

**HARDWARE & BLENDED.**  
**SACKETT & SCHRYVER.**  
 DEALERS IN  
**HARDWARE, IN FRENCHVILLE!**  
 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 joiners who contemplate building will do well to examine our  
**TOOLS & BUILDING HARDWARE,**  
 which is now and of the best manufacture, and will be sold low for cash.

**NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, GLUE, LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS**  
 All kinds of French Plates, Gears, Chains, Levers, Hammer, Saws, Files, Plane, and Square, Mortise & Thumb Goggles, Levels, Braces & Bits, Wood and Iron Bench Screws, and the best Bedding Machine in the market.

**Double and Single Bitt Axes, POCKET CUTLERY, &c.**  
 Agents for **Bureau's Iron Corn Sheller,** warranted.

Also, agents for **Rohrer's GOTHIC BLUE TOPS,** which are the best in the market.

Farmers' Implements and Garden Tools of every description.

A large variety of  
**COOK STOVES,**  
 which we warrant to give satisfaction.

**Portable Ranges and Furnaces.**  
 We have the best of Job Work done on reasonable terms. All orders will receive prompt attention. June 11, 1874.

**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 SKINS AND PIPE BOXES,** for sale by  
**POWELL & MORGAN.**

**G. S. FLEGAL,**  
**Ironsides Store,**  
 PHILLIPSBURG, PA.  
 DEALER IN  
**HARDWARE, STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,**  
 AND MANUFACTURER OF  
**TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPERWARE.**  
 Pregeville Street,  
 Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.  
 24 May 1874.

**THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE AGENCY**  
 PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa.  
 BRANCH OFFICES in different parts of the County.

The following Old and Reliable Fire, Accident and Life Insurance Companies are represented:  
 1809 North British & Mercantile Fire Ins. Co. of England \$2,000,000  
 1855 British Commercial Fire Ins. Co. of London (Ltd) 10,000,000  
 1794 North American Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia 4,700,000  
 1823 Fire Association Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia 2,100,000  
 1858 Phoenix Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y. 2,200,000  
 1847 Waterbury Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y. 1,000,000  
 1871 American Fire Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania 1,000,000  
 1854 York Stock and Bond Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania 1,000,000  
 1874 Hartford Accident Insurance Co. of Connecticut 200,000  
 1847 Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York 2,000,000  
 1866 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York 57,000,000

Agents in the County desiring insurance, may have it promptly arranged for by calling at the office or addressing us by mail. Insurance of goods at the lowest possible rate, to be obtained in any case on application. Our Companies represent several other reliable companies.

The above list of insurance companies is not complete, but we have no doubt that we can obtain insurance for any property at a low rate, and on the most favorable terms. For further information, call on us or write to us.

**FULFORD & THOMPSON,**  
 GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,  
 Clearfield, Pa.

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**J. R. MURRAY**  
 WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (1874)  
**NEW WASHINGTON.**  
 \$5 to \$20 per Day of Income. Terms for Advertisements: 10 Cents per Line per Day. Address: J. R. MURRAY, 117 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.**  
 HAVE NO EFFECT  
**CLEARFIELD, PA.**  
 WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1874  
**SHALL THE DOWNWARD TIDE BE TURNED?**

(From the Commercial, 22d St., Phila.)  
 Inseparably connected with all discussions of the question of Presidential candidates for the next Presidency, is the question of the methods of administering the Government, and a reformation in the public service. Under the present administration there has been a steady expansion both of offices and of expenditure. The promises of civil service reform, so vigorously made in theory, have not one of them been kept in practice. At the very moment that President Grant recommended to Congress a system of civil service rules which would give subordinate offices to the most competent, he was himself overriding the rules and appointing to higher offices from mere political and personal reasons.

It is an undeniable fact that the whole force and influence of the present Administration have been on the side of the expansion theory of Government, as against the principle of confining the functions of Congress and the Executive within a safe practical sphere. Under the influence of the Administration the back-salary law of 1873 was passed, which added fifty per cent. to the pay of the members of Congress, and a hundred per cent. to the salary of the President. The former disgraceful law was swiftly repealed, under the irresistible pressure of the public opinion of the country; but the latter being restrained by constitutional amendment, necessarily remains unrevoked until the expiration of the present term of office of the President.

