

# Rafferty's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867.

VOL. 13.—NO. 31.

## Select Poetry.

### THERE COMES A TIME.

There comes a time when we grow old,  
And like a sunset, down the sea,  
Slopes gradual, and the night wind cold,  
Comes whispering sad and chillingly;  
And looks are grey  
At winter's day,  
And eyes of saddest blue behold  
The leaves all dreary drift away,  
And lips of faded coral say,  
There comes a time when we grow old.  
There comes a time when joyous hearts,  
Which leap as leaps the laughing maid,  
Are dead to all save memory,  
As prisoner in his dungeon chain,  
And dawn of day  
Hath passed away,  
The moon hath into darkness rolled,  
And by the embers warm and grey,  
I hear a voice in whisper soft,  
There comes a time when we grow old.  
There comes a time when manhood's prime  
Is shrouded in the mist of years,  
And beauty, fading like a dream,  
Hath passed away in silent fears;  
And then how dark!  
But oh! the poet, in his pride,  
That kindles youth to lines of gold,  
Still burns with clear and steady ray,  
And fond affections lingering stay,  
There comes a time when we grow old.  
There comes a time when laughing spring  
And golden summer cease to be;  
And we put on the autumn robe  
To tread the last declivity.  
But now the slope,  
With rosy hope,  
Beyond the sunset we behold—  
Another dawn with fairer light,  
While watchers whisper thro' the night  
There comes a time when we grow old.

### Blood Stains in Murder Trials.

Our readers, says the Philadelphia Ledger, must have noticed in the reports of the trial of Gottlieb Williams for murder, that one of the witnesses was minutely examined upon the subject of the blood stains found upon his clothes and upon the razor found near the dead body of the murdered woman. The object of this examination was to ascertain whether the blood upon the razor and the blood upon the clothes of Williams were the same sort of blood, and, if possible, to determine whether the one was that of a human being, and the other the blood of an animal. Many persons have doubtless wondered how such things can be ascertained; but a considerable approach to certainty can be made upon such questions by applying the facilities afforded by modern science. The blood found in animals, including the human race in the animal kingdom, is made of two kinds—red blood and white blood. The former is common to all vertebrate animals, or those having backbones, while white blood is found in some of the lower orders of animals, such as the crustaceans or shell-fish. The red blood of the higher orders of animals, including man, gets its red tint from certain minute particles that are suspended in the fluid, and are called "corpuscles" by scientific men. These are small circular objects, shaped somewhat like a common wafer, though not quite so flat. In different animals these red corpuscles are very different in size, and the difference can be readily detected by the microscope, and accurately measured by an instrument known as the micrometer. A microscopic examination and measurement were made from the materials that produced the stains found on the razor referred to and the clothes of Gottlieb Williams, and the witness who made the examination, and who was an expert in that department of science, declared them to be blood stains, and that the blood was the same both on the razor and the clothes.

It is much easier to make such examinations whilst the blood is yet fresh than it is after it has become dry and hard. When the blood has been drawn for some time, the corpuscles of which we have spoken, adhere together, with their broad sides united, just as pennies or other coins are put up in rolls, and in fact, the appearance of such rolls of coin. From the examination of the blood of animals of various species, it has been found that these corpuscles vary much in size. That is, that while the average size is always the same in any one kind of animal, it will vary from that of other kinds. So that if portions of the blood freshly drawn from a man, a cat, a bird, and a frog are presented to a physiologist accustomed to their examination under the microscope, he would be enabled to point out the blood which belonged to each from the size of the corpuscles.

For these reasons, in case of murder, the dried blood or blood stains found on persons charged with murder have been submitted to the examination of experts, to determine whether the stains so found upon the clothes or other objects were caused by human blood or the blood of ordinary animals. But, says H. Miles Edwards, in his elaborate work upon physiology, the deformation of the globules renders such observations very difficult; and in order that confidence should be placed in the results obtained, many precautions should be taken. It would therefore appear that the examination should be made by one thoroughly acquainted and practiced in researches of the kind; and the testimony given then should be received and examined with the greatest caution.

