

# The Raftsmen's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1869.

VOL. 15.—NO. 49.

## THE TWIN SISTERS.

"Well," said Ned Arlington, "for my part I have never loved but one woman, and she is now my better half."  
"I tell you," replied a fellow stagecoach driver, "you have had an easy courtship. I was compelled to love two ladies."  
"Two ladies!"  
"Yes, sir, two ladies."  
"But you did not love them both alike?"  
"Now stranger, there is just the trouble. I was thinking of this precise difficulty when I remarked that you had an easy courtship."  
"You puzzle me," exclaimed Ned. "Suppose you relieve our minds by a rehearsal?"  
"It will afford me pleasure and you entertainment," rejoined the handsome and social fellow traveler.  
Here we leaned forward, intent on hearing how a man was compelled to love two ladies with the same degree of fervor.  
"My friends," said he, "if you ever visit New Haven, Connecticut, you will hear these expressions: 'As much alike as the Grover girls;' or this: 'You can no more distinguish them than you can tell Sue from Hannah Grover.' I say, ladies and gentlemen, when a New Havener is discussing a point of similitude, he is sure to refer to the Grover girls."  
"I had not been in the Elm City six weeks before I heard these comparisons. I went there intending to enter a business firm. On my arrival I stopped at the Tontine. At that hotel two gentlemen were arguing a point of law, and then it was that I first heard this language. One speaker was proving that two expressions meant but the same thing, and paralleled the two propositions to the notorious twins."  
"Now there is one thing I have in common with women—that is curiosity. I own it, and will confess that I was on neither. Never could I be appeased until I had a view of these females."  
"Tell me," said I to the book keeper, "are these Grover girls so very much alike?"  
"Are they?" said he in surprise. "Well I will tell you. Mr. Miller, if you can distinguish them after a week's acquaintance I will pay your bill at this house for the balance of your residence."  
"How can I see them?"  
"I'll tell you. Observe that bright looking gent with a white hat. That is Mr. Potter, one of our rising lawyers. He is an intimate friend of the sisters. Obtain an introduction to him, and he will see you through."  
"Are these ladies in good standing?"  
"Oh! among our first people."  
"Can Mr. Potter distinguish them?"  
"Never, sir, never, and he looks with the eye of a detective."  
"How long has he known them?"  
"Three or four years to my certain knowledge. It may be longer."  
"This determined me. I soon established myself with the lawyer by retaining him in an important case. I found him more than willing to afford the introduction, as he was anxious to see the fix their identity never failed to create in a stranger. I will not forget that first interview. Two exquisitely beautiful young ladies of twenty entered the room. I beheld duplicates. One was the precise copy of the other. Their voices and countenances gave no clue. Their motions left you none the wiser."  
"Said Potter, 'now take a good look, for I wish to see if you can identify them.'"  
"Mr. Potter," said I, "you will embarrass the ladies."  
"Not at all," said one. "We are used to this. It is the great amusement afforded by our resemblance." Here both spoke, but on honor, it sounded like one voice.  
"Ladies," said I, "pardon me; I know you are not horses, but allow me to look at your teeth?"  
"I desired this, deeming there would be some speck, indentation or irregularity that would serve as an index. They exhibit their pearly rows; and but for a minute investigation, I was no better informed. I examined their finger-nails, then their hands, and I gave it up that Sue and Hannah might forever exchange places without fear of detection on my part."  
"The ridiculous blunders of admirers were frequent. Mantuamakers, shoemakers and trades people in general were continually presenting Sue an account created by Hannah, or telling Hannah some lingo intended only for the ears of Sue."  
"The beauty of the ladies impressed me. They were of my style. An acquaintance of two months demonstrated their superiority in all respects. In brief, I found myself in love—but with which one?"  
"When the tender ideas arose, I found just as natural to one as the other. Yes, I solemnly swear I was in love—I had the usual article."  
"I frequently took them out, yet never knew whom I had. If my lady would quote Sue, I thought it clear I had Hannah, or if Hannah was mentioned, I believed I was hearing Sue. Indeed, it was a mere matter of faith. There was no evidence, for often one palmed herself off on me for the other. This was a chronic disease, played on their various admirers to suit convenience and insure rest. As far as these gallants were concerned, it was immaterial, although the one might be called by name, the other would do just as well, no one being able to detect the difference."  
"I often implored them to contra-distinguish themselves by some article of apparel or jewelry. But it was fruitless. That would spoil the fun," they would exclaim,