We have seen the tendency towards expanding the functions and the expense of the Government manifested in numerous directions. New bureaus have been created which have no proper relation to the powers of Congress, as clearly defined in the Constitution. Instead of cutting down the offices and enforcing economy in all directions with the natural decrease of the enormously extended business of the departments and bureaus which grew immediately out of the war, we have seen the whole Republican forces in and out of Congress combined in the successful effort to hold on to every avenue that led to political patronage, and every channel that communicated with the public crib. The expenses of the Government, which it was promised in the last Presidential campaign in 1872 should be largely reduced, have instead been steadily and largely increased with the single exception, perhaps, of the last fiscal year. For the fiscal year of 1872 they were \$153,000,000, exclusive of the interest of the public debt; for the year 1873 they were \$180,000,000; for the year 1874 they were \$194,000,000, and for the year 1875 the amount is placed at \$172,000,000. This, too, at a time when universal economy and curtailment have been the order of the day in all private business and public corporations.

That the whole weight of President Grant's personal influence is in favor of the expansion of expenditure and the consequent burdens of taxation is evidenced in the following facts: He has directly recommended in his message and passed personally upon the attention of Congress all those enormous internal improvement enterprises which, if carried into effect, would add hundreds of millions to the National debt, and seriously embarrass the public credit. He is in favor of the James River and Kanawha Canal job, and that comprehensive plan for exhausting the Treasury known as the Mississippi Levee Improvement. He has again and again recommended expensive schemes of enlarging the navy and swelling the army expenditure by additional appropriations. He urged upon Congress the purchase of all the telegraph lines of the country by the Government, and the management of this purely personal and business agency, which is used by comparatively a small part of the population, by a corps of Federal officers, and at the expense of the whole people. He recommended Postmaster-General Creswell's foolish scheme of Post Office Savings Banks, by which the United States Government would have gone into the banking business on an enormous scale, swelling alike the power and the temptations to fraud and embezzlement of every Postmaster in the land.

While such have been the course and the attitude of the President on domestic questions, his foreign policy, so far as his own individual guidance of it is concerned, has been in the same direction of expanding the power of government and increasing the taxes of the people. His profligate scheme for the purchase of San Domingo has almost lost from the minds of our easy-going and rapidly progressing people. It would have been, if carried out, the annexation of a foreign land of ignorant and uncivilized people to the Republic at an expense of millions, and the carrying on a kind of personal government on a foreign island, the military and naval expense of which would have entailed a perpetual drain upon the Treasury. Only last year he sent, without the slightest authority of law, a personal envoy to the Samoan Islands, armed with United States money and other presents, to a savage King, and it is understood that his influence maintains Colonel Steinberger there to-day, nominally Prime Minister, but virtually sovereign, over a tribe of half-naked savages. His well-known desire to extend the glory of his administration by interference in the affairs of Cuba, so long curbed by the prudence and wisdom of his Secretary of State, has at last appeared in a more palpable form than ever. The United States do not want Cuba; we have enough unsettled and turbulent elements at home, and we have no men to waste and no money to fritter away in abortive attempts to compose civil wars abroad.

While such has been the course of the President in regard to great public questions, he has signified his administration by introducing an amount and variety of nepotism heretofore unheard of into many departments of the

**THE REPUBLICAN.**  
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public service. Not to speak of the numbers of his brothers-in-law whom he appointed and still maintains in office (none of whom, it may be remarked without doing the slightest injustice, possess any conspicuous qualifications for their posts), he has enriched his favorites and friends in other directions, and has thrown the all-powerful influence of the administration in favor of making the path of fortune smooth. He was the well-known friend and confidant of the District of Columbia Ring—even going so far, after Congress had abolished the Ring government for its misdeeds, as to nominate its head, the notorious Boss Shepherd, to be one of the new Commissioners for the government of the District; although in this matter, as in the San Domingo business, he has apparently been convinced against his will, that he had made a mistake—at least it is a fact that his last annual message to Congress omits all mention of the merits of the municipal "improvements" which have bankrupted the District of Columbia, and are now charged upon the National Treasury.

