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, Breast & Bitts, Wood and Iron Bench Screws, and the best Boring Machine in the market.

Double and Single Bitt Axes,

POCKET CUTLERY, &c.

Agents for Burrell's Iron Corn Sheller, warranted.

Also, agents for Richards' GOTHIC FLUE TOPS, which effectually cure Smoky Flues.

Farmers' Implements and Garden Tools of every description.

A large variety of

COOK STOVES,

which we warrant to give satisfaction.

Portable Ranges and Furnaces.

Roofing, Spouting and Job Work done on reasonable terms. All orders will receive prompt attention. June 11, 1873.

POWELL & MORGAN,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Also, Manufacturers of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

RAILROAD WHEELBARROWS for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Presquisle Street, Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

26, May 1875.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.

WEST BRANCH

INSURANCE AGENCY

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa.

BRANCH OFFICES in different parts of the County.

The following Old and Reliable Fire, Accident Stock and Life Insurance Companies represented:

Estab.		Assets.
1809	North British & Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., of England	$26,000,000
1865	Scottish Commercial Fire Ins. Co., of England (gold)	10,000,000
1794	North America Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	4,700,000
1820	Fire Association Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	3,100,000
1853	Phonix Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.	2,200,000
1867	Watertown Fire Ins. Co., of N. Y., insures farm buildings only	700,000
1871	Amazon Fire Insurance Co., of Cincinnati	1,000,000
1853	York Stock Insurance Co., of Penna. Insures horses, &c.	75,000
1874	Hartford Accident Insurance Co. of Connecticut	200,000
1847	Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Pennsylvania	5,000,000
1866	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York	2,000,000
	Total capital	57,000,000

Persons in the county desiring insurance, can have it promptly attended to by calling at the office or addressing us by letter. Insurances effected at the lowest possible rate, to be obtained in first-class companies. *No Companies represented which make Assessments.*

The above two life insurance Co.'s, represented by T. H. Murray, have paid out in cash, between the dates of Aug 1872 and Aug. 1874, to the friends of deceased policy holders in this county, the sum of $22,000.

Provide for the future by insuring your home and your lives in the West Branch Insurance Agency. MURRAY & GORDON, Agents.

Clearfield, May 26, 1875.

FULFORD & THOMPSON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,

Clearfield, Penn'a.

Represent all the leading Fire Insurance Companies of the country:

Queen	$10,000,000
Royal Canadian	6,000,000
Home, New York	5,754,214
Franklin, ... Pa.	3,372,452
Pacific, Philada.	2,368,816
Phoenix, Hartford	1,852,305
Hanover, New York	1,428,955
Home, Col., O.	515,300
Atlas, Hartford	506,643
Providence, Washington	510,000

Persons about effecting an insurance on property of any kind, should call at our office, on Market street, opposite the Court House, and see our list of companies and rates before insuring elsewhere.

JOHN H. FULFORD, T. W. THOMPSON.

Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 27, '75-ly

J. R. M'MURRAY

WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE.

NEW WASHINGTON.

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. jan27-1y

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

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 affect 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 Strattonville 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.

J. P. WEAVER. W. W. BETTS

WEAVER & BETTS

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

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

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c., &c.,

At the most reasonable rates for CASH or in exchange for

Square Timber, Boards, Shingles,

OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Advances made to those engaged in getting out square timber on the most advantageous terms. pd11jan73

WANTED.

BY

N. E. ARNOLD,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

(Successor to)

Arnold & Hartshorn.

100,000 26-inch Shaved Shingles.

10,000 pounds of Wool.

Parties having long Shingles or Wool (or either) will do well to call on me. The highest market price paid at all times.

Also, a full and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, PROVISIONS, &c.,

which will be sold at reasonable prices, or exchanged for shingles or wool.

N. E. ARNOLD.

Curwensville, May 5, 1875.

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 reasonable 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.

DANIEL GOODLANDER,

LUTHERSBURG, PA.,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY & GLOVES,

HATS & CAPS and BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco, Groceries and Fish, Nails, Hardware, Queensware and Glassware, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Drugs, Paints, Oils, School Books, a large lot of Patent Medicines,

Candies, Nuts & Dried Fruits, Cheese and Crackers, Rock and Rifle Powder,

Flour, Grain and Potatoes,

Clover and Timothy Seed,

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

No greater variety of goods in any store in the county. All for sale very low for cash or country produce at the Cheap Corner. May 1, 1875.

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.

JUSTICES & CONSTABLES' FEE BILL. We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address.

Miscellaneous.

Mercantile Appraiser's List.