as though I meditated some terrible infliction on them. As I have said, I was in love. I felt that my happiness depended on the possession of one of these twins. But for which should I ask the parents? Honestly, it was no matter which one I had, as affection could make no choice."  
"On a lovely evening in September, one sister was from home. Now, thought I, here is a surety that I can talk a whole evening to one of this dual phenomenon. As she entered the parlor, said I, 'How do you do, Miss Hannah?' 'You are wrong, sir; it is Miss Sue.' 'Are you humbugging?' 'Truly not; I tell you sincerely. You now address Sue Grover.' I saw she was looking unusually tender, and taking advantage of her faltering voice and tremulous manner, I declared my love, and she returned it with all the ardor of her true and impassioned nature. I summoned the old folks; told our devotion; gave prospects, and made the essential revelations. The senior Grovers gave us their blessings, and assured us that they would see our course of true love should run smooth."  
"But what if that other girl should come in? What a pretty mix! How would I ever know my girl? Though again I assure you it would make no difference. I would have proposed to Hannah just the same. My only trouble was in the multitude of embraces resulting incident to non-distinguishment. On this ground I had a genuine trouble."  
Before Hannah returned, I invited Sue to take a walk on the green. When opposite the centre of the church I spoke of the betrothal ring, and requested her to let me see the ring she wore. She took it off, and I carelessly played with it to throw her off her guard—then calling her attention to a party of students, took my knife and drew the file blade through the inner part. It left a nice mark, and by this I hoped to identify her in future. On our return to the house I secretly posted her parents, they said that I did properly—that it was time Sue should be recognized by her affianced."  
"You think you are a smart?" she said, ere I left her.  
"Why?" asked I.  
"O! that ring game has been tried by a half dozen admirers. I suspected what you was at, but thought I would see how many heads would conceive of the same plan."  
"The next day neither she nor her sister were employed in the schools of the county. Those who were employed, generally labored faithfully and earnestly in the discharge of their duties. It would be a mere farce to say all rendered entire satisfaction. The number that did not, however, is small. Directors found it necessary, in a few instances, to dismiss those whom they had employed. Their failures resulted rather from indiscretion, want of dignity or manly bearing, than from defective scholarship. The time has been, and not many years since, when our own teachers were "ostracized" and the school houses of Clearfield county filled with teachers from other counties; but during the past year, more than nine-tenths of the schools were taught, and satisfactorily, too, by the sons and daughters of our own citizens."  
"Qualifications and Salaries.—The number of qualified teachers and their success in the "Art of Teaching" is gradually increasing, as near as I can estimate, compared with the previous year. I can state this not only on my own observations, but from opinions expressed by directors and citizens in various districts. The result is highly gratifying. The causes of the difference were: first, that many of the younger and more enterprising teachers spent their winters in teaching and saved as much as would pay their expenses at some good school during the summer, and others made improvement by private study; second, public sentiment; and third, the growing determination to employ none but competent teachers. In general, teachers deserve much credit for the progress made, yet there is room for improvement. The average wages remain about the same—males \$37, and females \$33 per month. The salaries in a number of districts are now graded according to qualifications. This is certainly right. So long as unqualified teachers receive the same as qualified ones, our schools must necessarily retrograde. What is there to induce young people to spend time and money in acquiring skill and ability in the art of teaching, if the possession of these things is no better paid than the want of them?"  
"Modes of Instruction.—A manifest improvement is plainly perceptible in the methods of instruction. The teachers are beginning to teach more synthetically and analytically, and are abandoning the old blundering method of teaching arbitrary rules, without explanation or illustration, to their own satisfaction and decidedly to the increased success of their schools. As a class, our teachers are alive, and fully awake to the interests of the children under their charge."  
"Books and Studies.—In all except a few districts we have attained a strict uniformity in books. The ones adopted by the board, and no others, should be strictly used. Grammar and history were introduced into a number of schools, in which they were heretofore entirely unknown as studies for the school room; and in nearly every instance inspired the pupils, engaged in them, with new zeal and activity."  
"Out buildings.—I feel a delicacy in again calling attention to this subject. It is a fact, and indeed a lamentable one, too, that nearly all the houses are destitute of them. If these buildings are essential to the cultivation of habits of propriety and delicacy, at home, among the children of the same family, how can they be dispensed with at the public school house, where they are necessarily without the guardianship of parents, and surrounded by thirty or forty children of different families? How parents, who send their children to school, can be so indifferent in this important matter, is a mystery. It should be held up before the father and mother of every child in the county, until public feeling would compel directors to act and act efficiently."  
"Home Education.—In a number of dis-