The Republican party have proved no exception to the general rule that parties long possessed of power tend inevitably to corruption. The Custom House frauds, the Sanborn moiety contracts, the speculations and embezzlements of the Postmasters and Paymasters, the Pacific Mail Bribery, the Credit Mobilier swindle, the navy ring frauds, and the robberies of the whisky thieves, all perpetrated within the bosom of the party of Republican office-holders, are evidences of the crying need for purification and reform. The former disgraceful law was swiftly repealed, under the irresistible pressure of the public opinion of the country; but the latter being restrained by constitutional amendment, necessarily remains unrevoked until the expiration of the present term of office of the President.

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**BARCOCK'S ACQUITTAL.**  
 The Philadelphia Times, in alluding to the escape of the head centre of the whisky ring, says: "General Barcock was not proven guilty—so much will be generally conceded. Arraigned on a charge of pecuniary gravity, considering all the circumstances of his case, a verdict of guilty could be reached only on the hypothesis that the testimony was irreconcilable with his innocence, and it must be admitted by all that the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive to warrant a judicial condemnation. If this were an isolated or an ordinary case, the discussion of the verdict would end with the statement that the government failed to make out a clear case against the accused; but the position of General Barcock is exceptional in several marked particulars. He is an officer of the army in high commission, and has a well-earned soldier's fame to protect, and a judgment of guilt against him in the issue just tried, would have reached far beyond the dashing young Colonel of the Engineers who graced the prisoner's dock. He has been the most trusted political adviser and confidant of the President of the United States, and a record of his guilt, in the face of the deposition from the White House testifying to his spotless probity, would have borne its withering curse to the very inner temple of national authority. These exceptional circumstances doubtless did much to strengthen the case of the defense. They brought the sworn testimonials of Grant and Sherman, and a dozen others of revered reputations, into case, regardless of the accepted rules of evidence, to throw grave doubts upon the dog and hamper of the prosecution, and to excite the indignation of the public mind. They threw in and about the court an element that tempered the pitiless storm under which Joyce, McDonald and others had gone down, and it was not difficult, under all the circumstances, for General Barcock to gain a verdict of acquittal.

Judged by the record the verdict was a proper one, for no measure of prejudice, no public necessity, can justify the conviction of any citizen, of however high or low position, who is not clearly proved to be guilty, and General Barcock was not positively proved to be in guilty complicity with the whisky thieves. But the exceptional features of the case, which have operated so powerfully in aid of General Barcock's acquittal, also invite a much more than ordinarily critical inquiry into the verdict that the higher tribunal of the nation will render in the case. "That he has been discharged from the custody of the law does not decide the issue of his innocence or guilt in the judgment of the country whose honors he wears, and whose interests he is solemnly sworn to maintain. The one pregnant point of the case as it presents itself to the public, is that while the government failed to prove itself innocent, he failed to prove himself guilty, he failed to prove a negative, to ask a defendant to prove a negative would be not only unjust, but in every respect unreasonable; but it was one of the peculiar features of this case that General Barcock could have established his innocence if he really is innocent, and he owed it himself, to the Administration of President Grant, and to the country to do so. The circumstances which pointed most strongly to his guilty complicity with the revenue plunderers had their source in certain telegrams, confessed to have been sent to and from General Barcock and the men who are now in prison stripes; and it is not disputed that the dispatches related to the illicit operations of the whisky ring. So much stands out in bold relief on the record of the trial, and it demanded explanation. A jury could not assume that the absence of explanation was conclusive as to the guilt of the defendant, for crime cannot be inferred in a trial before the government and a citizen, but when the most confidential and trusted Secretary of the President exchanged mysterious dispatches with branded thieves, on the subject of their movements to promote their schemes of plunder, and resists all efforts to get at their true meaning in a court of justice, he confesses either that he is guilty of actual complicity with the thieves, or that he was assenting to political debauchery at the public cost that he dare not confess before the world. No one will say that Gen. Barcock is a simpleton; that he was deceived by designing men who simply used him to advance their peculations. He is not a fool, and the world will look in any other direction than that for the solution of his strange, and at times jangling, dispatches to those who made him their chief agency to keep the government from dogging them in their paths of crime. Had General Barcock met these telegrams with prompt explanation, and shown that they were thoughtless or free from any intentional wrong, he would have proved his innocence; and as it was in his power to prove his innocence, if in his power he is, he committed a blunder which is too short to overcome, by his failure to acquit himself by positive testimony. And this failure will confront him at every step of his future. In vain will he and his friends plead that a jury of his countrymen and an honest court have acquitted him, for the intelligent judgment of the nation will be that, in failing to unlock the secrets of his correspondence with corrupt conspirators relating to their infamous operations, he has confessed to the world that he cannot acquit himself before the sincere judgment of mankind. We do not assume that, because of this failure, he is guilty of actual complicity with the men whose guilt is now admitted; but if he was not so guilty, then he practically declares that his telegrams were sealed because the truth would have exposed a system of political debauchery before the administration of President Grant could not stand. Such is the lesson of the Barcock trial.

