

Hardware, & Ironware.
SACKETT & SCHRYVER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having largely increased our stock of Hardware, we invite the public to examine our stock and prices.

Hardware, IN FRENCHVILLE!
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.
Second Street, CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

LOCKS, GLASS, PUTTY, GLUE,
LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS
All kinds of Bench Plates, Vises, Chisels, Squares, Hammer, Hatchets, Plumb and Levels, Mortar & Trowel, Wood and Iron, Brass and Steel, and the best of every kind.

Double and Single Bit Axes,
POCKET CUTLERY, &c.
Agents for Bunnell's Iron Corn Sheller, warranted.

COOK STOVES,
which we warrant to give satisfaction.

POWELL & MORGAN,
HARDWARE,
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

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

RAILROAD WHEELBARROWS
for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

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

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

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

THIMBLE SKIENS AND PIPER
BOXES, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

G. S. FLEGAL,
Ironing Store, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WEST BRANCH
INSURANCE AGENCY
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa.

FULFORD & THOMPSON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
Clearfield, Penna.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.
HARD TIMES
HAVE NO EFFECT

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 exceedingly low rates from my warehouse store in HILLSBORO, Pa., where I can always be found ready to wait upon you and supply them with

Dry Goods of all Kinds,
Such as Cloths, Sateens, Cassimeres, Madras, Delaines, Linens, Ribbons, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, &c.

GOOD FLOUR,
Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest market prices.

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c., &c.

WANTED.
BY
N. E. ARNOLD,
CURWENVILLE, PA.

Arnold & Harshorn.
10,000 36-inch Naived Shingles.
10,000 pounds of Wood.

DRY GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

Down! Down!!
THE LAST ARRIVAL
AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST!

Call at our Store
Corner Front and Market streets.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HOSIERY & GLOVES,
HATS & CAPS AND BOOTS & SHOES.

JOS. SHAW & SON
Have just opened a New Store on Main St., Clearfield, Pa., lately occupied by Wm. F. IRWIN.

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES OF THE BEST QUALITY,
QUEENWARE, Boots and Shoes, and every article necessary for one's comfort.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE REPUBLICAN.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1872.

THE MINTY AND NINE.
AS TOLD BY MR. LESTER.

"Rejoice with me for I have found my sheep that was lost."—Lester Lloyd.

"There were sixty and they were all sheep; but I lost one on the hillside, and he was the best of the flock."

"I have found my sheep that was lost."—Lester Lloyd.

"There were sixty and they were all sheep; but I lost one on the hillside, and he was the best of the flock."

"I have found my sheep that was lost."—Lester Lloyd.

"There were sixty and they were all sheep; but I lost one on the hillside, and he was the best of the flock."

"I have found my sheep that was lost."—Lester Lloyd.

"There were sixty and they were all sheep; but I lost one on the hillside, and he was the best of the flock."

"I have found my sheep that was lost."—Lester Lloyd.

"There were sixty and they were all sheep; but I lost one on the hillside, and he was the best of the flock."

"I have found my sheep that was lost."—Lester Lloyd.

"There were sixty and they were all sheep; but I lost one on the hillside, and he was the best of the flock."

"I have found my sheep that was lost."—Lester Lloyd.

"There were sixty and they were all sheep; but I lost one on the hillside, and he was the best of the flock."

"I have found my sheep that was lost."—Lester Lloyd.

"There were sixty and they were all sheep; but I lost one on the hillside, and he was the best of the flock."

"I have found my sheep that was lost."—Lester Lloyd.

"There were sixty and they were all sheep; but I lost one on the hillside, and he was the best of the flock."

"I have found my sheep that was lost."—Lester Lloyd.

"There were sixty and they were all sheep; but I lost one on the hillside, and he was the best of the flock."

"I have found my sheep that was lost."—Lester Lloyd.

if he did so, although he thought it ought not to go through.

Mr. Randall—I say this bill is almost identical with the bill reported last session from the Committee on Rules without any objection on your part.

Mr. Blaine—I differ with the gentleman on that point. I did object to it, although the gentleman does not observe parliamentary rules when he refers to what took place in committee.

Mr. Randall—I repeat that a precisely similar bill came last session from the Committee on Rules, and that neither as member of the House nor as president of the body, did you object to it.

Mr. Garfield—I make the point of order that rules require the gentleman to address the Chair and not to address the gentleman from Maine as "you."