List of the names of the retail dealers in foreign and domestic merchandise, in the county of Clearfield for 1876, viz:

Class.		Tax.
	Burnside Borough.	
14	Mrs. M. C. Reed, drugs	7 00
14	John C. Conner, merchandise	7 00
14	Jackson Patchin, merchandise	7 00
14	W. J. Kline, confectioneries	7 00
14	Jas. McMurray & Son, merchandise	7 00
13	Horace Patchin, gen'l merchandise	10 00
	Clearfield Borough.	
14	M. S. Glantz, confectioneries	7 00
11	W. Endres, brewery	15 00
11	Casper Leipoldt, brewery	15 00
14	John Troutman, furniture store	7 00
14	J. A. Stadler, confectioneries	7 00
14	P. A. Gaulin, stationery	7 00
14	Mrs. T. E. Watson, millinery	7 00
13	H. A. Kratzer, dry goods	10 00
13	J. H. Lytle, groceries	10 00
14	John Gulich, furniture store	7 00
13	J. A. Stewart, clothing store	10 00
13	J. S. Showers, boots and shoes	10 00
11	William Reed, merchandise	15 00
14	Weaver & Betts, merchandise	7 00
14	Sackett & Schryver, hardware	7 00
14	Hartswick & Irwin, drugs	7 00
4	" patent medicines	5 00
13	Adolph Guinzburg, clothing store	10 00
13	A. G. Kramer & Co., groceries, & feed	10 00
14	F. M. Cardon & Bro., machinery	7 00
14	Alex. Watson, tobacconist	7 00
14	R. H. Shaw, tobacconist	7 00
11	T. A. Fleck & Co.	15 00
14	Z. Y. Goodykunst, confectioneries	7 00
14	M. G. Brown & Bro., machinery	7 00
11	R. Mossop, merchandise	15 00
14	A. I. Shaw, drugs	7 00
4	" patent medicines	5 00
14	Samuel I. Snyder, jewelry	7 00
13	E. W. Graham, merchandise	10 00
8	Clearfield County Bank	30 00
14	C. D. Watson, drugs	7 00
4	" patent medicines	5 00
14	Peter McGeorge, boots and shoes	7 00
13	M. B. Cowdrick, clothing store	10 00
12	Powell & Morgan, hardware	12 50
14	S. S. Butters, restaurant	7 00
	" billiard room, 2 tables	30 00
12	John McGaughey, groceries	12 50
	Curwensville Borough.	
13	Abram Gates, hardware	10 00
14	J. H. Fleming, furniture	7 00
12	Sprenkle & Sweeney, fancy goods	12 50
14	S. J. Gates, boots and clothing	7 00
13	Faust & Goodwin, merchandise	10 00
14	J. R. Irwin, drugs	7 00
4	" patent medicines	5 00
14	G. W. Weaver & Co., drugs	7 00
4	" " patent medicines	5 00
8	Curwensville bank	30 00
13	J. C. Wright & Co., clothing	10 00
14	Watt H. Thompson, groceries	7 00
14	C. Graff & Son, restaurant	7 00
14	W. A. Dale & Co., groceries, etc	7 00
11	J. P. Irvin, merchandise	15 00
12	John Irvin & Bro's, merchandise	12 50
14	A. M. Kirk, jewelry	7 00
14	Seguar & Thompson, clothing	7 00
13	Jacob Bilger, hardware	10 00
13	C. A. Rorabaugh, groceries & notions	10 00
12	N. E. Arnold, merchandise	12 50
14	L. T. Ross, boots and shoes	7 00
	Houtzdale Borough.	
14	J. W. Rhodes, drugs	7 00
14	Benjamin Charlton, confectioneries	7 00
10	C. W. Vandusen & Co., merchandise	20 00
13	A. F. Twip & Co., boots and shoes	10 00
12	T. J. Fries & Co., hardware	12 50
14	A. J. Sharbaugh, furniture	7 00
14	Peter Cameron, confectioneries	7 00
14	Miss Jennie Cameron, millinery	7 00
14	J. A. Phillips, flour & confectioneries	7 00
10	Frank Liveright & Co., merchandise	20 00
14	R. J. Shaffer, jewelry	7 00
14	W. J. Sharbaugh, drugs	7 00
11	Andrew Gleason, merchandise	15 00
14	Matthias Mayer, confectioneries	7 00
14	Abraham Goss, confectionaries	7 00
14	James Dunn, merchandise	7 00
12	G. W. Dickey & Co., merchandise	12 50
14	S. W. Hirlinger, clothing	7 00
14	A. B. Ashton, confectioneries	7 00
14	J. B. Gearhart & Co., groceries, etc	7 00
14	Mrs. J. D. Sprout, millinery	7 00
14	Philip Mohring, furniture	7 00
14	Mrs. Sarah Roland, millinery	7 00
	Lumber City.	
13	Nutter, Davis & Co., merchandise	10 00
14	H. W. Spencer, groceries, boots, shoes	7 00
14	John Russell & Son, merchandise	7 00
	New Washington Borough.	
12	J. R. McMurray, merchandise	12 50
13	James Gallagher, merchandise	10 00
14	J. P. Feath, confectioneries	7 00
	Newburg Borough.	
14	William Hunter, merchandise	7 00
	Osceola Borough.	
12	Krause Bro's, groceries	12 50
10	T. C. Himes & Co., merchandise	20 00
11	Hartman & Fries, hardware	15 00
14	George E. Jones, jewelry	7 00
14	D. W. Keller, tobacconist	7 00
11	W. G. Kelly, merchandise	15 00
12	Berkwits Schoelin, merchandise	12 50
14	J. B. Brown, confectioneries	7 00
14	W. Wallace & Co., confectioneries	7 00
14	Levi Gearhart, tobacconist	7 00
14	George Boalich, groceries	7 00
14	M. A. Painter, flour and feed	7 00
14	James Heckett, confectioneries	7 00
