Hardware, & Tinware.

SACKETT & SCHRYVER,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

Second Street,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

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

TOOLS & BUILDING HARDWARE

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

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

All kinds of Bench Planes, Saws, Chisels, Squares, Hammers, Hatchets, Plumbs and Levels, Mortised & Thumb Gauges, Bevels, 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! 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 dealin

Mulay and Circular Saw-Mills

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

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,

and other CASTINGS of all kinds.

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

jan1'74-tf BIGLER, YOUNG & REED.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

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

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

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank, Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet, Music for either Piano, Flute or Violin constantly on hand. Any books or stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c. 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. (3.5.72y)

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. pd1jan73

DANIEL GOODLANDER,

LUTHERSBURG, PA.,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HOSIERY & GLOVES,

HATS & CAPS and BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco, Groceries and Fish, Nails, Hardware, Queensware and Glassware, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Drugs, Paints, Oils, School Books, a large lot of Patent Medicines, Candies, Nuts & Dried Fruits, Cheese and Crackers, Rock and Rifle Powder,

Flour, Grain and Potatoes,

Clover and Timothy Seed,

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

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

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory,

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

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

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

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

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

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

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS, Bower P. O.

april26tf

LEATHER BREAST-STRAPS

SUPERSEDED BY

COVERT'S PATENT METALLIC

BREAST HOLD-BACK

Made of the best Malleable Iron, and 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, set 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, Handkerchief,

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.

Reed's Column.

WILLIAM REED

AT COST!

Having determined to reduce my stock very low, I will sell for the

NEXT **60** DAYS

—AT—

Actual Cost!

Buyers in need of

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

WALL PAPER,

should give this attention, as they will receive

BARGAINS!

ALL PRINTS, at 8 cents

GRENADINES, at 18, 20 and 25 cts.

TYCOON REPS, at 20 cents.

FINE PONGEE SILKS, at 45 cents

TABLE LINENS, at 35 cents

WHITE GOODS, very cheap.

In fact everything at such prices that they are

BOUND TO SELL!

AT COST!

WILLIAM REED.

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

Clearfield, April 7, 1875. mar.25'74

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1875.

A "COLORED" HYMN.

Extracts from a Colored Folk's Hymn Book, used in South Carolina:

We's de nearer to de Lord
Den de white folks; and dey knows it;
See de glory-gate unharred—
Walk in darkeys, past de guard,
But yer dollar Hs won't close it!

Walk in darkeys, troo de gate,
Hark, de kullered angels holler;
Go away, white folks, you's too late,
We's de winnin kuller! Wait
Till de trumpet blow to foller!

Halleloujah! tanks to praise!
Long cuff we've borne our crosses;
Now we's de superior race,
And wid Gorramighty's grace,
We's gwine to hebben afore Je buzzes.

HEADS, WE WIN—TAILS, YOU LOSE.