### AFRICA A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

It is a hard time for African travelers. Dr. Livingston has been murdered in Zanzibar. Girard was murdered or drowned. The English Consul and missionaries are still prisoners in Abyssinia, with little hope of relief. The English Government has sent out a party of artisans with guns and machinery for the Emperor Theodore, in exchange for the Consul and missionaries; but who knows that he will not keep them all? The workmen who are on the way have, however, agreed to take the chances. Mr. du Chailu is safe home, but his book is a story of difficulties and disasters.

## The Irishman's Cat.

Pat Malony, better known by the name of Father Pat, on returning from work one evening, was met at the gate by Biddy, his better-half, in a high state of excitement.

"Pat," says she, "there's a strange cat in the cabin."  
"Cast her out, thin; don't be botherin' me about the baste."  
"Faix an' I've been strivin' to do that for the mather of tin minutes past, but she is beyond my reach, behind the big red chest in the corner. Will yez be afther helpin' me dhrive her out, Pat?"

"To be sure I will; bad luck to the consate she has for me house. Show her to me, Biddy, till I tache her the respect that's due to the man in his own house—to be takin' possession without so much as yer lave—the thafe of the world!"

Now, Pat had a special antipathy to cats, and never let pass an opportunity to kill one. This he resolved to do in the present case, and instantly formed a plan for the purpose. Perceiving but one way of egress for the animal, he says to Biddy:

"Hev yez iver a male bag in the house, me darlin'?"  
"Divil a one is there, Pat. Yez took it to the mill with yez, to bring chips, this mornin'."

"Faix an' I did, and there it is yit, thin. An' hev yez nothin' at all at all in the house that will tie up like a bag, Biddy?"  
"Troth, an' I have, Pat—there's me Sunday petticoat—ye can draw the strings close at the top an' sure it will be better for not lettin' the cat lavin' ye."

"Biddy, darlin', ye're a jewel; just be afther bringin' it to me at wasan't."  
Biddy brought the garment, and sure enough it made a good substitute for a bag. Pat declared at a glance that it was illegal.

So, holding it close against the edge of the chest, he took a look behind and saw a pair of eyes glaring at him.

"An' it's there ye are, ye devil? Be out of that, now, bad luck to yez, ye thavin' vagabone. Bedad an' ye won't lave at all with perillite axin'—yerself will bate the pigs intirely. Biddy, have yez any hot water?"

"Sure, I've the full of a tay kettle all a bilin', Pat."  
"Be afther castin' the matter of a quart thin behind the chest, an' we'll see how the baste minds the like of that."

"Howd close thin, here goes the steamin' hot water." So saying, dash went the water, and out came the animal into Pat's trap.  
"Arrah, be the howly poker, I have him now, Biddy," says Pat. "It's nine lives ye have, ye baste? Well, now, be axin' me pardon for all the thavin' ye've been doin' in me house, or it's the nine lives will not save ye. Biddy, saze howld o' the poker, and whilst I shoulder the bag, jist whack daylight on o' the haythen divilintirely."

Pat threw the bundle over his shoulder and Biddy struck about three blows to the tune of St. Patrick's day in the morning when she suddenly stopped.

"What smells so quair, Pat? Sure it's takin' me breath away wid the power of it. Och, murder, Pat! it's the devil ye have in the sack!"  
"Bate him, thin—bate the horns off!"  
"I'm faintin'," said Biddy; "cast him off ye, Pat!"

"Och, murder! murder! Biddy Maloney, what have ye done? Ye've wend an' mistaken a horrible pole cat for a harrunless tame cat!"

"Pat, for the love o' God, if ye're convanient to the door unlose it, for I'm perished intirely. Oh, Biddy Maloney, that iver ye should have left old Ireland to be smothered and murdered in this way!"

"Faix, the little villain bates the devil himself; he's ruined me house and kilt Biddy, and put me out o' consate wid me own self!"  
By dint of washing and scouring and airing, and the burial of Biddy's best petticoat under the ground for a space of time, things were at length set to rights again. But not a little recrimination took place between them on the occasion, and neither forgot the expulsion from the cabin of Biddy's "strange cat."