13	R. O. Way & Co., groceries	10 00
7	Liveright Bro's & Co., merchandise	40 00
14	T. R. Blandy & Co., drugs	7 00
4	" patent medicines	5 00
14	Brisbin Bro's, books and stationery	7 00
11	Citizens Bank of Osceola	15 00
	Wallaceton Borough.	
14	John Holt, merchandise	7 00
14	J. Goss & Son, merchandise	7 00
	Beccaria Township.	
13	John G. Glasgow, merchandise	10 00
13	John Clark, merchandise	10 00
	Bell Township.	
14	Robert Mahaffey, merchandise	7 00
	Boggs Township.	
14	Benjamin Pickles, confectioneries	7 00
14	Thomas Hill, dry goods & groceries	7 00
14	W. K. Smeal, confectioneries	7 00
	Bradford Township.	
14	P. Curley & Co., merchandise	7 00
8	Woodland Fire Brick Co., gen'l m'd'se.	30 00
	Brady Township.	
14	Sarah Brooks, dry goods & groceries	7 00
14	John Heberling, notions	7 00
14	Thos. Montgomery, dry goods, groceries	7 00
14	Glasgow & Ellis, gen'l merchandise	7 00
13	Jones Bro's, general merchandise	10 00
13	C. D. Evans & Bro., merchandise	10 00
14	M. C. Baum, notions	7 00
9	John DuBois, gen'l merchandise	25 00
13	Dan'l Goodlander, gen'l merchandise	10 00
13	Jos. Sayler & Sons, gen'l merchandise	10 00
14	J. H. Kringer, Hardware	7 00
14	Charles Schwem, groceries	7 00
14	Christian Burket, confectioneries	7 00
13	Moore, Hamilton & Co., gen'l merch'se	10 00
14	S. G. Kuntz, notions	7 00
14	L. B. Carlisle, merchandise	7 00
14	R. G. McKenery, confectioneries	7 00
14	Simon Knarr, confectioneries	7 00
14	George L. Knarr, boots and shoes	7 00
	Burnside Township.	
14	Aaron Patchin, merchandise	7 00
	Chest Township.	
14	Paul White, merchandise	7 00
14	Z. T. McCracken, merchandise	7 00
14	J. & J. Snyder, merchandise	7 00
14	James Curry, groceries	7 00
	Covington Township.	
14	Gilliland & Heckendorn, merchandise	7 00
13	L. M. Coutriet, merchandise	10 00
4	" patent medicines	5 00
14	Dr. F. S. Nevling, groceries	7 00
14	Francis Coutriet, merchandise	7 00
14	Francis Leigey, merchandise	7 00
14	Justin Plubel, merchandise	7 00
14	Peter Garnier, confectioneries	7 00
	Decatur Township.	
12	W. J. Jackson & Bro., merchandise	12 50
14	Jacob Mock, merchandise	7 00
	Girard Township.	
14	F. A. Mignot & Bro., merchandise	7 00
14	Robert S. Stewart, notions	7 00
14	O. H. West, groceries	7 00
	Graham Township.	
13	Thomas H. Forcey, merchandise	10 00
4	" " patent medicines	5 00
	Gulich Township.	
11	P. & A. Flynn, merchandise	15 00
4	" patent medicines	5 00
14	Thomas A. Prideaux, merchandise	7 00
14	Henry Alleman, merchandise	7 00
	Huston Township.	
12	Lyon & Lichter, merchandise	12 50
14	Joseph R. Hibler, restaurant	7 00
14	C. D. Weed, drugs and notions	7 00
12	C. H. Coryell & Co., merchandise	12 50
14	H. W. Brown, confectioneries, etc	7 00
14	Charles Rohacker, clothing	7 00
14	Mrs. McCramer, notions	7 00
14	Miss Nancy Luce, millinery	7 00
14	A. Horning & Son, hardware	7 00
14	James Irwin, notions	7 00
13	Oliver Wallace, merchandise	10 00
13	Henry Doubles, merchandise	10 00
	Jordan Township.	
14	R. M. Johnston, merchandise	7 00
14	Alex. Creswell, drugs and notions	7 00
14	B. F. Swan, confectioneries	7 00
14	Levi Stroup, merchandise	7 00
14	M. J. Commoford, notions	7 00
	Karthaus Township.	
14	W. J. Hoffer, merchandise	7 00
14	J. W. Potter, merchandise	7 00
14	J. C. McClosky, merchandise	7 00
14	Godfrey Fisher, merchandise	7 00
	Knox Township.	
14	John Fox, groceries	7 00
	Lawrence Township.	
11	Charles Spider, brewery	15 00
14	George N. Colburn, merchandise	7 00
	Morris Township.	
14	Leonard Kyler, merchandise	7 00
14	James Thompson, confectioneries	7 00
14	Peter Moyer, merchandise	7 00
14	Jonas Moss, merchandise	7 00
8	R. B. Wighton, gen'l merchandise	30 00
	Penn Township.	
14	Wm. A. Moore, notions	7 00
14	J. B. Rafferty, groceries	7 00
	Pike Township.	
14	Adam Smith, confectioneries	7 00
	Union Township.	
14	Jos. R. Arnold & Co., merchandise	7 00
14	D. Brubaker, merchandise	7 00
	Woodward Township.	
14	Miss M. J. McCullough, millinery	7 00
14	James Cornley, merchandise	7 00
14	L. A. Warren, drugs	7 00
14	Thomas Henderson, groceries	7 00
13	Fisher Bro's & Miller, merchandise	10 00
13	Whitehead & Co., merchandise	10 00
11	Andrew Gleason, merchandise	15 00
14	W. H. Phillips, confectioneries	7 00
14	Edwin Grundy, confectioneries	7 00
14	Daniel [illegible], groceries and flour	7 00
10	M. Liveright & Co., merchandise	20 00