It would appear that the wealth of the defunct house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was less than its apparent possessions led the world to suppose the firm owned. Within the three days prior to the failure, large amounts of property were transferred to the father of Butler Duncan for an interest in the house, or for debts due him from the house, which those who put confidence, and lent credit to the firm, had had no reason to suppose existed. If Mr. Alexander Duncan was a large creditor of the house for years, and the fact was unknown, the firm had sustained a reputation for pecuniary solidity which was not legitimate, and we are surprised to learn that the financial strength of the house has turned out to be, in so great a degree, imaginary. We hold it to be a very loose system of commercial morals that permits a party to appear as the possessors of large wealth, ostensibly put forth as their own, and upon the said supposed ownership, large credits being obtained, when in reality that wealth was simply borrowed; and, in a case like the present, when that borrowed wealth gave a false position to the house in question, and was the means of securing other credits, by all the rules of honorable business, the entire body of creditors should participate in the result of a just and equitable distribution of assets. If the house of Duncan & Sherman has been propped up by the possession of property not their own, yet appearing as such, it is a mild case of obtaining goods on false pretences, and has a very demoralizing look. It would appear that certain real estate in New York stood in the name of the firm, properly recorded on the books of the Register of Deeds. It would also appear that certain mortgages were docketed against that real estate, and, when a sagacious capitalist sought to know how much interest the firm of Duncan & Sherman really had in that property, he naturally assumed a value for the said real estate, deducted the mortgages docketed against it, and gave the house credit for the balance. Now it turns out that this balance, which was supposed to be theirs, is not thus theirs. A deed of transfer of all the said property, years ago, had been given to Mr. Alexander Duncan, and the interest the firm apparently held did not exist; yet the record did not show this; no entry of transfer had been made; by that record the firm were the owners; and the reason why the records did not show the fact was, the transfer had been kept from the books for the purpose of sustaining, unshaken, the reputation for "wealth" the firm enjoyed, and which was made the basis of patronage by the public. Now we do not claim to know whether the defunct firm can pay their debts in full or not; but if they can only pay fifty cents on a dollar, the creditors have a moral right to ask, "Why did you hide the fact that you held no interest in the real estate which appears as yours on the pages of the official record of the titles?" When a merchant applies for credit, and in answer to the questions, "how much capital have you in your business?" "is it yours?" and "what amount do you owe for goods?" and upon the answers made, property is sold him on credit, and it turns out that he has concealed the truth, the law says he has committed a grave crime. He has obtained goods on false pretences. We think that when a party transfers real estate, said transfers should appear on the record where the public can get at the facts; and more especially, when the possession of real estate is the basis for confidence on the part of the public in a banking institution, no such hugger-muggery as private, undocketed transfers, to be suddenly sprung upon confiding creditors, should be gone into; it has a bad effect upon the good name of any concern, and most especially upon the good name of a banking institution. It looks as if the relation between the owners of the bank and the people was, "heads, we win; tails, you lose." Far be it from the desire of this journal to reflect unjustly upon the unfortunate victims who fall in the battle of life, which was never waged with more desperation than now; but we must remember to hold in the deepest veneration the precepts of the Roman matron, "Fight to the last, my sons, and sacrifice for your cause everything but your honor."—*N. Y. Day Book.*

YOUNG DELANO'S EXPLOITS.

Another story is started, which, if true, shows more of the curious operations of young Delano. The story is very explicit, and with one exception, gives names and approximate dates. If not true, it can very readily be disproved. The Chicago clergyman whose name is not given is well known in this city. The following is the story related by one who claims to have a full knowledge of the facts: Some time in 1873, or early in 1874, Mr. Davis, Land Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, sold a lot of land and sent to Washington for the warrants. Secretary Delano wrote to him that they would be forwarded.—After waiting six weeks and not receiving them, Mr. Davis wrote to an attorney in Washington, asking him to call at the Interior Department and inquire about them. Secretary Delano again promised to send them at once. Six weeks more passed, and as he heard nothing about his warrants, Mr. Davis went to Washington, saw Mr. Delano, and was referred by the Secretary to his son John, saying he would attend to it. Mr. Davis called on John, and John said that it was all right, but he wanted two sections of the land. Mr. Davis was very indignant, and asked him what he meant. He replied that he wanted two sections of the land for making out the warrants and getting them signed.—They were not valid unless signed by Secretary Delano. Mr. Davis went immediately back to the Secretary, reported the whole case, and, it is said, expressed his opinion of that method of running the department in very forcible language. These facts came to the knowledge of a very prominent Chicago clergyman, a college mate of Secretary Fish, some time ago, and he wrote to a mutual friend in Washington, requesting him to call on Secretary Fish, relate the circumstance to him, and request him to lay the matter before the President. It is not positively known whether his message was delivered or not, but there is every reason to believe that the President has long known all about it.

Never ask a newspaper man for news—until the paper is out. He will tell you all about it then.

FORTUNES IN CONGRESS.

One of the most striking facts connected with the history of legislation during the last fourteen years of Republican rule in Congress, is the great number of fortunes acquired by members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who went to Washington poor, glad to receive the pay as a means of subsistence. Most of them were merely professional politicians, and had no other business to improve their material condition.

There is but one possible explanation for this sudden acquisition of wealth, and it is to be found in the enormous grants of public lands to railroad corporation; immense subsidies of money in various forms; special legislation for the creation of huge monopolies; the passage of fraudulent claims; great appropriations for corrupt Rings; Credit Mobilier jobbery; Pacific Mail stock pools, and other methods, by which the treasury was robbed and the people were crushed down with ruinous taxation.