Three years ago Sheffield sent out and steel rails to the United States valued at \$1,700,000. Last year the total value of goods exported to this country was only \$209,000.

**A WARNING TO CROOKED EDITORS.**  
 The conviction of McKee in spite of the most brilliant legal defense that could have been made in his behalf, is the severest blow which the whisky conspiracy has yet received, and it forebodes almost certain disaster to the defendants in the trials that are yet to follow. There was little in the testimony upon which the jury based their verdict of guilty that tended to prove specific acts on the part of the prisoner; the careful scrutiny which had characterized his connection with the ring forbade many disclosures, but there was, what was of far greater importance, an abundance of corroborative evidence to establish the fact of his partnership with McDonald and Joyce, his bestowal of counsel and influence, and his subsequent share in the profits. It was ferreted forth by the defense that the jury would refuse to convict upon testimony of so general a character; and had, indeed, that expectation been realized, the acquittal of General Barcock would have been assured almost beyond question. But the result annihilates the element of chance from the calculations of the whisky defendants, and they probably realize now, for the first time, that nothing will avail against the success of the government where its case is supported by unimpeachable witnesses. Opportunities have not been wanting elsewhere in occasions of justice, to divert the course of justice by the corruption of the jury, but the St. Louis juries have been uniformly drawn from the agricultural districts, and the virtue of the granges has withstood every temptation. If so happen, then, that the evidence against Gen. Barcock should prove as strong as Mr. Henderson and ex-District Attorney Dyer have frequently asserted it to be, it is plain that nothing can save that unfortunate gentleman from the fate which has befallen his old acquaintances. But whatever the significance of McKee's conviction in its effect upon future prosecutions, it can scarcely fail of exerting a moral influence of the most wholesome character. McKee was something more than a mere conspirator against the revenue. At the moment of his exposure he controlled a great newspaper, powerful in its opinions and flourishing in its finances; he possessed alike the confidence of his business associates and the esteem of good citizens generally, in politics he occupied the place of a leader, and as such compelled unusual respect. It was possible for this man, had his ambition so inclined him, to have become a public benefactor, and instead of concluding his career at mid-life as a convict, to have passed into a serene and honorable old age, or dying, to have lived forever in the affectionate remembrance of his fellows. But this happiness he denied himself, choosing rather to satisfy his thirst for wealth, however foul its source. There is a lesson for editors, it seems to us, in this melancholy history, which they cannot too quickly nor too thoroughly learn. Be it their ambition to ever so slender, and its constituency ever so humble, there is no newspaper which does not possess some measure of influence and whose editor some degree of responsibility. Temptations such as seduced McKee may not be likely to best offer, but whatever its form, that must be always regarded as formation which tends in any way, to disrupt the essential relations between the editor and his public. In politics, in finance, in trade, in letters, in art, in religion, the sentiments of the editor belong to his paper, and for that alone should they find expression. Other honors may dazzle more for the time and other powers seem vaster, but there are few which do not owe their origin to the press or find perpetuity through it; the editor who mistakes the privilege, as well as the duty of his position, to wander after the strange gods of the outer world runs a risk of becoming a sacrifice to his idols. The country clamors for a pure press and honest editors, but it will receive neither until journalists surrender themselves wholly to their profession. —Philadelphia Times.