tricts the directors contemplate erecting a central high school, for the advantage of the more advanced students. This is the true idea of education, and will, at once, commend itself to the public. The expenses of four children sent to a boarding school, for one year, will be more than the employment of a first-class teacher, for the same time, in one of the contemplated schools. This arrangement will give all the children in the several districts equal advantages, while at the same time they will be under the control of their parents."  
"Elementary Instruction Underrated.—It is considered by too many, that teachers without the requisite qualifications, and with little or no experience, are good enough to impart instructions in a primary school. This is a sad mistake, and the evil effects of such a course are perceptible in after life, when it is observed that book advancement has been made without the development of the mind. Subsequent training may never correct errors thus committed in early life. The very best teachers, therefore, should be placed in charge of the "little ones." At first they should be taught very little from the book, but by the living voice of the teacher."  
"EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE BY SUPERINTENDENT.—This has, as heretofore, consisted in teaching a local normal school, holding examinations, visiting schools, conducting county institute, &c. Held 25 public and 4 private examinations; issued 150 provisional certificates; renewed 12 from other counties; visited 220 schools, an average of three hours each; wrote 323 letters; taught 3 months normal school, for the better preparation of teachers; traveled 2470 miles; and spent, officially, 278 days."  
"Visitation.—All the schools that were in operation, while in a district, were visited. I began my visitation immediately after the schools opened, and continued them until their close. Was accompanied, generally, by directors and parents who, from their zeal and anxiety to have their schools improve, gave me words of cheer and encouragement in this arduous work."  
"County Institute.—Our county institute convened at Curwensville, on the 26th of October, and was by far the most successful yet held in the county, and continued in session six days. One hundred and ten teachers were present and a large number of citizens. We received valuable assistance from Professors I. S. Geist, of Marietta, and J. W. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, who lectured on various subjects; also Revs. Buckley, Williams, Group, Gray and Hays, who took an active part in the discussions. Lectures, essays, and class drills were the order of business. The teachers unanimously expressed themselves highly pleased, and I have every reason to know much good was accomplished. The effects, in various schools, were afterwards quite visible."  
"Summary of Work during Term.—Held 70 public and 19 private examinations; issued 453 certificates; visited 538 schools, an average of two hours and fifty minutes each; wrote 876 letters; taught 12 months normal school; attended two superintendents' conventions; conducted two county institutes; traveled 5902 miles; and was engaged, officially, 775 days, besides a hundred and one things not mentioned."  
"EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE BY OTHER AGENCIES.—Private schools are taught in many of the school houses, during summer, but are adapted more particularly to the wants of beginners. Four or five select schools are now in successful operation, but did not open until the beginning of the new year, and hence further reference to them, in this report, would be improper. We feel a want for more such schools whose direct object is the preparation of teachers."  
"A school established for ladies, in Clearfield borough, by Miss Mattie Swan, has had an increased attendance, and is rapidly growing into popular favor. It has materially aided in preparing teachers; and if properly sustained, as it certainly will be, with her experience, energy, and perseverance, will prove a lasting benefit, not only to the patrons, but the common school system."  
"The Susquehanna Select School, under the control of Mr. J. S. Smith, in Bell tp., has done noble work, and created an interest never before felt in that section."  
"Academics.—We have one in Clearfield, which is in charge of Rev. P. L. Harrison, A. M., and so far as we have learned is doing a good work. It is not, however, we think, so liberally patronized throughout the county as an institution of this kind should be."  
"The Press.—The county press is on the right side, and the editors have tendered the use of their columns for any article favoring the cause. They have and will, in this way, render material aid, for which they have the thanks of the teachers in the county."  
"Parental Visits.—A considerable increase, in some localities, in the number of visits to the schools by parents. Heretofore, they either have had great confidence in the directors and teachers or were very little interested in the education of their children. It is observed as a general rule, that the children of those parents who visit the schools most, appear, at least, to make more true progress, are more regular in attendance, and more obedient. It is earnestly hoped that it will become far more general, as school visiting by parents is certainly a very efficient way of doing good."  
"District Superintendent.—The Secretary in a number of districts, has been employed as District Superintendent. In most instances, an increase of salary for services, as secretary, was allowed, with the understanding that they should perform the additional