Mr. Randall—The gentleman from Ohio is getting very fastidious.

Mr. Banks demanded the yeas and nays on ordering the main question, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Blaine—I desire to be distinctly understood that the effect of ordering the main question is to cut off all debate whatever.

Mr. Randall—And I desire to have it equally understood that it is not the purpose of this side of the House to prevent debate, and I debate is cut off. It will be the fault of the other side.

Mr. Garfield—I join with the gentleman, and add to it the request that by unanimous consent, amendments may be offered.

Mr. Randall—I can, by unanimous consent (Sneers from the Republican side of the House), and the objection, if it comes at all, must come from that side.

The main question was ordered—yeas 163, nays 99—a strictly party vote.

Mr. Randall—I now ask unanimous consent for one hour's debate prior to the vote on the final passage.

Mr. Garfield—I join with the gentleman, and add to it the request that by unanimous consent, amendments may be offered.

Mr. Randall—I can, by unanimous consent (Sneers from the Republican side of the House), and the objection, if it comes at all, must come from that side.

The main question was ordered—yeas 163, nays 99—a strictly party vote.

Mr. Randall—I now ask unanimous consent for one hour's debate prior to the vote on the final passage.

Mr. Garfield—I join with the gentleman, and add to it the request that by unanimous consent, amendments may be offered.

Mr. Randall—I can, by unanimous consent (Sneers from the Republican side of the House), and the objection, if it comes at all, must come from that side.

The main question was ordered—yeas 163, nays 99—a strictly party vote.

Mr. Randall—I now ask unanimous consent for one hour's debate prior to the vote on the final passage.

Mr. Garfield—I join with the gentleman, and add to it the request that by unanimous consent, amendments may be offered.

Mr. Randall—I can, by unanimous consent (Sneers from the Republican side of the House), and the objection, if it comes at all, must come from that side.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FRIENDS.

A man may be indirectly responsible for his relatives by marriage, since they are, in some degree, of his own choosing; but it is scarcely just to hold him accountable for all their actions.

As for his blood relations, he never had any choice concerning them, and the most exalted man might have a rascal for a brother, while even his own son may go astray, and he be scarcely to be judged by his relatives, except so far as he may make them his friends and associates.

On the contrary, a man who is unfortunate in his family is rather to be sympathized with and treated leniently, for each of us is liable to a similar misfortune. It is the very general and well grounded opinion of the public that President Grant is particularly unfortunate in his family and friends, and it seems as if that his is especially a case in which we should distinguish carefully those who are characteristic or actives of theirs for which he is in no degree accountable.

Mr. Blaine—I desire to be distinctly understood that the effect of ordering the main question is to cut off all debate whatever.

Mr. Randall—And I desire to have it equally understood that it is not the purpose of this side of the House to prevent debate, and I debate is cut off. It will be the fault of the other side.

Mr. Garfield—I join with the gentleman, and add to it the request that by unanimous consent, amendments may be offered.

Mr. Randall—I can, by unanimous consent (Sneers from the Republican side of the House), and the objection, if it comes at all, must come from that side.

The main question was ordered—yeas 163, nays 99—a strictly party vote.

Mr. Randall—I now ask unanimous consent for one hour's debate prior to the vote on the final passage.

Mr. Garfield—I join with the gentleman, and add to it the request that by unanimous consent, amendments may be offered.

Mr. Randall—I can, by unanimous consent (Sneers from the Republican side of the House), and the objection, if it comes at all, must come from that side.

The main question was ordered—yeas 163, nays 99—a strictly party vote.

Mr. Randall—I now ask unanimous consent for one hour's debate prior to the vote on the final passage.

Mr. Garfield—I join with the gentleman, and add to it the request that by unanimous consent, amendments may be offered.

Mr. Randall—I can, by unanimous consent (Sneers from the Republican side of the House), and the objection, if it comes at all, must come from that side.

The main question was ordered—yeas 163, nays 99—a strictly party vote.

Mr. Randall—I now ask unanimous consent for one hour's debate prior to the vote on the final passage.

Mr. Garfield—I join with the gentleman, and add to it the request that by unanimous consent, amendments may be offered.

Mr. Randall—I can, by unanimous consent (Sneers from the Republican side of the House), and the objection, if it comes at all, must come from that side.

The main question was ordered—yeas 163, nays 99—a strictly party vote.

Mr. Randall—I now ask unanimous consent for one hour's debate prior to the vote on the final passage.