### AN INCIDENT OF FORT FISHER.

A person who was in Fort Fisher during the bombardment, tells the following story in an English magazine: "Oh! the agony of despair to see ball and shell falling harmless from those turrets of iron, or rolling like pellets along the low decks, while the gallant defenders of Fort Fisher were falling in sheaves within a fortification which would, four years before, have defied the efforts of any navy—a work," as Porter says, "stronger than anything Sebastopol could boast of." One day a happy shot from the fort succeeded in finding its way into a weak spot of a two-turreted monitor; a piece of iron evidently was turned up, and jammed the turret. Hurrah! one at last disabled, thought the poor Confederates. By Jove! see two sailors quietly walk out, and set themselves down, the one holding a chisel, the other striking with a hammer. They were cutting away the obstruction; and so secure was the monitor against any vital injury being inflicted on her, that, although silenced, she would not retire from her position. A swarm of Southern riflemen were thrown out to slay the two bold Federals; but no one hit them, and they worked on calmly until General Whiting generously interferred, and said, 'Such gallant fellows deserve to live; cease firing, my lads, at them.' So the iron was cut away."

### WAKING UP.

Even the conservative newspaper press of the South is waking from its dream of stagnation to a consciousness of the fact that the surface of society is rippled by a constant succession of new ideas. It has been discussing the question of female suffrage and comes to the conclusion that nothing is more certain than that women will be permitted to vote in less than ten years.

## Judge the Tree by its Fruits.

Gen. Wade Hampton, in the course of his recent able and clever address to the Blacks assembled at Columbia, S. C., says: "I do not tell you to trust to professions of friendship alone, whether they come from the Southern man or the Northern. But what I ask you to do, what I have the right to ask of you, is that, as we profess to be your friends, you will give us the opportunity of showing by our actions whether we are sincere or not. If we deceive you, then turn to the North, and see if you can find better friends there. I have no fears of the result; for with us not only does humanity dictate kind treatment, honest dealing, just laws for the colored population, but self-interest demands from us the same course. A stronger prejudice has always existed at the North against your people than here, and it exists still. A curious instance of this prejudice came under my own observation some years ago in Philadelphia. Passing through the city, I had with me two servants, for whom full fare was charged on the railroad; but the ticket agent told me that they would not be allowed to ride in the same car with myself, as the people there 'did not like to ride with negroes.' But, said I, 'you make me pay full price for them, and one of them is the nurse of my children.' That makes no difference," he replied; 'you can't take them into the car. I told him that I had paid their fare; that I thought them good enough to ride with me, and therefore quite good enough to ride with his fellow-citizens, and that they should get into my car. So I brought them in and kept them there."

This is excellent and just. We thank Gen. Hampton for his manly, pungent rebuke of Northern infidelity to Northern principles. It was richly deserved, and will do good.

And now we ask him to state explicitly to the next meeting of negroes he addresses that, since he visited Philadelphia, an act has been passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania which compels every railroad to carry every sober, decent person who may seek a passage, irrespective of color, without partiality and without hypocrisy; and that this act passed by a strict party vote—every Democrat doing his utmost to defeat it. Will Gen. Hampton be thus candid? Let us wait and see.—Tribune.

### A FEMINE PHENOMENON.

The New York Evening Gazette says: A trustworthy gentleman gives us an account of an extraordinary illness of a young woman, a Miss Winsor, in Providence, Rhode Island. Miss W. had been confined to her bed for several months, and had not partaken of sufficient nourishment to keep her alive if she had been in a normal condition. Yet her faculties have become strangely acute, and she seems to be endowed with a species of second sight. When the physician, Dr. Ira Barrow, calls on her, she can tell the number of visits he has made, the number of the houses of his patients, and describe accurately their complaints. The clock having been removed from her chamber, she was enabled to determine at any hour the exact time of day or night, and she would describe the color, size and marks of the doctor's horse, and the hue and the text of the linings of his carriage. She composed a poem which she called the "Sea Serpent," one-half of each line in Latin and the rest in English, which was pronounced by the Professors of Brown University pure Latin, although she had never the least instruction in the language. She also draws finely without having taken lessons, and does other extraordinary things not to be accounted for by any of the known laws of temperament, medicine or science. While asleep, her right arm is constantly in motion, though it is perfectly powerless when she is awake. A number of the physicians and savans of Providence, are deeply interested in the case of Miss Winsor, and are endeavoring to solve the mystery of her seeming supernatural powers.