I certify that the above is a correct list of the names and persons and firms assessed for the current year. Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held in the County Commissioners' office, in Clearfield, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April next, [illegible]

Luthersburg, March 8, 1876-4t. JESSE LINES, Mercantile Appraiser.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1876.

FALSIFICATION OF TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

During the last two years *The Sun* has repeatedly called upon Congress to investigate the books of the Treasury, in order to sift the conflicting official statements of the public debt and expenditures, and to establish some satisfactory basis upon which the public might rely.

By law the Register of the Treasury is practically the bookkeeper of the Government. All the accounts of receipts and expenditures are registered, and finally deposited in his office; and from the organization of the Treasury down to 1870, no other statement was authorized or published, in regard to either, than that which bore his official signature. But the system which Hamilton organized, and Gallatin afterward administered, was not satisfactory to Mr. Boutwell. It was straight-forward, simple, and would not serve to conceal transactions of vast magnitude, upon which worse than dark suspicion now rests. So he contrived a statement of his own, monthly and annual, intended to supersede that of the Register, and predicated upon a different state of facts and figures. This scheme was concocted for partisan uses, and the monthly statements sent out to the country were false to the extent that warrants for large sums were withheld until after the publication, so as to make a deceptive exhibit of the condition of the Treasury. That practice became thoroughly established under Boutwell and Richardson, and is still continued under Bristow.

When the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Register came to be compared, enormous discrepancies were discovered for the same series of years in the public debt and the expenditures. Attemps were made in Congress to have an inquiry, but the Republican majorities voted down every resolution, and the doors of the Treasury were slammed in the faces of members who sought information. Mr. Boutwell set to work to reconcile these contradictory figures, with the aid of Richardson and others.—They went back for many years, altered the aggregates of the public debt, and introduced into the accounts new elements which were previously unknown. When they could not be made to agree with the Register's books, it was explained that the two started from different points, and therefore they must reach different results; but by including in one, certain elements omitted from the other, they whould be reconciled.

In the debate on this subject Mr. Boutwell repeated this lame explanation in these words:

"The consequence is that at any particular moment of time the apparent debt of the Government as represented in the Register's office and as represented in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, *will be different.*"

Now, by turning to the reports of the Secretary and Register since 1871, it will be found that they *agree* to a cent, and therefore the whole theory of Mr. Boutwell falls to the ground, and his explanation is absolutely untrue. There is no possibility of agreement between them, if, as he stated, they are composed of different elements. Then how do they now happen to be identical? Mr. Boutwell is abundantly able to answer this question, though he pretended ignorance in the Senate, and audaciously said he had no responsibility for the sudden and remarkable change in statements made during his management of the Treasury. *The Register's figures were made to conform to those of the Secretary by an express order of the latter!* That is to say, the public accounts were falsified by an official receipt from the head of the department.

It will naturally be asked, what was the controlling motive for these alterations and these conflicting statements? The answer is a belief only, but justified by many facts which can be verified or rejected by investigation. It is believed that many millions of bonds and notes have been issued in excess of lawful authority, that many millions of both have been forged and accepted at the Treasury, and that there is a larger amount of interest paid than the actual debt calls for. More than this, there is a prevailing opinion that balances were forced during the terms of Boutwell and Richardson; that the books were tampered with in various bureaus; and that they now bear evidence of erasures, interlineations, and changes. It is easy to ascertain whether these opinions and reports are well founded or not.