Chairmanships and places on the leading committees which control the tariff, banking and currency, public lands, judiciary, appropriations, Pacific railroads, Postoffice, army, navy, claims, patents, District of Columbia, and others of less importance, but still available for venal uses, were not sought for the honor they conferred, but almost solely on account of the profits to be derived form the abuse of these trusts.

They became objects of bargain and sale, of partisan arrangements and of caucus spoils. Presidents, and directors, and stockholders of banks, railroads, and other corporations, not only shaped the legislation affecting their own interests, through the committees over which they presided and held in hand usually by a majority of three-fourths, but they openly advocated and voted for these schemes, in defiance of all parliamentary morality and decency.

The Credit Mobilier investigation revealed the system of rascality which prevailed in Congress. Astounding as it was, by exposing the shameless venality of the most accepted Republican leaders, who preached piety and lectured on morality while in the very act of stealing, it deserves to rank as a mere trifle compared with the wholesale spoliations in other directions which as yet have only been partially brought to light.

According to the Springfield *Republican*, ex-Speaker Blaine appears as the third highest on the list of taxpayers in Augusta, Maine, to the extent of $1085, in a city where taxation and assessments are low. He is also a very large property holder in Pennsylvania, and owns a fine house in Washington, which is kept up on a costly scale. While he swore vigorously before the Credit Mobilier committee to having no interest in that particular job, Mr. Blaine admitted that he had $30,000 invested in the Sioux City road, which was really a branch of the great concern, and managed by some of the same men, and with the same seven principles.

Mr. Blaine went to Congress twelve years ago, poor, like most of his associates. He has received no inheritance and been engaged in no business outside of politics. Yet in this short period of time he has grown to wealth, lives like a prince of the blood, and even aspires to be President. He illustrates the system at one end of the Capitol which John Sherman does at the other, who has become a millionaire by pulling the wires of legislation. No wonder they all looked sad and felt badly when the people revolted last year and left them out in the cold.—*New York Sun.*

MAKING IT LIVELY.

The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, the horny-handed Carey, is making it lively in that State for the bondholders and coupon clippers. In a recent speech he is reported as saying:

But what did the bloated speculators demand of their party, and how was their demand responded to by their agent in Congress? They provided by law that the bonds issued under the Funding Bill should never be taxed by Federal, State or municipal authority.

An untaxed aristocracy openly created in this Republic by this party that now asks to be perpetuated in power by the robbed and betrayed producers of wealth.

In order to still further increase the value of the bonds and depreciate the money value of labor and all kinds of property, the coupon clippers and the Republican allies in office began early and systematically the work of diminishing the volume of legal tenders.

Congress passed a law increasing, by a very small amount, the legal tender circulation. President Grant, true to his instincts, and to carry out the behests of coupon clippers and national bankers interposed his veto. The news went upon the lightning's wing to all the countries of Europe, and instantly the wires were made hot by the congratulations of the money rings of London, Frankfort, Paris, and Vienna to the gold gamblers of State and Wall street. Grant had saved the nest of thieves, and given them a new license to plunder this great people!

If the Democratic party does not get into power to arrest this villainy before the 1st of July, 1879, I would advise you to put your houses in order, for wide-spread misery, disaster and ruin are inevitable. If you have purchased a farm or dwelling house, and owe one-third of the purchase money, lose no time in persuading the mortgagee to take the property off your hands for what you owe.

Mechanics, miners, mill men, laborers, what advice can I give you?—May God have mercy upon you and your dependent families. Your and their destitution will defy description!

"PECULIAR PEOPLE."—People who, in this period of our commercial prosperity, when writing paper costs next to nothing, cross their letters.

People who have no poor relations.

People who always know where the wind is.

People who send conscience money to the Secretary of the Treasury.

People who take long walks before breakfast.

People who spend an income on flowers for the buttonhole.

People who like paying income tax.

People who go to hot, uncomfortable theatres.

People who buy early and costly asparagus, nine inches of white stalk to one of green head.

People who give large parties.

People who lavish their money on the heathen abroad, and leave the heathen at home to take care of themselves.

People who have the ice broken to enable them to take a cold bath in winter.

People without prejudices, weaknesses, antipathies, hobbies, crotchets or favorite theories.

People who hold their tongues.

Landis, who lodged a bullet in Carruth's head, at Vineland, has paid the latter $30,000 for his fun. Rather expensive shooting.