### A CENTURY BEHIND.

Delaware, though now scarcely one of the Southern States, is as far behind the age in spirit and feeling as South Carolina herself. According to the Wilmington Commercial, at New Castle, within thirty-five miles of Philadelphia, there is, at least three times a year, active and public use of the whipping post and pillory, pursuant to the laws of the State. Not only are colored men lashed but colored women; and not only that, but white people of both sexes, too. The Commercial says "this spectacle is enjoyed not alone at New Castle, but at Georgetown, in Sussex county, within sight of the residence of Mr. Saulsbury, a Senator of the United States. And not only there, but at Dover, the capital of the State. In that town, where the law-makers of Delaware sit and deliberate, they may almost look out upon the whipping post and see the fall of the lash, while the cries of the unfortunate wretches might penetrate to the ears of the worshippers in the Christian churches in that town."

### A FORCED CONCLUSION.

A Dublin correspondent of the New York Tribune who is evidently very much in sympathy with the Fenian movement, writes that there never was so little crime in Ireland as at present. He instances the singularly light exanders which the judges had to dispose of at the recent assizes and quotes Mr. Justice Fitzgerald as saying that "as regards crime, the country would compare favorably with any part of Her Majesty's dominions." How much more wicked and inexcusable then the impracticable effort to excite insurrection and bring sorrow and destruction upon a land otherwise peaceful and quiet, and already commencing a career of comparative prosperity?

Falling in love is like falling into a river, 'tis much easier getting in than out.

## A Little of Everything.

—Logical exercise for ladies—jumping to conclusions.  
—Without the dear ladies, we should be a stag-nation.  
—Clerk McPherson is writing the "Life of Thaddeus Stevens."

—To what race of giants do tipplers belong? To the Titans (tight 'uns).  
—The aim of an honest man's life is not the happiness which serves only himself, but the virtue which is useful to others.  
—Jones called on the man who "restores oil paintings," and requested him to try to restore one stolen from his residence a year ago.

—James Russell Lowell says the positive and negative poles of song are the warbling of a nightingale and the braying of a jack-ass.  
—A lover has been pithily described as a man who, in his anxiety to obtain possession of another, has lost possession of himself.

—If the ornithological emblem of the United States were taken sick, why would it be contrary to law? Because it would be ill-gale.  
—An Irishman once observed that milestones were kind enough to answer your questions without giving you the trouble to ask them.  
—How do you define 'black as your hat?' said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils. "Darkness that may be felt," replied the youthful wit.

—The following question is now before Sand Lake Society: "Which do women love the best—to be hugged in a polka, or squeezed in a sleigh?"  
—A little wrong done to another, is a great injury done to ourselves. The severest punishment of an injury is the consciousness of having done it.

—The Salt Lake City News says that "business continues dull, and sellers have an excellent time, as a general thing, hunting rabbits over Jordan."  
—Twelve quarts of soot in a hog-head of water, will make a powerful liquid manure, which will improve the growth of flowers, garden vegetables, or root crops.

—A chap who was told by a corpulent to "remember Lot's wife," replied that he had trouble enough with his own wife, without remembering other men's wives.  
—A man was asked what induced him to make a law student of his son. "Oh, he always was a lying little cuss, and I thought I would humor his leading propensity."

—Nobody likes to be nobody; but everybody is pleased to think himself somebody; but when anybody thinks himself to be somebody, he generally thinks everybody else to be nobody.  
—A pretty girl says: "If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally guilty are old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls!"

—A grim old judge, after hearing a florid discourse from a pretentious young barrister, advised him to pluck out the feathers from his wings of his imagination and stick them into the tail of his judgment.  
—There is in almost every family a daily waste of bones, that if saved and applied to the roots of the pear trees and grapevines in the garden, would supply yearly, sufficient manure for one hundred plants.

—An impatient boy waiting for the grist, said to the miller, "I could eat the meal as fast as the mill grinds it." "How long could you do so?" inquired the miller. "Till I starved to death!" was the sarcastic reply.  
—A Pike's peak miner, writing to a Minnesota paper, says the miners are much discouraged in that region—"they have dug through a solid vein of silver four feet thick before they reach the gold." They're in a bad fix, surely.