labor of visiting the schools monthly. The duties were well and faithfully performed by these officers, and their visits have had a beneficial effect upon the schools, as is evidenced by the increasing interest which has been awakened and maintained in them."  
"Directors.—The directors, or a portion of them, attended my examinations, accompanied me in my visitations, and manifested a willingness to co-operate in everything that was calculated to advance the interests of the schools. They are efficient, self-sacrificing men, and deserve commendation for the faithful discharge of their duties. It is to be regretted, however, that there are a few directly opposed to the common school system—hence to the best interests of the children—and the people who elect them, are the losers, in having poor schools, which generally is the result of arbitrariness and a narrow-minded policy. The future welfare of the children and schools, as well as every other consideration, demands that none but liberal-minded men, men who know the value and necessity of an education, and who feel an interest in the cause of common schools, should be elected to fill such an important office. Efficient directors will employ competent teachers, and live teachers will make good schools."  
"CONCLUSIONS.—I can, with pleasure, inform the Department, that my efforts to render the school system more efficient in this county, have not been wholly in vain; and with the proper co-operation of directors and parents, I feel assured we can make all opposition yield; convince the doubtful; and warm up the energies of our citizens for still more thorough work, and ere long, Clearfield county will be found in the front ranks in intellectual wealth."  
"GEORGE W. SNYDER,  
County Superintendent."