This is not a party question, and ought not to be considered in that light. All sides should agree that the integrity of the public accounts ought to be strictly preserved, and that the system which Mr. Boutwell inaugurated, of having two contradictory statements of the public debt, must be prejudicial to the public credit at home and abroad. No other enlightened country presents such a spectacle, and no man can to-day, upon the authority of those figures, come within fifty or a hundred millions of the real debt, from the confusion and conflict which they create. And the Secretary of the Treasury is quite as ignorant on this point as the most obscure citizen who does not trouble his head about accounts.

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution in the Senate a fortnight ago, asking for a special committee of five to investigate this matter. Like every other proposition of the kind, it was at once opposed by the Republican leaders.—Mr. Morton, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Edmunds, and others, had explanations to give, none of which touched the real point. They were all evasive, equivocal, and unsatisfactory. To stifle inquiry, they will send the resolution to the Committee on Finance, composed of seven Republicans and two Democrats. But the House can counteract this trickery by repeating the resolution there, and getting full power to send for persons and papers and to employ experts. In that way only can truth be reached and the public mind relieved from anxiety in regard to the nature and extent of these supposed frauds and falsifications. This work will require months of labor, and therefore cannot be commenced too soon.

GO ON WITH THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The last argument used by Republican organs against the appointment of committees to investigate the departments at Washington is the cost which must attach to such matters. These same organs bewailed but little the ruinous cost to the country of the corrupt and ignorant officials whose dishonest conduct has made such investigations a necessity. Then all was for the party, but now that it is proposed to look into the management of the different departments in order to ferret out and trace to the proper sources the gigantic frauds that have been committed in Washington, the organs discover that economy is a good thing in the National Government, and cry aloud against the great expense which these various investigations will cause.

These Radical plunderers need a severe lesson, and the present is just a fit time in which to teach them that the sentiment uttered as buncombe by their leader—"Let no guilty man escape"—will be seriously understood and effectively carried out by honest men when they obtain the right and power to do so. It will certainly involve the expenditure of large sums of money to trace the various frauds which have so depleted the treasury of the country, but in addition to the lesson taught in the punishment of the guilty, it is just possible that it will cause some of those who are now feasting on the spoils of their infamy, to disgorge at least a portion of their plunder, and pour a fair share of the contents of their laden coffers back into the treasury from which they were derived.

It is not a matter of surprise that the organs should labor so strenuously in their opposition to these investigations, and we may expect that all possible subterfuges will be resorted to in order to cripple any movement in that direction; well do they know that the independent voter of the country is looking with a very steady and inquisitive gaze into the real and solid merits of the men and measures representing the ability and the animus of the two parties, and while the Radicals are satisfied that many of the deeper villainies committed by Radical partisans for many years past are so carefully covered as to escape the casual glance, yet they are equally certain that the activity of honest investigating committees would readily discover the secrets hidden under the dextrously laid covering, and hold up to the public gaze undoubted and glaring evidences of the corruption and unfitness of the Radical aspirants for place and power. They know that the independent voter will wield an immense influence during the next campaign, and they fear and tremble lest proofs of the guilt and ignorance of their party should be made so clear as to lose them forever the support, or even countenance, of their great factor in the great problem of 1876.

The duty of exposing the frauds of the past years belongs to the Democratic party, and if they allow any strategy, persuasion, or influence, to deter them from an honest and rigid performance of the great task, they will have created so great a burden to be carried during the approaching campaign that they will be almost sure to stumble and fall beneath its weight. They have been regarded throughout the country as the great reformers, and should they fail to make their title clear they must suffer the consequences of their neglect or lack of judgment. They have flung to the breeze the banner of honest government and searching and effective reform, and they must keep it well before the eyes of the people if they would inspire confidence and win recruits for the great struggle of 1876.

These words are spoken with no shadow of fear that the Democracy will prove recreant to its trust, or idle in its well doing, but rather to "prick the sides of its intent," and urge its followers on in the good fight. Those of us who are not in the open field desire to express our confidence in our soldiers, and at the same time to warn them against the strategy and ambuscades of the common enemy. Let the work of investigation go on, and "let no guilty man escape."—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

IT MIGHT BE WORSE.

The New York *Sun*, in alluding to business in that city says: "It only requires a walk up Broadway to see that that thoroughfare has suffered seriously in the last few years as a seat of business. Vacant stores and whole buildings unlet may be seen in almost every block from Canal to Fourteenth street. The owners of Broadway property, except in a few exceptionally eligible places, find that they must either accept greatly reduced rents for their buildings or let them go unrented. They will soon find, if they have not already found, that with the reduction in other values, with the decline in the capacity of money to make interest, the returns from real estate investments must sympathize. When the purchaser of good Government and railway bonds must content himself with an interest of four per cent., the landlord cannot expect as of old to obtain ten per cent. The tenants of stores, themselves making a vastly reduced percentage of profit on their sales, cannot longer afford to pay the heavy rents which seemed a comparatively light burden when the profits were so much greater. The only way to make any money now is for the merchant to keep his running expenses at the lowest possible figure.