—In order to get an enemy, lend a man a small sum of money for a day. Call upon him in a week for it. Wait two months. In three insist upon his paying you. He will get angry, denounce you, and ever after speak of you in abusive terms.  
—In Massachusetts there is a place called Sanberry, where Mr. Nehemiah Blackberry married Miss Susan Elderberry, a niece of Deacon Dunsenberry, of Darberry. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Cranberry, at the house of Mr. Huckleberry.

—Goats furnish a small supply of very rich milk, and as their food costs but little, they have been found very profitable animals by families needing but little milk. Some of the best yield three quarts per day, but generally from three to four pints.  
—The following Irish conversation was heard in the streets of St. Louis: "Pat, what do you think of President Johnson?" "Faith, an' he's a good merchant." "How so, Pat?" "Be Jabers! he sold arms to the Fenians, and then sold the Fenians."

—An editor declaims against the immodesty of tilting hoops, inasmuch as they expose too much of the extremities of the ladies who wear them, and then exclaims: "We grieve for the good old days of Adam and Eve." Our memory isn't good, but to the best of our recollection, the wardrobe Adam and Eve started life with, wouldn't be much of an improvement on tilters.  
—A boy was caught in the act of stealing dried berries in front of a store the other day, and was locked up in a dark closet by the grocer. Then the boy commenced begging most pathetically for release, and after using all the persuasion that his young imagination could invent, proposed: "Now if you'll let me out and send for my daddy, he'll pay you for the berries, and lick me besides!" This appeal was too much for the grocerman to stand out against.

## Business Directory.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.

IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

MERRELL & BIGLER, Dealers in Hardware and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron ware, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June '68.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's row, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

FORCEY & GRAHAM, Dealers in Square and Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Grahamtown, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct. 10.

J. P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Clothing, &c., Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, etc., Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 1865.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

C. KRATZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c., Front Street, (above the Academy), Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 10, '59.

THOMAS J. M'ULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

J. B. M'ENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room on Market street, a few doors west of "Clearfield," Clearfield, Pa. Apr. 27.

DENTISTRY.—J. P. CORNETT, Dentist, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson Sts. May 2, 1866.

J. BLAKE WALTERS, Scrivener and Conveyancer, and Agent for the purchase and sale of Lands, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county offices. Office with W. A. Wallace. Jan. 3.

G. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c., Woodland, Clearfield county, Pa. Also extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Pa., Aug. 19th, 1863.

WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa., May 16th, 1866.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE WILLIAM D. BIGLER J. BLAKE WALTERS FRANK FIELDING

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penn'a Vols., having returned to his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865—6mp.

## FURNITURE ROOMS.

JOHN GUELICH.

Desires to inform his old friends and customers that, having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such furniture as may be desired, in good style and at cheap rates for cash. He mostly has on hand at his "Furniture Rooms," a varied assortment of furniture, among which is:

BUREAUS AND SIDEBOARDS, Wardrobes and Book-cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining extension Tables.

Common, French-posts, Cottage, Jenny-lind and other Bedsteads, SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK-STANDS, HAT RACKS, WASH-STANDS, &c.

Spring-seats, Cane-bottom, and Parlor Chairs; And common and other Chairs.

### LOOKING-GLASSES

Of every description on hand, and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in on very reasonable terms, on short notice.

He also keeps on hand, or furnishes to order, Hair, Corn-husk, Hair and Cotton top Mattresses.

### COFFINS, OF EVERY KIND,

Made to order, and funerals attended with a hearse, whenever desirable.

Also, House painting done to order. The above, and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Lin-wood and other Lumber suitable for the business, taken in exchange for furniture.

Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store." December 4, 1861. JOHN GUELICH.

PALMER'S Patent unloading hay-forks, to be had at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

LADIES FURS; and Gents' fur caps, for sale at the "corner" store, Clearfield, Pa.

FLOUR—A quantity of Extra Family Flour in Barrels, for sale by W. F. IRWIN.