One of the safest places during a thunder-storm is a railroad train in motion, because it is furnished with a conductor.

An exchange says that the trade in baby carriages would indicate that the world is not coming to an end this year.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE.

When the news of the evacuation of Richmond and the capitulation of the remnant of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, reached General Breckinridge's headquarters, it was determined in a council of war, at which General Joseph E. Johnston presided, that any further resistance to the overwhelming forces of the Federal armies would be a useless effusion of blood on the part of the Confederates, who were already circumvented by the enemy, and suffering for food. It was at this period, about the middle of April, 1865, that General Breckinridge, after a perilous ride of over a thousand miles on horseback, evaded the Federal cavalry.

In his flight through North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, he at last succeeded in reaching the mouth of St. John's River, where he was joined by Colonel Wilson of the Florida cavalry, J. Taylor Wood, ex-commander of the Confederate privateer Tallahassee, and Captain O'Toole, all of whom, together with his body servant, a negro boy, volunteered to accompany him to Cuba. Securing a small boat of only one ton burthen, and about eighteen feet in length—the only means of transportation at their command—these voluntary exiles bravely launched their little craft on the treacherous waters of the Gulf of Mexico. After eight days of adventure and alternate calm and storm during which their supply of water and provisions gave out, they were at length hailed off Salt Key, on the northwest coast of Cuba, by a brig bound from Carbenas to New York.

Passing themselves off as fishermen from Florida, they procured some supplies and proceeded on their way, and on the 11th of June, 1865, the party reached the port of Cardenas, in the island of Cuba, without a nautical instrument to guide them over the trackless waters in that frail fishing boat. The party was hospitably received by the Spanish Governor of the place (Colonel Bardaji) to whom General Breckinridge presented his sword and the arms of the party. These were immediately returned, and the hospitalites of the city tendered them. The party remained two days at Cardenas, during which a dinner and serenade were given to General Breckinridge by the few American sympathizers residing at the place. A special train was placed at their disposal, and, accompanied by the writer and guard of honor deputized by the Governor, the party proceed to Havana.

When the train reached Regla, on the opposite side of the bay, a large number of people were at the depot, anxious to catch a glimpse of the famous *general confederado.* The ferry-boat that took us across the bay was never known to carry so many passengers as she did on that occasion.—The tall, soldierly figure of General Breckinridge, clad in his battle-worn uniform of gray, towered above the crowd as he stood on the bow of the boat, gazing at the magnificent spectacle presented by the thousand of ships of all nationalities, among which were the Confederate ram Stonewall and other smaller crafts, still floating the stars and bars. A wealthy Cuban planter, an acquaintance of the writer, extended a most cordial invitation to the General to make his headquarters with him while in Havana. Many other pressing invitations of a similar character were extended, but Gen. Breckinridge courteously declined to accept any demonstrations, either publicly or privately.

After stopping about a week at the Hotel Cubano he proceeded to Montreal to visit two of his children, who were at school there. From there he went to Europe, and returned to Kentucky in 1867, where he lived unostentatiously until death closed his honorable career on the 17th of May, 1875. Being disfranchised and proscribed by the vindictive and partisan policy of Radicalism, he could not consistently, with his high sense of honor, participate in public affairs. Being an alien, as it were, in his own country, he felt and felt keenly the wrongs that have been heaped upon the South for the past ten years. He did not raise his voice nor wield his pen in behalf of himself or the cause he so nobly defended, because he could not have done so in honor except as a freeman.

Whatever judgment the historian of the future may pass upon the other leaders of the Confederates, the sincerity of the motives and the nobility of the conduct of Breckinridge can never be impugned. His fame is the nation's heritage; for good and impartial men of all political creeds throughout the country will unite in honoring the memory of Kentucky's lamented son, than whom an abler statesman, more chivalrous soldier, or high-toned gentleman has seldom, if ever, figured in the history of his country. As the rancors engendered by the war give way to kindlier feelings his memory will become brighter, for his was

"One of the few, the immortal names
That were not born to die."

—*St. Louis Republican.*

The captain of a steamboat seeing an Irishman smoking away abaft the wheel-house, stepped up to him and said:

"Don't you see that notice stuck up there?"

"Dy'e mane that bit o' painted tin?"

"To be sure I do. Why don't you follow that?"