Mr. Garfield—I join with the gentleman, and add to it the request that by unanimous consent, amendments may be offered.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.
A LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR REVELS—FACTS FOR SENATOR MORTON TO PONDER.

H. R. Revels, the colored ex-United States Senator from Mississippi, has written a letter in regard to the late election in that State, which takes the ground that the Republicans were defeated through their own corruption.

The publication of this letter is important, as it may materially assist Senator Morton in arriving at the truth should that election be adopted by the Senate. The letter, which is dated Holly Springs, Miss., November 6, and appeared first in the *Vicksburg Herald*, is addressed to President Grant, and reads as follows:

"MY DEAR SIR:—In view of the recent election in our State, I have determined to write you a letter canvassing the situation and giving you my views thereon. I will premise by saying that I am no politician, though having been honored by a seat in the United States Senate. I never have sought political preferment, nor do I ask it now, but am engaged in my calling, (the ministry) and feeling an earnest desire for the welfare of the people, irrespective of race or color, I deemed it advisable to submit to you, for consideration, a few thoughts in regard to the political situation in this State. Since reconstruction, the masses of my people have been, as it were, enslaved in mind, by unprincipled adventurers, who, caring nothing for the people, were willing to stoop to anything, no matter how infamous, to secure power to themselves and perpetuate it.

"My people are naturally Republicans, but as they grow older in freedom so do they in wisdom. A great portion of them have learned that they were being used as mere tools, and, as in the late election, not being able to correct the existing evil among themselves, they determined by casting their ballots against these unprincipled adventurers to overthrow them. My people have been told by these schemers, when men were placed upon the ticket who were notoriously corrupt and dishonest, that they must vote for them; that the man who scratched a ticket was not a Republican. This is only one of the many means these malignant demagogues have devised to perpetuate the intellectual bondage of my people. To defeat this policy at the late election, men, irrespective of race or party affiliation, united and voted together against men known to be incompetent and dishonest.

"I cannot recognize, nor do the masses of my people who read recognize the majority of the officials who have been in power for the past two years as Republicans. We do not believe that Republicanism means corruption, theft and embezzlement. These three offenses have been prevalent about a great portion of our officials; to them must be attributed the defeat of the Republican party in the State, it defeat there, but I, with all the lights before me, look upon it as an uprising of the people, the whole people, to crush out corrupt rascals and men from power. The bitterness and hate created by the late civil strife has, in my opinion, been obliterated in this State, except, perhaps, in some localities, and would have long since been entirely effaced were it not for some unprincipled men who would keep alive the bitterness of the past and incite a hatred between the races, in order that they may aggrandize themselves by office and its emoluments to control my people, the effect of which is to degrade them. I give you my opinion that had our State administration adhered to Republican principles, and stood by the platform upon which it was elected, the State to-day would have been on the high way to prosperity. If the State administration had advanced patriotic measures, appointed only honest and competent men to office, and sought to restore confidence between the races, bloodshed would have been unknown, peace would have prevailed, Federal interference been unthought of, and harmony, friendship and mutual confidence would have taken the place of the bayonet and confusion, let me say to you, and through you to the great Republican party of the North, that I deemed it my duty, in behalf of my people, that I present these facts in order that they may be known to all people (their former owners) should not suffer misrepresentation which certain demagogues seem desirous of encouraging.

"Respectfully,
H. R. REVELS."

IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.—A rumor is current that the family of Grant is in financial difficulties. The sacrifice of Mrs. Grant's New Jersey land for the Adams Express Company loan and the late heavy visit to New York are mentioned as incidents resulting from the financial stringency in the Presidential household. It appears that President Grant is indebted to the Adams Express Company to the amount of \$20,000. Like a number of persons afterward appointed to important offices, this is a discreditable transaction. It may not be correct, but it is improper for the President of the United States to be under heavy pecuniary obligations to a wealthy monopoly that last year received his signature to legislation valuable to it and oppressive to the people.—*Washington Sunday Herald*.

HOW GOVERNOR LETCHER WAS PAID.—A reporter of the *Richmond (Va.) Register* has interviewed Gov. Letcher, of that State, concerning prison life at the close of the war in Washington city. He was in prison two months and a half, and when a parole did come it was certainly a novelty of the kind. The whole was arranged in two lines and a half, and read as follows:

Washington, D. C., July 25, 1865.
John Letcher is hereby paroled. He will go home by the next train he can, and will receive no pay until he has received his parole. He will not be held responsible for any debts contracted by him during his imprisonment, and his name will not be mentioned in any official report.