IRON, IRON!—Best bar iron, for sale at the store of MERRELL & BIGLER.

OIL, Putty, Paints Glass and Nails, for sale at June 16th. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

HARNESSES, Trimmings, and Shoe-findings for sale at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

A LARGE LOT OF GLASS, white lead, paints, oils, &c., at IRVIN & HARTSHORN'S.

FAIR STYLES of Bonnets and Hats just received at MRS WELLES.

## EAGLE HOTEL,

CURWENSVILLE, PENN'A.

LEWIS W. ZEN EYCK, PROPRIETOR.

Having leased and fitted the above hotel, he is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. His bar contains the choicest brands of liquors. He solicits a share of public patronage. July 11th, 1866.

### SOMETHING NEW IN CLEARFIELD.

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

Immediately in rear of Machine shop. The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public in general, that he is prepared to do all kinds of work on carriages, buggies, wagons, sleighs, sleds, &c., on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. Orders promptly attended to. W. M. KNIGHT, Clearfield, Feb. 7, 1866-y.

## SCOTT HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

A. ROW & CO., PROPRIETORS.

This house has been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping, feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public. Their bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wine. July 4th, 1865.

## LUMBER-CITY RACES AGAIN!

KIRK & SPENCER

KEEP THE INSIDE TRACK!

Their celebrated thorough bred Steed, "CHAMPION FOR CASH," the Peoples' favorite!

Remember this, and when in want of SEASONABLE GOODS, at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICE, call at the store of KIRK & SPENCER, in Lumber City. You will not fail to be satisfied. Dress Goods and Notions in great variety. We study to please.

KIRK & SPENCER.

Lumber City, Pa., July 1, 1865.

## NEW STORE AT MARYSVILLE,

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has opened a new store in Marysville, and that he is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of reasonable goods, such as

### DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Hardware, Queens-ware, Groceries, Drugs, Oils, Paints and Glass, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, and Stationary

and in fact a general assortment of goods, such as are generally kept in a country store.

Desiring of pleasing the public, he will use his best endeavors to keep on hand the best of goods, and thereby hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell goods at moderate prices for cash, or exchange them for every description of Lumber, at market prices.

Sept. 27, 1865. STACY W. THOMPSON.

## NEW WINTER GOODS.

C. KRATZER & SON,

Are just opening at the Old Stand above the Academy.

A large and splendid assortment of Fall Goods, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices.

Particular attention is invited to their stock of CARPETS,

(Cottage, common Ingrains, and superior English Ingrains, and Brussels.) Floor and Table Oil-cloths, Window Shades and Wall Papers

Special pains has been taken in the selection of Ladies' Dress Goods, White Goods, Embroideries and Millinery goods.

They have also a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, and Boots and Shoes, which they will sell at a small advance on city cost.

Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt and Plaster, Apples, Peaches and Prunes kept constantly on hand.

Also, some pure Brandy, Whiskey and Wine for medicinal uses.

Also in store a quantity of large and small clover seed.

We intend to make it an object for Farmers and Mechanics to buy from us, because we will sell our goods as low as they can be bought in the county; and will pay the very highest price for all kinds of country produce. We will also exchange goods for School, Road and County orders; Shingles, Boards and every kind of manufactured Lumber. March 14, 1866.

## WRIGHT & FLANIGAN,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Have just received another supply of Fall and Winter Goods.

Having just returned from the eastern cities we are now opening a full stock of seasonable goods, at our rooms on Second street, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public generally. Our assortment is unsurpassed in this section, and is being sold very low for cash. The stock consists in part of

### DRY GOODS

of the best quality, such as Prints, Delaines, Alpaca, Merinos, Ginghams, Muslins, Bleached and unbleached; Drillings, Tickings, cotton and wool Flannels, Cassimers, Ladies' Shawls, Coats, Nubias, Hoods, Hoop skirts, Balmorals, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash. Also, a fine assortment of the best of

### MEN'S WEAR,

consisting of Drawers and Shirts, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Handkerchiefs, cravats, &c.

Also, Raft Rope, Dog Rope, Rattina, Agure and Axes, Nails and Spikes, Tinware, Lamps and Lamp wicks and chimneys, &c., &c.