There were enough of them there to get up a first class riot, and they being in the minority and mad all the time at their inability to control, were the peace-breakers. But the truth is, the ring branch of Radicalism, which ruled their late convention, wanted to stab the new Constitution in this particular, and took this method of doing so, for they hate the instrument that checked them. But take them at their word, and grant there was noise, and yet that noise seems as virtue's self compared with the silent, stealthy, creeping step of the ring rule of Radicalism heretofore.—*Altoona Sun.*

THE BLACK HILLS DISCREPANCY.

It was Colonel Fred. Grant, we believe, who, returning from the Black Hills, reported that there was no gold worth speaking of there, while General Custer, of the same expedition, stated that there was plenty of gold and in paying quantities almost everywhere in that region. It was propably to resolve this discrepancy of the witnesses that the government resolved to send out a second expedition which should settle the matter and tell the world the truth about the gold of the Black Hills. And now this second expedition being heard from simply repeats the discrepancy. Colonel Dodge, commanding the expedition, reports, or is *said* to report, that they have found abundance of gold in the hills—in some places so plenty that from $25 to $100 a day can be panned out; but the same courier brings a dispatch from Prof. Janney, the geologist of the expedition, and he says that although he has prospected much, he has nowhere found gold plenty enough to pay day wages to a Chinaman.

What is the meaning of all this? Cannot the truth be found out about the Black Hills? There are strange tales told about the doleful physical effects on travelers of crossing certain well known Rocky Mountain streams; can it be that some creek must be crossed in order to reach the Black Hills, which has equally disastrous moral effects? Is the government a party to a conspiracy to keep the public mystified and uncertain about this *terra incognita*, till the Interior department shall negotiate a treaty and get possession of its best placers? Or is the Dodge report a forgery, one of the numerous fraudulent stories sent forth by the Chicago-Cheyenne agency for enticing gullible emigrants into buying Black Hills outfits, and paying for Black Hills transportation? We trust that it will not be necessary for the government to send forth a third expedition to get a straightforward answer to the question whether there is or is not gold in paying quantities in the part of the Sioux reservation known as the Black Hills country.—*Pittsburg Leader.*

A man in Terre Haute, Ind., ate a quart of saw dust on a wager. He will probably have a pain in his lumber region if he sticks to such board as that.

DEATH OF GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A dispatch from St. Louis says Gen. Frank P. Blair expired at midnight, surrounded by his family and a few intimate friends. He has been in a precarious state for some months, but under a "blood transfusing treatment" had began to grow stronger, and was generally supposed to be steadily improving. During the past few days he has taken frequent rides, and yesterday walked down stairs. His death came suddenly, and will be a painful surprise to his many friends, who had confident hopes of his recovery.

General Blair was a son of the venerable Francis P. Blair, one of the leading politicians and journalists of the days of Andrew Jackson. He was born in Lexington, Ky., on the 19th of February, 1821, and was therefore only in his fifty-seventh year at the time of his death. In his twentieth year he graduated at Princeton college, and removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and there began the study of law, in which profession he made rapid progress. In 1845, being then in his twenty-fifth year, he made a journey to the Rocky Mountains, with a party of trappers, for the improvement of his health, which had failed somewhat, owing to close pursuit of his duties, and on the breaking out of the Mexican war, Blair joined the force under Kearney and the gallant Doniphan in New Mexico, and served as a private soldier until 1847, when he returned to St. Louis, and resumed the practice of his profession.

In 1848, like his father, he gave his support to the free soil party, and in a speech delivered at the court house in St. Louis, contended against the extension of slavery into the territories of the nation. In 1852 he was elected from St. Louis county, Missouri, to the Legislature as an avowed free soiler, and he was re-elected in 1854, though Thomas H. Benton, the congressional candidate of the free soilers, was beaten. In 1856, Mr. Blair was returned to Congress from the St. Louis district, over Mr. Kennett, who had defeated Col. Benton two years before. In 1857 he delivered an elaborate speech in the House of Representatives in favor of colonizing the black population of the United States in South America. At this time he was also the editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, then a radical Republican paper. He continued to hold a seat in Congress until the outbreak of the rebellion, and at that date was chairman of the committee of military affairs.