REMARKS BY SENATOR MORTON.
Senator Morton, of Mississippi, has made the following remarks in the Senate, in relation to the late election in that State:

"I am at home."

"And why did they arrest you, Governor?"

"That, sir, I have never found out."

HITTING FORNEY HARD.
A POINT OF RACIALITY WHICH BECOMES FUNNY.

The New York Times contains the following severe attack upon Col. Forney, which ought to bring him home very speedily.

The *Anglo-American Times*, a very good paper, published in London, has in the number received by the last mail, an article, almost ecclesiastical in its tone, entitled "Col. John W. Forney and the United States Centennial Exhibition," in which the writer gives way to the most extraordinary rejoicings over the appearance of the Colonel in England as American "International Commissioner to Europe." We wish we had space to quote some of his dithyrambs over this auspicious event. They would greatly amuse some of our readers. We are sorry, however, to have to make known the fact to the *Anglo-American Times* and to our English readers that the dispatching of the Colonel in an official character is looked upon by the best portion of this country as an unpardonable indiscretion on the part of the Centennial Commissioners, and as a striking illustration of the disregard even of appearances, which familiarity with corruption has bred even in men who are themselves honest. Twenty-five thousand dollars of the Pacific Mail Corporation's capacious pockets in the Congressional investigation last winter, but he has never given himself the trouble to notice the charge, and his failure to meet it ought, of course, to have disqualified him for any place of dignity or emolument, and above all, for that of an international commissioner. Nor is this the first case of the kind in which the Colonel has been implicated and exposed; in fact, we believe it is the third. He certainly got \$4,000 of the money of the Georgia railroad, headed by Ballock, when they were trying to get Congress to set aside the State Constitution, in order to enable them to continue their game of fraud, before Ballock's flight from justice. It is, indeed, almost a matter of public notoriety that the Colonel has had a hand in most of the great Washington jobs, and his European mission is there fore a national disgrace, for which the Centennial Commissioners owe an apology, not only to the public, but even to the Indian rajah. When the Colonel lifted up his tuneful voice in London, a few weeks ago, in "vindication" of a General Schenk, many honest Americans laughed through their teeth, because there is a point which raciality becomes funny.

CAPTIVE FELLOWS.—The Philadelphia Times says: Bishop Haven has his opinions, but he is not set upon them. If anybody will nominate Sherman he will pray for him and get all the preachers to pray for him, too. But he won't take any stock in anybody. The bishop has the rare discrimination to perceive that Nast and Curtis do not make a very good pair, and he predicts that the editor will have to "get out of there" and give Nast a swing at the third term.

Mrs. Joyce has gone to Washington City with "Bab's" letters to her husband in her pocket-book. What these letters are, we of course do not know, but "Bab" gets Joyce out of jail, then Joyce's letter to "Bab" will be U. O. U., and "Bab's" to Joyce will be U. and I are O. U. T.—like a "syph."