McKee was the editor of the St. Louis Globe, the leading Radical organ of Missouri, and one of Grant and Barcock's butties, and like Joyce and McDonald will be compelled to spend the remainder of the penitentiary. What a pity!

**A CHECK IN TRANSIT.**  
 Before Judge Peirce, the other day, in the Common Pleas, was argued the case of Stern & Bro. vs. the Farmers and Merchants National Bank. This was a suit to compel the bank to pay the amount of a check to Drexel & Co. for about \$20,000, under the following circumstances: The plaintiff took the check to Jay Cooke & Co. on the 16th of September, 1873, and bought with it a certificate of deposit. The check was deposited by Jay Cooke & Co. in their bank on that day, but on the 17th was returned to them because not indorsed by the plaintiff, to whose order the check was drawn. On the 18th it was delivered to their messenger, with other matters, to get the plaintiff's indorsement. The other matters delayed the messenger till about noon, when he obtained the indorsement, and he did not reach the office of Jay Cooke & Co. until it was half past twelve and one, when he found that they had failed, and that the dogs were closed. The plaintiff about that time heard of the failure, and went to the bank and gave notice not to pay the check, mentioning as a reason the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. and subsequently gave them a written notice to that effect. The check was not in the bank when either the verbal or written notice was given. It had been indorsed by Jay Cooke & Co. after their failure to W. J. C. Ballitt upon a special trust for creditors, was deposited by him about the 19th, paid to his account, and Drexel & Co. tendered back the certificate of deposit. The court held that the transaction of the 16th was a complete and finished transaction, and that, therefore, a title to the check vested in Jay Cooke & Co.; that the indorsement must be treated as having been made on that day, and that there could be no recovery against the bank. The plaintiff was non-suited.

**MISERY IN CUBA.**  
 A DEPLORABLE PICTURE—THE PEOPLE ANXIOUS THAT COMPROMISE BE SPEEDILY EFFECTED.  
 A recent letter from Havana describes the situation in the island as follows: The arrival of Captain General Jovellanos has so far not produced any of the effects which were expected to occur. True enough, he merits and enjoys the confidence of all classes much more than any Captain General who has come and gone since the outbreak of the revolution. But gold has gone up instead of declining, and the insurgents are getting up business in honor of his arrival, using sugar-cane fields and plantation buildings for the purpose. Every day we hear of one or more plantations having been burned, and even the most rabid Spaniard, if possessed of common sense, acknowledges sorrowfully that the army and Spanish thinking population are not strong enough to drive the insurgents out of the central department. While the sympathizing element is not so strong as it was a year ago, everybody, with the exception of the extreme intransigents on the Cuba side, and those who are making money by the war, are anxious that some compromise would or could be effected. It is extremely doubtful whether the Cuban leaders in the field would today accept a proposition for the autonomy of the island if offered by Spain. The leading Cubans who are abroad will barely be listened to. If the fighting men are not satisfied with the propositions that are made the war will continue until one or the other gives in. It is positively asserted that Jovellanos is authorized to make great concessions to the island in general, including general amnesty and autonomy. The planters are ruined, although nominally the possessors of great wealth. They are not even making a small interest on their capital employed in lands, negroes, and machinery. The merchants say that they will be ruined unless the officials begin allowing smuggling on a large scale, the business done at that line being comparatively small at present. A few weeks will probably show the result of the new policy. —Meantime misery and poverty are daily increasing among the people in general.