In 1860, General Blair made a speech in Brooklyn, in favor of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, and also delivered an address in New York, in June, 1861, in favor of strong war measures. He was very energetic in raising troops in Missouri, enlisting the First regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and acted as its Colonel, although he did not hold a commission as such. A difficulty soon arose between him and General Fremont, the commander of the department, and he was placed under arrest. This arbitrary measure aroused a great deal of excitement, and he was released from arrest in September, 1861, by President Lincoln's express order.

Col. Blair was commissioned a brigadier general by President Lincoln. He divided his services between Congress and the army, to the great disgust of his latter political associates, who had tried hard to have him either deprived of his seat in Congress or of his commission in the army. He served with average credit in some of the earlier campaigns of Grant and Sherman, commanded a division of M'Pherson's corps in May, 1862, and was appointed a Major General late in the same year, resigning his seat in the Thirty-eighth Congress to devote his entire time to the command, but by the action of the House subsequently the seat was assigned to his contestant.

Some of the events in his military career are deserving of fuller notice. On the 22d of May, 1862, he commanded a division in the attack on Vicksburg, the division embracing the brigades of Ewing, Smith and Kirby Smith. He led the attack in person; five batteries concentrating their guns on the rebel position. The attack was terrific, and was repulsed. As the head of the column passed over the parapet a dense fire of musketry swept away all its leading files. The rear of the column attempted to rush on but were driven back, and the supporting division was too far off to give him any assistance. Blair's division also participated in the capture of Vicksburg, and did some of the heaviest fighting done by Sherman's army, and it is said that General Grant at that time declared that Blair was the best volunteer general in the northern army. In the great march of Sherman to the sea, Gen. Blair commanded the 17th army corps, the finest corps of the whole army. He crossed the Ogeechee near Barton, and captured the first prisoners. His divisions laid pontoons across the river and the two wings were thus united before Savannah.—From Savannah the Fourteenth corps was taken by water to Pocotaligo, whence it threatened Charleston, while Slocum, with the Twentieth corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry, marched up the Augusta to Sister Ferry, threatening an advance on Savannah at Tullahatchie. Blair waded through a swamp three miles wide with water four feet deep, the weather being bitter cold. Here the Seventeenth had another fight, and lost a number of killed and wounded, but drove the rebels behind the Edisto at Branchville. The army then directed its march on Orangeburg. Here the Seventeenth carried the bridge over the South Edisto by a gallant dash, Blair leading his men, as usual, up to the battery's mouth, which was covered by a parapet of cotton and earth extending as far as could be seen. Blair threw Smith's division in front, while his other division crossed below and carried the bridge after a hard fight. A half a dozen of Blair's corps were the first to enter Columbia, and the Seventeenth corps, in the subsequent march upon Richmond, did some heavy fighting at Bentonville, N. C.

General Sherman, in his recent published *Memoirs*, usually speaks in high terms of General Blair, but in one place he intimates that, like Logan and some others, he was disposed at times to subordinate military duty to political prestige.

Towards the latter days of President Lincoln's administration, the Blair family fell into disfavor with the Republican party, who, at their convention in Baltimore, requested the removal of Montgomery Blair from the cabinet. Since that period all the members of the family have acted with the Democratic party. In 1866, Gen. Blair was appointed collector of customs for St. Louis by President Johnson.

At the Democratic National Convention held in New York in July, 1868, General Blair was nominated for Vice President unanimously, on the first ballot, although it took twenty-two ballots to effect the nomination of Horatio Seymour for the Presidency.

On January 12, 1871, General Blair received the Missouri Democratic caucus nomination for the United States Senate, to fill a vacancy, obtaining 52 votes out of 91. He was at the time a member of the Legislature, and on January 18, he was elected to the Senate over Hon. J. B. Henderson. He took his seat on the 25th of that month, and vacated it on the 4th of March, 1873, when he was succeeded by Lewis V. Bogy, having received a very small support for re-election.

In November, 1872, General Blair had an attack of paralysis, and since that time his health had been greatly shattered. A couple of months ago, much relief was given him by a transfusion of blood into his arms, but the relief proved temporary only, and his death was not unexpected.

The funeral of General Blair took place on Sunday, July 11th, at St. Louis. The services were held in the First Congregational church, and the remains were interred in the Bellefontain cemetery.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—My wife, Sophia, having left my house and gone among friends, this is to notify all parties that I will pay no debts of her or their contracting, and especially no doctor bills except for services rendered by Dr. T. J. Boyer.

W. A. LANSBERRY.

Woodland, July 14, 1875-3t.

NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern. I hereby give notice that I will not assume or pay any debts contracted by my minor son, A. J. Brown, nor will I pay any orders purporting to be from me given to him. I make this request for his benefit as well as my own and creditors generally.

CLARK BROWN.

Lawrence tp. July 14, 1875-3t.

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 cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Henry Ogden, of Lawrence township, viz: 1 cow, about 2 acres of wheat, 2 acres of rye, about 2 acres of buckwheat, and the household and kitchen furniture. This property belongs to me, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order.

G. W. OGDEN.

Clearfield, July 14, 1875-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in possession of E. W. Rheed, of Glen Hope, viz: 1 black mare, 1 bay mare, 1 spring hack, 1 set of double harness, and 1 buggy, as the same was purchased by me on the 21st day of May, and left with him on loan only, subject to my order.

FREDRICK SHOFF.

Hagerty's X Roads, July 14, 1875-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of F. H. Jordan, viz: 2 beds and bedding, 2 setts chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 cupboard, 1 table, 1 stand, 1 stove and cooking utensils, and all other household goods, as the same belongs to me, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order.

JOHN F. JURY.

Leconte's Mills, July 14, 1875-3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Patrick Hoover, of Ferguson township, viz: 1 cooking stove, 1 set of carpenter tools, 2 axes, 1 iron kettle, 1 one-horse wagon, one set single harness, as the same belogs to me, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order.

JAMES McKEEHEN.

Marron, Pa., July 14, 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 Freimer, of Bell township, viz: 1 cook stove and utensils, all the tinware and dishes in the house, 5 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 sprng 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 warned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the hands of L. H. Bloom of Jordan township, viz: 1 black mare, 1 heifer, 1 steer, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 sled, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 1 cultivator, 1 fanning mill, 1 threshing machine, 1 cook and 1 coal stove, 5 acres of corn, 10 acres of wheat, 13 acres of rye, ¼ acres of potatoes, one-half interest in 5 acres of corn, one-half interest in 3 acres of oats, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 6th of July, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.

THOMAS SMITH.

Ansonville, July 14, 1875-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the property now in the possession of J. C. McFarland, of Bradford township, viz: One bay mare and harness, one set of single harness, one spring wagon, one cutting box, 20 hogs and shoats, 1 grindstone and fixtures, 1 iron kettle, 2 pulley blocks, 2 pair of scales, 1 meat cutter, 1 lard press, 1 tub, 1 desk, ice and ice house, 1 sleigh, 1 sled, steelyards, 1 egg-stove, 1 red cow, 1 dun cow, and a lot of butchers' tools and household goods. This property was purchased by us at Sheriff's sale on the 6th of July, and is left with said McFarland on loan only, subject to our order at any time.

WM. ALBERT & BRO'S.

Woodland, July 14,'75-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following personal property, now in the possession of Isaac Kirn, of Lumber City, viz: 2 bay horses, 1 set of harness, 2 cows, 5 head of young cattle, 5 hogs, 6sheep, 1 wagon, 1 long sled, 2 timber sleds, 2 sod plows, 1 shovel plow, 3 set of spreads, 1 harrow, 1 sleigh, 1 set single harness, 1 fanning mill, 1 threshing machine, 4 scaps of bees, 1 grind stone, lot of sawed lumber, 4 acres of rye, 20 acres of oats, 4 acres of corn, 15 acres of grass, 12 acres of buckwheat, 3 beds and bedding, 3 sets of chairs, 1 book case, 1 lounge, 1 cook stove, 1 parlor stove, lot of earthen ware lot of queensware, as the same belongs to me, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order.

JOHN HIPPS.

Lumber City, July 14, '75-3t*

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE OGDEN, deceased, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., 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. CHRISTINA OGDEN, Executrix.

Luthersburg, July 14, 1875.-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of HENRY BRETH, SR., deceased, late of Bell township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY BRETH, JR., Executor.

Ostend, July 14, 1875-6t.*

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 against it are required to present them, duly authenticated, without delay, to the undersigned.

RICHARD SWATSWORTH, Executor.

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

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

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 28-tf.

MOSHANNON LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY,

OSCEOLA STEAM MILLS,

MANUFACTURERS

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 guarentee 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, 24'75-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.20-75tf. 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 leasantly 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.

jel471 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. JOHN DOUGHERTY,

apr6-70 tf Proprietor.

Banks.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. S. 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.-1y

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. april20'71:1y

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 to 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, Confectionaries, &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 66x165 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.