"The bulk of the business of the city is every year increasing. The trouble is that the prices which can be obtained for merchandise are so near their cost that the percentage of gain to the seller is an exceedingly small fraction. This requires of him the greatest prudence, the strictest scrutiny of credits, the closest economy of management. It is a healthy sign for the business of the country that this lesson is now so thoroughly learned, and its precepts so generally practised. Though profits may be much reduced, yet the risks run are small, and business is conducted on healthy principles.

"There is nothing to cause alarm, though there may be much to provoke dissatisfaction in our present business condition."

The great trading firm of Belknap, Marsh and Evans, (limited), has been dissolved.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos is "over the border," and another Carlist revolution has failed in Spain. This last outbreak was inaugurated by the Cure of Santa Cruz on the 1st day of December, 1872. He had thirty-seven men under his command, and with these he attacked a railroad train. Immediately after this affair Don Carlos entered Spain from France, where he had been hiding, and was followed by Generals Lizarraga, Elio and Valdespina. These soldiers disciplined the peasants and put them into military shape, but Don Carlos did not take formal command of his adherents until the summer of 1873. Since that time his fortunes have assumed various shapes. At one time he swept a large portion of the north of Spain, and menaced some of the strongholds of the Government troops. His offensive movements were generally failures. When on the defensive he was more successful. But the greater number of the royal troops at last enabled them to flank his strategic positions, and capture or retreat were the alternatives. Don Carlos chose the latter, and is now in the hands of the French authorities. He will hardly be allowed to retain a residence so near the borders of Spain. King Alfonso will not agree to such a disposition of his rival for the throne. All the recent revolutions in Spain have been put in motion from France. General Prim lived in Paris in 1868, when he planned the uprising that drove Queen Isabella from throne and country. Don Carlos held meetings near the frontiers previous to the insurrection of 1872. These facts will not be overlooked by the ministers of King Alfonso when the question of Don Carlos remaining in France is under consideration. He may retire to England or take up his abode in Switzerland.—Germany, France and Italy will be closed against him for fear of introducing fresh complications into Europe at this time, when all eyes are directed to a solution of the Eastern question. But King Alfonso need not expect perfect peace in his kingdom while Don Carlos lives. He comes from a race of agitators. For years this branch of the Bourbon family have kept Spain in hot water. Don Fernando and Don Juan raised a disturbance in 1860, and in order to retain their heads on their shoulders signed an abdication of their pretensions. In 1863 the father of Don Carlos, upon compulsion, laid down his claims to the throne at the feet of Isabella. But all these acts did not prevent Don Carlos from starting a rebellion to seize the throne, nor will his recent failure quench the fire of agitation that glows in his bosom when he contemplates the advantages that would flow from his inhabiting the royal palace at Madrid. Driving Don Carlos into France, or even to England or Switzerland, does not settle Alfonso permanently on the throne of Spain.—*Philadelphia Times.*

FISH LEGISLATION.

In behalf of the Pennsylvania State Association for the protection of game and fish, the following preamble and resolutions have been presented to the Legislature. They are now in the hands of the proper committees.

Whereas, The State of Pennsylvania has, from year to year, appropriated large sums of money for the propagation of shad, salmon, and other fish in the waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers and their tributaries.

And whereas, Laws have been enacted to prevent fishing in the waters of said rivers and their tributaries lying within the State, excepting by such means and at such times as are therein designated; that said laws are not general, but local in their character, and contain different provisions for different streams, rendering the system complicated and difficult of enforcement.

And whereas, The Susquehanna river lies partly in the jurisdiction of the State of Maryland, in which there are no laws to prevent fishing, by any means, at any season of the year, and as a consequence the most wasteful and destructive methods of fishing that man has ever devised are employed, in season and out of season, in the waters of said river within the State of Maryland, to the destruction of millions of young shad, salmon and other fishes every year; that the citizens of Pennsylvania are by law forbidden to fish in the waters of said river excepting in certain designated seasons and by certain means, while the citizens of Maryland are at liberty to destroy by myriads the fish which our Commonwealth has appropriated large amounts of money to propagate and preserve for the use of its citizens; therefore.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania be requested to confer with the Legislature of Maryland, relative to the facts set forth in the above preamble, and to endeavor to secure the passage of such laws in the latter State as will contribute to the propagation of the fish inhabiting the waters of the Susquehanna river.

Resolved, That the Governor of Pennsylvania be requested to confer with the Governor of Maryland in reference to the above mentioned facts, and to ask him to recommend to the Legislature of Maryland, to pass such laws relating to the subject as will harmonize with the Legislature of Pennsylvania on this subject.