"IMPROBABLE STORY.—Here is a California story which is almost improbable: A hired man on a farm from Nape was detailed to keep watch on the cornfield and not let the black marauders invade the premises, but like many other men under similar situations tried to plan a method whereby so much labor would not have to be performed; so he hit upon the plan of soaking some corn in whiskey and placing it in the field so that the crows would eat it and get drunk, and then have a sure thing on them, and could kill them easily. He had tried to shoot them with a shot gun, but crows can smell powder a long way. After soaking some corn over night, he put a loutful supply in the field early next morning, and in about two or three hours he went out to see how things were progressing, and mark you what follows. One of the crows a little bigger than the rest, had gathered up and taken possession of almost all the corn and had made himself a bar out of sods of earth, and was retelling the whiskey soaked corn to the crows, charging them three grains of sprouted corn for one soaked grain. Our hired man had not the heart to kill any of the creatures they seemed so much in action like mankind."  
"Julus, spouse dare are six chickens in a coop, and the man sell three how many are dere left?"  
"What time of day was it?"  
"What time ob day was it? Why what the debil has dat to do with it?"  
"A good deal, honey. If it was arter dark dere would be none left; dat is if you happened to come along dat way."  
"Look here, nigger, just stop dem personalities. If you don't I'll explode your head wid de pump handle, I will sartin as Moses!"  
"Deacon Small, of Hopkinton, when pretty well on in years, went to woo for his second spouse, the widow Hooper in an adjoining town. Thither he rode on his brown mare, and found her emptying a wash tub. "Well, I am that little bit of an old dried up Deacon Small, and have but one question to propose to you." "Please propose, sir."  
"Well, madam, have you any objection to going to Heaven by the way of Hopkinton?"  
"None at all, deacon. Come in, sir." The result was a wedding the next day."  
"Mr. Curran was once engaged in a legal argument; behind him stood his colleague, a gentleman whose person was remarkably tall and slender, and who had originally intended to take orders. The judge observed that the ease under discussion involved a case of ecclesiastical law. "Then," said Curran, "I can refer your lordship to a high authority behind me, who was once intended for the church, though in my opinion he was fitter for the steeple."  
"Where were you, Charlie?" "In the garden, ma." "No, you have been swimming, and you know I cautioned you about going to the creek. I will have to correct you. Look at your hair how wet it is." "Oh, no, ma, this is not water, it is sweat."  
"Ah, Charlie, I have caught you fibbing; your shirt is wrong side out." Charlie, triphantly—"Oh, I did that just now, ma, climbing the fence!"  
"A public speaker, in dealing with the modern physical degeneracy of women, exclaimed, "we must take good care of our grandmothers, for we shall not get any more!"  
"Why is a lawyer like a tailor? Because he makes a living by suits."  
"When is a bedstead not a bedstead? When it is a little buggy."  
"Foot races between girls are attractions at Iowa cattle shows."

## Business Directory.

A. W. WALTERS, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House.  
WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House.  
ED. W. GRAHAM, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.  
DAVID G. NYLIND, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.  
MERRILL & BIGLER, Dealers in Hardware and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron ware, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June 66.  
H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's Store, Market Street, No. 19.  
H. BUCHER, Office in Graham's Store, No. 19, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.  
H. W. SMITH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. June 30, 1869.  
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa., June 18, 1869.  
J. P. MURNALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of E. Boynton, 24 street, one door south of Lanch's Hotel.  
I. TEST, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to him in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market Street. July 17, 1867.  
THOMAS H. FORNEY, Dealer in Square and Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Graham, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct. 10.  
J. P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, 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.  
C. KRATZER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.  
JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-work, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. He also keeps on hand a large stock of notions and attends to all orders. April 15, 1869.  
THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.  
RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Lard, etc., on Market Street, a few doors west of Journal's Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.  
FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-work, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. He also keeps on hand and for sale an assortment of various kinds of his own manufactures. Jan. 1, 1863.  
N. M. HOOVER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Large Tobacco, CIGARS AND SNEEF. A large assortment of pipes, cigar cases, &c., constantly on hand. Two doors East of the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. May 19, 1867.  
WESTERN HOTEL, Clearfield, Pa.—This well known hotel, near the Court House, is worthy the patronage of the public. The table will be supplied with the best in the market. The best of liquors kept. JOHN H. HARTWICK, Proprietor.  
JOHN H. FULFORD, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market Street, over Hartwick & Irwin's Drug Store. Prompt attention given to the securing of Bionty claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 27, 1867.  
W. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, Lard, etc., on Market Street, a few doors west of Journal's Office, Clearfield, Pa. Also extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Pa., Aug. 19th, 1863.  
D. H. P. BURKHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 2nd Regt. Pa. Vol. Artillery, being returned from the army, offers 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.  
SURVEYOR.—The undersigned offers his services to the public, as a Surveyor. He may be found at his residence in Lawrence township, when not engaged; or addressed by letter at Clearfield, Penn. J. M. MITCHELL, March 6th, 1857.  
JEFFERSON LITZ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Clearfield, Pa. Having located at Osoola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtis Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. May 19, 1869.  
THOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor, Conveyancer, and Conveyancer. Having recently located in the Borough of Lumber City, and resumed the practice of Land Surveying, respectfully tenders his professional services to the owners and speculators in lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Deeds of Conveyance neatly executed at home, and residence one door East of Kirk & Spencers Store. Lumber City, April 14, 1869 ly.  
SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—A recent bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and signed by the President, giving soldiers who enlisted prior to 22d July, 1861, and who were honorably discharged, a bounty of \$100.  
Bounties and Pensions collected by me for those entitled to them.  
WALTER BARRETT, Atty at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Aug. 15th, 1866.