"I haven't seen it move. It's nailed fast, I consider."

"I mean have you read that notice?"

"Divil a bit, shure I don't know how to rade."

Well, it says, 'No smoking allowed here.'"

"Be the powers, it doesn't consarn me a smite, thin, for I niver smoked 'aloud' in my life."

SAVE THE SOAPSUDS—However deplorable washing day may be to the household (and the careful house mistress or tidy maid has it in her power to greatly modify its discomforts), to the garden it is a very bountiful day. Our hungry and thirsty grape vines and flowers are glad of every drop of wash water, and will repay every bit of fatigue it may cost us to give them this fertilizer. If the sun is shining hot when we go out to dispense our favor, it is best for us to dig a slight trench not far from the root of the plant, and pour the water into it, and cover again with the top soil. This makes the water go farther, and at the same time does not tempt the rootlets to the surface of the ground.—*Dutchess Farmer.*

What is the difference between the Emperor William's chronometer and a bill-poster? One is Bill's ticker, and the other a bill sticker.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Jacob Green, of Bradford township: 1 cow, 1 hog, 1 cupboard, 1 tray, 4 beds and bedding, 7 chairs, 1 table, 1 clock, 1 tub, a lot of wheat-cuts and a lot of potatoes in the ground. The foregoing property was purchased by me at Constable's sale on the 12th of August, and is left with said Green on loan only, subject to my order.

ISAAC GAINES.

Woodland, Aug. 18, 75-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of S. H. SHAFFNER, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield County, 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. J. B. SHAW,

Clearfield, July 21, 1875.-6t Adm'r.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

KRATZER & LYTLE,

—THE—

NEW FIRM!

IN THEIR

COLOSSAL CONSOLIDATED STORE,

Are marking down their

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,

to the lowest

CASH PRICES.

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

HEADQUARTERS

for supplying the citizens of Clearfield county with

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

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

And all other goods in their line.

N. B.—TERMS CASH.

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

Clearfield, Dec. 16, 1874.

ED. W. GRAHAM,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

SQUARE TIMBER & LUMBER,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

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

NEW GOODS,

of every description.

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

FLOUR

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

A supply of ROPE constantly on hand.

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

ED. W. GRAHAM, Market Street, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Oct. 23, 1872.

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO EFFECT

IN FRENCHVILLE!

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

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

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

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

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

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

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery.

GOOD FLOUR,

of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

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

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

Also, Agent for Strattanville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.

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

L. M. COUDRIET.

Frenchville P. O., August 12, 1874.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS

JOS. SHAW & SON

Have just opened a

NEW STORE, on Main St., CLEARFIELD, PA.

lately occupied by Wm. F. IRWIN.

Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES of the best quality,

QUEENSWARE, Boots and Shoes,

and every article necessary for one's comfort.

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

STEAM SAW MILL, ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms, their steam saw mill, located at Wallaceton, Clearfield Co., Pa. The engine and boilers are as good as new. The size of the engine is 14x24, and is in good running order. They will also sell their shingle and lath mill, and all the working machinery in the mill. Parties wishing to purchase can call on or address

GRAHAM, WALLACE & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., June 30, 1875.

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 OME-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.

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. 7:18'73y

Meyer's Poultry Powder. Warranted, if used in time, to cure chicken cholera and gapes. With supply of this Powder, and a moderate share of ordinary attention to cleanliness and proper feeding, with a special supply of fresh, pulverized, slaking material, any one may keep Poultry (from in confinement) for any length of time, free from all and any disease. Packages 25 cts., 1/2 for 15 cts. Ask your dealer. Sent free upon receipt of price. Address

A. C. MEYER & CO., Baltimore.

june16 3m

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.

MEAT MARKET.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

Rear of Pie's Opera House, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address us

F. M. CARDON & BRO.

Clearfield, Pa., July 16, 1873-tf.

FRESH MEAT MARKET.—

M. G. BROWN & BRO.,

Market St., Clearfield,

Would announce to the citizens of the town and vicinity that they still keep the meat market at the old stand, where they will keep

Fresh Beef, Veal Mutton and Lamb, of the finest qualities.

Market mornings—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Give us a call.

June 9, 73-tm M. G. BROWN & BRO.

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.29-73y. 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. jan28-75

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