Legal Advertisements.
My daughter, Mary Ellen Miller, having left my house without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or treating her as my agent, or in any way assisting her in her present journey. JAMES MILLER, Kirtland, Jan. 12, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified that the harness, saddles, leather, and all articles of every kind in the saddle shop on Market street, corner of alley, belonging to I. Shaw's Drug Store, in the borough of Clearfield, is my property, and is only in charge of A. H. Milton as my agent. H. W. SPENCER, Clearfield, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Thomas Fink, of New Washington, viz: 1 cow, 1 pig, 2 pair hounds, 1 horse, 1 stack, 1 sheep, 2 calves, 1 chair, 1 stand, 1 clock, and a lot of kitchen furniture as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and is left with him on his only subject to my order at any time. JAMES GALLAGHER, New Washington, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified that the harness, saddles, leather, and all articles of every kind in the saddle shop on Market street, corner of alley, belonging to I. Shaw's Drug Store, in the borough of Clearfield, is my property, and is only in charge of A. H. Milton as my agent. H. W. SPENCER, Clearfield, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Thomas Fink, of New Washington, viz: 1 cow, 1 pig, 2 pair hounds, 1 horse, 1 stack, 1 sheep, 2 calves, 1 chair, 1 stand, 1 clock, and a lot of kitchen furniture as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and is left with him on his only subject to my order at any time. JAMES GALLAGHER, New Washington, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified that the harness, saddles, leather, and all articles of every kind in the saddle shop on Market street, corner of alley, belonging to I. Shaw's Drug Store, in the borough of Clearfield, is my property, and is only in charge of A. H. Milton as my agent. H. W. SPENCER, Clearfield, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Thomas Fink, of New Washington, viz: 1 cow, 1 pig, 2 pair hounds, 1 horse, 1 stack, 1 sheep, 2 calves, 1 chair, 1 stand, 1 clock, and a lot of kitchen furniture as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and is left with him on his only subject to my order at any time. JAMES GALLAGHER, New Washington, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified that the harness, saddles, leather, and all articles of every kind in the saddle shop on Market street, corner of alley, belonging to I. Shaw's Drug Store, in the borough of Clearfield, is my property, and is only in charge of A. H. Milton as my agent. H. W. SPENCER, Clearfield, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Thomas Fink, of New Washington, viz: 1 cow, 1 pig, 2 pair hounds, 1 horse, 1 stack, 1 sheep, 2 calves, 1 chair, 1 stand, 1 clock, and a lot of kitchen furniture as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and is left with him on his only subject to my order at any time. JAMES GALLAGHER, New Washington, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified that the harness, saddles, leather, and all articles of every kind in the saddle shop on Market street, corner of alley, belonging to I. Shaw's Drug Store, in the borough of Clearfield, is my property, and is only in charge of A. H. Milton as my agent. H. W. SPENCER, Clearfield, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Thomas Fink, of New Washington, viz: 1 cow, 1 pig, 2 pair hounds, 1 horse, 1 stack, 1 sheep, 2 calves, 1 chair, 1 stand, 1 clock, and a lot of kitchen furniture as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and is left with him on his only subject to my order at any time. JAMES GALLAGHER, New Washington, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified that the harness, saddles, leather, and all articles of every kind in the saddle shop on Market street, corner of alley, belonging to I. Shaw's Drug Store, in the borough of Clearfield, is my property, and is only in charge of A. H. Milton as my agent. H. W. SPENCER, Clearfield, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Thomas Fink, of New Washington, viz: 1 cow, 1 pig, 2 pair hounds, 1 horse, 1 stack, 1 sheep, 2 calves, 1 chair, 1 stand, 1 clock, and a lot of kitchen furniture as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and is left with him on his only subject to my order at any time. JAMES GALLAGHER, New Washington, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified that the harness, saddles, leather, and all articles of every kind in the saddle shop on Market street, corner of alley, belonging to I. Shaw's Drug Store, in the borough of Clearfield, is my property, and is only in charge of A. H. Milton as my agent. H. W. SPENCER, Clearfield, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Thomas Fink, of New Washington, viz: 1 cow, 1 pig, 2 pair hounds, 1 horse, 1 stack, 1 sheep, 2 calves, 1 chair, 1 stand, 1 clock, and a lot of kitchen furniture as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and is left with him on his only subject to my order at any time. JAMES GALLAGHER, New Washington, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified that the harness, saddles, leather, and all articles of every kind in the saddle shop on Market street, corner of alley, belonging to I. Shaw's Drug Store, in the borough of Clearfield, is my property, and is only in charge of A. H. Milton as my agent. H. W. SPENCER, Clearfield, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Thomas Fink, of New Washington, viz: 1 cow, 1 pig, 2 pair hounds, 1 horse, 1 stack, 1 sheep, 2 calves, 1 chair, 1 stand, 1 clock, and a lot of kitchen furniture as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and is left with him on his only subject to my order at any time. JAMES GALLAGHER, New Washington, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons are hereby notified that the harness, saddles, leather, and all articles of every kind in the saddle shop on Market street, corner of alley, belonging to I. Shaw's Drug Store, in the borough of Clearfield, is my property, and is only in charge of A. H. Milton as my agent. H. W. SPENCER, Clearfield, Jan. 5, 1872.

NEW FLOUR, FEED, AND GROCERY STORE.
A. G. KRAMER & CO.,
Market Street, corner door west of Mansion House, Clearfield, Pa.

SHAW HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
This new and well furnished hotel has been built on the site of the old Washington House, and is now open for the reception of guests.

LOVE HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

THE MANSION HOUSE,
Corner Second and Market Streets, Clearfield, Pa.

Bankers and Bro