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania State association for the protection of game fish will endeavor to enforce the laws in relation to game and fish, and will expect all proper aid from the government in this behalf.

NOT AS A STATE.

Gen. Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat,* who resided for five years in New Mexico, thus alludes to the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State. He says:

"The politicians of New Mexico, hungry gentlemen who are fairly athirst for senatorial honors, are again applying to Congress to admit their bailiwick as a State into the Union. This is not their first application, but now they come in a beseeching attitude they hope cannot be resisted. We pity the misfortunes of these gentlemen, but cannot help feeling that Congress should reject their prayer. New Mexico not only has no claim of admission as a State, but she is not fit for such honors. About nine-tenths of her population are Mexicans, and seventy-five per cent., of them can neither read nor write. The country is extensive, and the inhabitants scattered over it in sparse settlements. Taking out the Americans, say from three to five thousand, a large estimate, and the few educated Mexicans, and the remainder of the population is composed of the late peones, or serfs, who are more ignorant and degraded than the Southern negroes. That country has no great middle class on which our institutions must rest to be successful, there being but two classes in reality, the rich and the poor. The great body of the Mexican people are landless, and live on the great estates they were attached to before peonage was broken up. The greater part of the land that does not belong to the United States, is held in immense tracts by Mexicans or Americans. The people of New Mexico are very much averse to taxation, and we do not believe enough money could be raised to support a State Government. The Mexican portion of the population has never enjoyed such good government as under the Territorial system, and any change would make their condition worse. Their government really costs them nothing, and if they pay anything toward the support of public schools, it is very little and that drawn from them with difficulty. It would not be a very flattering commentary on our system of government to allow New Mexico to have the same weight in the Senate as New York or Pennsylvania. If there were no offices for hungry aspirants, dependent on her admission, there would be found but few to advocate it."

IMPERTINENCE.

One J. G. Hester, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington City, has addressed a letter to Dana, in which, after apologizing for addressing him without the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, he says that he "sends him through the mails a copy of God's Word." His object, he continues, is to win the wicked editor's "soul to Christ, and to return good for evil." The letter concludes thus:

Please read the Word of God prayerfully, and He will remove that malice and vindictiveness from out your heart, which, if permitted to remain, will drag you down to eternal perdition. I shall also send for your encouragement a postal card containing some passage of Scripture each day for three hundred and sixty-five days, unless your heart is sooner changed. With the request that you do me the honor to acknowledge the receipt of this, I remain yours truly,

J. G. Hester.

Commenting on this epistle, the wicked editor remarks that Hester is probably the most impudent scoundrel in the country; that in the time of the war he served with Semmes on the privateer Sumter; that, while thus in service he shot and killed a fellow-officer while asleep on board the vessel; that after the war he carried on a grand real estate gift enterprise, by which he swindled the people; that he became a Ku-Klux detective under Gov. Holden, in that capacity sending many guiltless persons to prison, that in these various pursuits he had managed to amass a considerable amount of blackmail money, and that he was now devoting his time, for lack of other employment, to making long prayers in the synagogue, giving away Bibles, and writing greasy letters with humbug piety. Pretty severe, but, under the circumstances, not altogether inexcusable.—*Pittsburgh Leader.*

CENTENNIAL R. R. FARE.

The special committee appointed by the General Ticket Agents' Association of the United States to arrange and recommend a schedule of Centennial passenger rates, recently held a meeting at Philadelphia and will report to the Association at its special meeting to be held at Louisville, Kentucky, February 9th. Ten out of the thirteen members of the committee were present and Western roads were well represented. It was decided to recommend a reduction of 25 per cent. on present rates for the round trip from all points of the country east of Omaha to Philadelphia or New York.

Tickets will be sold from May 10 to October 31. They will be good for thirty days only from points east of Omaha, and probably the time will be shortened from points within a day's ride of New York and Philadelphia. It will also be recommended by the Committee that round tickets from the West be made good, eastward, over one route, and westward over another route. The four trunk lines will erect an American tourist ticket office on the Centennial grounds, to be operated by the companies in concert. The plan of the building will probably be a model American railway station. It is understood that trains will be run between New York and Philadelphia every twenty minutes during ten hours of the day, and ample night trains will also be furnished.—*Altoona Sun.*

Liberty and Charity.—The reader will doubtless hesitate to believe it, but a close observer will soon discover that fewer crimes are committed in the name of liberty than there are frauds committed in the name of charity. It is perhaps not well to harden our hearts by cultivating too much the sceptical side but it is a fact that hundreds, perhaps thousands of mock philanthropists in different parts of the country are dressing richly and faring sumptuously on what they are able to collect for the poor. During hard times, especially, the very destitution of the needy is used by expert swindlers to induce subscriptions of large sums of money, which are diverted from their intended end to supply the collectors with luxuries or a "sinking fund." Of course some charitable institutions are quite above suspicion, but the public ought to demand, as a condition precedent of any aid whatever, the frequent and regular publication of receipts and disbursements, and a statement of the condition of the charity. In addition to this legislatures ought to demand the right of all supervision and direction of all institutions which they aid, as, indeed, it is probably not constitutional for any State to appropriate the public money to people who are not responsible for the manner of its disbursement, and who cannot be called to account for fraud.—*Hearth and Home.*

Mr. Frederick Lauer, of Reading, has $80,000 worth of lager beer stored in the vaults under his brewery for next summer's use. Now bring along your summer.