**BECKER'S BLASPHEMY.**  
 Beecher out-Beechered Beecher in the revolting blasphemy of his speech before the congregational council. —Avaling himself of an opportunity to interrupt the proceedings with a speech he broke out in an exaggeration of his usual style of dramatic fling, challenging "any man on earth," "any angel of God," or "God Himself," to say aught against him. At this outbreak the Plymouth parishioners dissolved in tears, after their fashion. Tommy Sherman leading the water-cart business, of course. That not a voice in that assembly of preachers was raised to rebuke the presumptuous self-will of this setting his whole inane, late perfection above the whole host of heaven, proves clearly enough not only that these "revengers" innocents are incapacitated by education, structure of mind, and habit of thought, as intimated by a Congregational minister in the Times of Friday—nor the judicial task of weighing such a case as that in which Beecher is involved, but are actually so wrapped up in the impenetrable armor of ministerial egotism that they are incapable of appreciating flat defiance of the canons of common decency. The churches which have permitted these lamb-like pastors to stray off into the befogged atmosphere of Brooklyn, should make haste to call them home, before they shall eat much more of the fruit of that later tree of peculiar knowledge with all the modern improvements which flourishes there, and which makes evil seem only another, perhaps higher, form of good. —Chicago Times.

**A DANGEROUS PRINCIPLE.**—The Methodist church is going into the business of making Presidents. To attempt this is stepping very far aside from the work to which God calls us. We have very emphatically condemned the Catholic church as a political body working unethically for political ends. And our ecclesiastical machinery must not be turned to political uses. It will not be so employed. A Methodist, whether layman, minister or bishop, as an individual may work for General Grant or anybody else, but let him beware how he attempts to wield the power of the church as a church to accomplish his purposes. The principal fall of danger; we utterly repudiate it. —Exchange.

This is the most sensible idea of the editors of the *Advocate* has gotten off for a long time.

A huge tower is being built upon the top of a new brick building in Virginia City, Nev., upon which a large dial is to be placed, with the names of the leading mining stocks upon it, which, as a hand points as the stock goes up or down, all being done by electricity over a wire running from the San Francisco stock board room to the tower.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**HARTSWICK & IRWIN**  
 CLEARFIELD, PA.  
 DEALERS IN  
**PURE DRUGS**  
**CHEMICALS!**  
**PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFF**  
**VARNISHES,**  
**BRUSHES,**  
**FANCY GOODS**  
**TOILET ARTICLES,**  
**OF ALL KINDS,**  
**PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,**  
 for medicinal purposes.  
 Trusses, Supporters, Rubber Bands and Stationery of all kinds, and all other articles usually found in a Drug Store.  
 J. G. HARTSWICK,  
 JOHN F. IRWIN,  
 Clearfield, Decem. 16, 1873.

**BIGLER, YOUNG & REED.**  
 (Successors to Dreyfus & Young.)  
 FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS  
 TABLE & 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  
 Mules and Circular Saw-Mills  
 Head Stocks, Water Wheels, Shafting Pulleys, Gears, Shafts, Castings, Steam Engines, Tallow Cops, Oil Cops, Gears, Cast Iron Gears, Slide Valves, Check Valves, wrought Iron Gears, Steam Pumps, Boiler Feed Pumps, and Friction Motors, Soap Stone Packing, Gears, Packing, and all kinds of MILL WORK, together with Plans, and Saws.  
**ROOM AND PARLOR STOVES,**  
 and other CASTINGS of all kinds.  
 All orders solicited and filled at city prices. All letters of inquiry with reference to machinery of our manufacture, promptly answered, by address to J. G. HARTSWICK & JOHN F. IRWIN, Clearfield, Pa.  
**The Bell's Run Woolen Factory,**  
 Four townships, Clearfield Co., Pa.  
 BURNED OUT!  
 BURNED UP!  
 The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt their neighborhood, in the erection of a first class MACHINERY, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Castings, Steam Engines, Friction Motors, Soap Stone Packing, Gears, Packing, and all kinds of MILL WORK, together with Plans, and Saws.  
 The business of  
 CARDING AND FULLING  
 will receive our special attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver wool to suit customers. All work warranted and all orders promptly filled, and with strict attention to quality. We hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.  
**40,000 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 country, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found in person ready to make prompt explanation, with interest by letter.  
**JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,**  
 Agents. Bower P. O.  
**TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,**  
 HANGING VASES,  
 Stove Lining and Fire Brick,  
 kept constantly on hand.  
**STONE AND EARTHEN WARE**  
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!  
**CROCKS! POTTS! CROCKS!**  
 Fishers' Patent Airtight Seal—Nealing Fruit Cans!  
 BUTTER CROCKS, WILCOX'S  
 CREAM AND MILK CROCKS,  
 APPLE-BUFFET CROCKS,  
 AND ALL KINDS OF CROCKS,  
 FLOWER POTS, PIE DISHES,  
 and a great many other things, upon reasonable terms, to be had at  
**FREDK. LEITZINGER'S**  
**STONE - WARE POTTERY**  
 Corner of Cherry and Third Streets,  
 CLEARFIELD, PA. ag33