## PURE BUCK LEAD, equal in quality to English white lead; Oils, Paints and Varnishes of all kinds; Gold leaf in books, and bronzes, for sale by A. I. SHAW, Clearfield, October 23, 1867.

## J. CUNNINGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Real Estate Agent and Conveyancer, THRONK, BLAIR COUNTY, PA. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Tryon, Pa., January 27, 1869-4f.

## J. K. BOTTORF'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. Negatives made in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Constantly on hand a good assortment of Frames, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views. Frames, from any style of moulding, made to order. [See 2, 95-ly 14-69-4f]

## BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE OF McQUIRK & PERKS,

Successors to Foster, Parks, Wright & Co., PHILADELPHIA, CENTRA CO. PA. Where all the business of a Banking House will be transacted promptly and upon the most favorable terms. [See 2, 95-ly 14-69-4f]

## REMOVAL-GUN SHOP,

The undersigned begs leave to inform his old and new customers, and the public generally, that he has fitted up a new GUN SHOP, on the lot on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, Clearfield, Pa., where he keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, all kinds of Guns. Also, guns repaired and re-varnished, and repaired neatly on short notice. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. JOHN MOORE, June 9, 1869.

## THE LEONARD HOUSE,

(Near the Railroad Depot), Reed Street, Clearfield, Pa. G. D. GOODFELLOW, Proprietor.

A new first class Hotel in every respect—comfortable rooms—all the modern improvements—the best of liquors—prompt attendance, and reasonable charges. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [See 21-2f]

## J. P. KRATZER,

Clearfield, Penn'a., Dealer in Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Stone-ware, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, etc., is constantly receiving new supplies from the cities, which he will dispose of at the lowest market prices, to customers. Before purchasing elsewhere, examine his stock. Clearfield, August 28, 1867.

## CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

GOOD AND CHEAP! Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied with full suits of reasonable and fashionable clothing at REIZENSTEIN BROS' & Co., where it is sold at prices that will induce their purchase. The universal satisfaction which has been given, has induced them to increase their stock, which is now not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

## Reizenstein Bros' & Co.,

Sell goods at a very small profit, for cash; Their goods are well made and fashionable. They give every one the worth of his money. They treat their customers all alike. They sell cheaper than every body else. Their store is conveniently situated. They having purchased their stock at reduced prices they can sell cheaper than all others.

For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at REIZENSTEIN BROS' & Co. Produce of every kind taken at the highest market prices. [See 15, 36-4f]

## NEW SPRING STOCK

## J. SHAW & SON,

Have just returned from the east and are now opening an entire new stock of goods in the room formerly occupied by Wm. F. Irwin, on Market Street, which they now offer to the public at the lowest cash prices.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Dress Goods, Fruits, Candies, Fish, Salt, Brooms, Nails, etc., in fact, everything usually kept in a retail store, can be had by calling at this store, or will be procured by order.

Their stock is well selected, and consists of the newest goods, of the best quality, of the latest styles, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.

Be sure and call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined please all who may favor us with their custom. [See 15, 36-4f]

## J. SHAW & SON,

G. L. REEK, G. F. ROOP, J. F. WEAVER, J. JONES, W. POWELL, W. W. BATES.

## NOTICE,

## CLEARFIELD PLANING MILL

ALL RIGHT. Messrs. HOOP, WEAVER & CO., Proprietors, would respectfully inform the citizens of the county that they have completely refitted and supplied their PLANING MILL, in this Borough, with the best and latest improved

## WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

and are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, such as

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Brackets, and Moldings, of all kinds.

They have a large stock of dry lumber on hand, and will pay cash for clear stuff, one-and-a-half inch panel plank preferred. [Nov 6, 67.]