Miscellaneous.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS!

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS!

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFF

VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS

TOILET ARTICLES, OF ALL KINDS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes.

Trusses, Supporters, School Books and Stationery, and all other articles usually found in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. Having a large experience in the business they can give entire satisfaction.

J. G. HARTSWICK, JOHN F. IRWIN.

Clearfield, December 16, 1874.

BIGLER, YOUNG & REED,

(Successors to Boynton & Young,)

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS

Manufacturers of

PORTABLE & STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES

Corner of Fourth and Pine Streets,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

HAVING engaged in the manufacture of first-class MACHINERY, we respectfully inform the public that we are now prepared to fill all orders as cheaply and as promptly as can be done in any of the cities. We manufacture and deal in

Mulay and Circular Saw-Mills

Head Blocks, Water Wheels, Shafting Pulley 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.

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory,

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a 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.

april28tf JAMES JOHNSON & SONS, 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! 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. aug8

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. jel,72

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,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,

J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville, Pa.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, Justice of the Peace and Scrivener, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 21jy71

Hotels.

ALLEGHENY HOTEL, (Market St., bet. Third and Fourth,) CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

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

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE, CURWENSVILLE, PA. NEWTON READ, Proprietor.

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

SHAW HOUSE, (Cor. of Market & Front streets,) CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage. Jan1'75 D. R. FULLERTON.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

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

May 8, 1873. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

MONTOUR HOUSE,

Opposite the Court House,

LOCK HAVEN, PENN'A.

ja14'71 HAUSEAL & KROM, Prop's.

LOYD HOUSE, Main Street, PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

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

nov1,'73. ROBERT LOYD.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets,

CLEARFILD, PA.

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

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

apr6-70 tf JOHN DOUGHERTY, Proprietor

Banks.

JOHN PATTON, Pres. J. P. BARD, Cashier

Curwensville Bank.

Authorized Capital ... $100,000

Paid up Capital ... $50,000

(SUCCEEDS FIRST NATIONAL BANK.)

JOHN PATTON, Dr. D. A. FETZER, AARON W. PATCHIN, Hon. J. P. HOYT.

STOCKHOLDERS, INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE

Do a genuine banking business. Accounts solicited.

Curwensville, Pa., Jan. 19, 1876-6m.

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

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokres,

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

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

Reynoldsville, Dec 16, 1874.-1y

County National Bank,

OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

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

JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.

W. M. SHAW, Cashier. 9:1:1:74

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities.

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

Dentistry.

STEWART & BLACKBURN,

DENTISTS,

Curwensville, Clearfield County, Penn'a

(Office in Gates' New Building.)

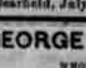
Curwensville, jan 12, 1876-1y.

DENTISTRY.—

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

mch31'75-tf. Curwensville, Pa.

A. M. HILLS



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

Terms invariably Cash.

Clearfield, July 1, 1874.

GEORGE E. ROBACKER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

My place of business is on Market street, directly opposite the Court House, where I desire to keep a full stock of PURE LIQUORS, and will warrant them to be such to my customers. Give me a call. july 21, '75-tf

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

At the end of the new bridge,

WEST CLEARFIELD, PA.

The proprietor of this establishment will buy his liquors direct from distillers. Parties buying from this house will be sure to get a pure article at a small margin above cost. Hotel keepers can be furnished with liquors on reasonable terms. Pure wines and brandies direct from Sealey's Vinery, at Bath, New York.

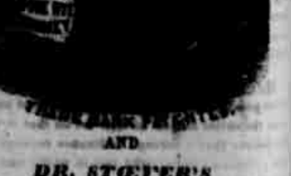
GEORGE N. COLBURN.

Clearfield, June 16, 1875-tf.

HUEY & CHRIST,

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE

CELEBRATED



AND

DR. STŒVER'S

TONIC HERB BITTERS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HUEY & CHRIST,

121 N. 3d Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 24, 1875.

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

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.

The subscriber gives notice that he will either rent or sell his dwelling and store property, situate on Reed street, adjoining the Leonard House, in the borough of Clearfield, Pa. The store room is 16 X 24 feet. The dwelling house contains 3 rooms and a kitchen on the first story, and 4 rooms on the second story. The store room can be had at once, and the dwelling portion on and after the 1st of July. For further particulars, address or apply to the undersigned on the premises.

GEO. O. PASSMORE.

Clearfield, Pa., May 10, '75-tf