**MARBLE AND STONE YARD!**  
 MRS. S. S. LIDDELL,  
 Having engaged in the Marble business, desire 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 TOMBSONES,  
 BOX AND GRABBLE TOMBS,  
 MONUMENTS,  
 Cuts and Posts for Cemetery Lots, Windows, Sills and Caps, also,  
 BUREAU, TABLE AND WASH STAND  
 TOPS, also, of the  
 Best, and on hand, also the B. B. DEVLIN,  
 Clearfield, Pa.

**Clearfield Nursery.**  
 ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.  
 THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf) Apples, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Currants, and Raspberries, also, Siberian Elm Trees, Quinces, and early maturing Libanors, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,  
 J. D. WRIGHT,  
 Curwensville, Pa.  
**WILLIAM M. HENRY, Justice**  
 of the Peace, Curwensville, Pa.  
 O. T. O'Donnell, Justice of the Peace, Curwensville, Pa.  
 The undersigned hereby notified and requested that all persons who have any claims against the estate of the late JOHN HENRY, deceased, do so forthwith, and that all persons who have any claims against the estate of the late JOHN HENRY, deceased, do so forthwith, and that all persons who have any claims against the estate of the late JOHN HENRY, deceased, do so forthwith.

**Hotels.**  
**A LLEGHENY HOTEL,**  
 (Market St., bet. Third and Fourth.)  
 CLEARFIELD, PA.  
 The undersigned hereby notified and requested that all persons who have any claims against the estate of the late JOHN HENRY, deceased, do so forthwith, and that all persons who have any claims against the estate of the late JOHN HENRY, deceased, do so forthwith.

**SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,**  
 CURWENSVILLE, PA.  
 S. W. HENRY, Proprietor.  
 Having become proprietor of this Hotel, I would respectfully request the patrons of the house to call on me, and be assured that I will do all in my power to give them satisfaction. All railroad tickets stop at this house. (Jan. 20, 1874.)

**SHAW HOUSE,**  
 (On Market & Front Streets.)  
 CLEARFIELD, PA.  
 The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully request that all persons who have any claims against the estate of the late JOHN HENRY, deceased, do so forthwith.

**WASHINGTON HOUSE,**  
 NEW WASHINGTON, PA.  
 The new and comfortable Washington House has been taken by the undersigned. It is well conducted and is able to receive satisfaction from those who may wish to stop here. (May 8, 1874.)  
 G. W. DAVIS, Proprietor.

**MONTEUR HOUSE,**  
 Opposite the Court House,  
 LOCK HAVEN, PENN.  
 J. H. HAYES & SON, Proprietors.

**LOYD HOUSE,**  
 Main Street,  
 PHILIPSBURG, PENNA.  
 Table always supplied with the best market and the traveling public is invited to call on us. (Jan. 10, 1874.)

**THE MANSION HOUSE,**  
 Curwensville, Pa.  
 This old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former size, and is now one of the most comfortable and well conducted in the county. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to give his guests the most comfortable and pleasant stay possible. (Jan. 10, 1874.)  
 JOHN D. HENRY, Proprietor.

**Banks.**  
**Curwensville Bank.**  
 Authorized Capital, \$100,000  
 Paid up Capital, \$25,000  
 (Successors to Dreyfus & Young.)  
**F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,**  
 Bankers and Brokers,  
 Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.  
 Money received on deposit. Discount made on all drafts and collections promptly made. (Incorporated in Pa. 1874.)

**County National Bank,**  
 OF CLEARFIELD, PA.  
 C. D. Watson's Drug Store,  
 Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, and other ports, and also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of England and Imperial Bank of London.  
 W