

The Keffymer Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870.

VOL. 16.—NO. 31.

Select Poetry.

A BIRD SONG.

A little bonnie bird I know,
With breast more soft than eider down,
And eyes like dew-drops on a rose,
And feet like dew-drops on a rose,
And feet like dew-drops on a rose,
And feet like dew-drops on a rose,<

OUR LOST YOUTH.—How often, amid
the turmoil of busy life, come, like
the balmy breath from some fairy land,
the enchanting visions of our youthful days;
the days when our hearts knew nothing
of the wounds of slighted friendship or betrayal;
the days when all the earth seemed
perfumed, unmarred by any blemish. Truly,
childhood is the Eden of life, the sunny,
verdurous Paradise among whose lovely
bowers bloom not the most subtle and
entrapping snares; full of bright flowers,
life-long hopes and pure desires, and
no reality of mature life can equal. Say
not, O mortal soul, there is no joy in dream-
ing, no pleasure in recalling the past to
view while threading the various windings
of the world's ways. The days gone by—
the days when buoyant youth crowned our
brows, and laughed in our radiant eyes,
and the earth seemed free from sin—are these
nothing? Maturity may bring position,
widely experienced and thorough knowledge;
but all these, all the rich inheritance of
age and wisdom, cannot compare with the
innocent, carefree hours, so fleet winged and
summy of the early days gone by. Bright
crowns of perpetual youth! you will never
be denied till the pearly gates are entered
in, and changing mortality gives way to eternal
life.

IS IT CORRECT ENGLISH?—Nine-tenths
of the invitations to weddings which I re-
ceive are engraved as follows: "Mr. and
Mrs. A. B. request the pleasure of your
company to witness (or sometimes more
simply, "at") the marriage ceremony of
their daughter." "This ceremony of this
daughter!" What does this mean? Sup-
pose that the hyphen were used, (as it never
is), between the two words "marriage" and
"ceremony," making one compound word.
This would not improve the expression, as,
according to correct usage, the last limb of
the composite word receives the emphasis.
In either case I am invited to "the cere-
mony of a daughter." As it is the obvious
intention to avoid the use of superfluous
words, an inviting to "the ceremony of the
marriage of their daughter," why not adopt
the neater and more correct form: "Mr. and
Mrs. A. B. request the pleasure of your
company at the marriage of their daughter," &c.
At any rate, whatever the stationer may
say, let us have no more of this familiar
invitation, inviting us to "the ceremony of a
daughter," of whatever kind it be, joyous
or sad.

THE POWER OF HABIT.—The danger of
tempering with strong drink lies in the fact
that when once the habit is formed it be-
comes despotic and makes its victim a slave.
He thinks he could change his course of life
if pleased, but in this he is mistaken.
The vicious gentleman with smooth face
and nicely combed hair and whiskers, who
at the bar, knows when his customers
will come and how often they will come,
with just as much certainty as if they were
machines controlled by his will. He knows
the ones that drink five glasses a day, and
those who drink every time they get a chance.
Their appetites whip them up to the trough,
and go they must and go they will. They
will go round the corner, go in at the back
door, or slip in under the cover of night;
but they must. The hook is in their nose
and they must follow its bidding. As they
make progress in this school their stomachs
may enlarge, but their manhood is dimini-
shing. They think they are wise, but are
nothing but a pack of fools. A few years
will verify this verdict.

Marriage is—hot cakes, warm beds, com-
fortable slippers, smoking coffee, round, red
lips, kind words, shirts exulting in buttons,
releemed stockings, hotcakes, happiness,
&c. Single blessedness is—sheet iron quilts,
blue noses, frosty rooms, ice in the pitcher,
ungenerated linen, iceless socks, coffee
sweetened with icicles, gutta-serena biscuits,
rheumatism, corns, rhuabar, and any amount
of misery.

"It is a sad moment of life," a young lady
of "serv," "when you find that love, glory,
happiness, altogether, are not worth a good
cigar." "It is a sadder moment still," re-
plied a friend, "when you find that the cigar
itself is bad."

A smart boy was asked by his father what
business he would follow. "The marble
business," replied young hopeful, "and I
want ten cents to buy stock. He got it."

A rich man died in Maine recently, and
his last words to his heirs were: "Plant me
as soon as I am cold, and don't cart me
around for a side show."

A country cousin remarked to an English
friend that a storm was brewing; the cockney
said that he supposed the storm would be
an "all-storm."

It is manifest that all government of ac-
tion is to be gotten by knowledge; and the
best way to gather knowledge is by reading.

An Indian Story.

A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press
writes as follows:
"About three miles from the village of Wa-
bassa State of Michigan, is a small lake now
commonly known as Wabassa Lake. It is a
handsome sheet of water, with a fine shore
free from swamps or brush, affording a
pleasant resort to the lovers of piscatorial
sports. There is a romantic yet truthful
history connected with it which sounds
more like an Indian tradition of centuries
ago, than an actual occurrence of fifty years
since. While on an excursion a few days
ago, I gathered the following story, and its
truthfulness has since been vouched for by
other settlers. A little tribe of Indians
was then encamped on the shore of the lake
near its outlet, a stream of the same name,
and had just been paid by the government
quite a large amount of gold and silver
which they took to their camp, as was their
custom, undividedly, held in their charge
by Chief 'Wabassa.' On arriving at their
camp and spreading their gaily covered
blankets out admiringly, together with their
trinkets purchased at the station, some of
the tribe warmed more or less with 'fire
water,' demanded their portion of the
gold. Disputes arose as to the relative
share of each. Some claimed more than a
share, claiming to have contributed more to
the protection of general good, glory or
dignity of the tribe. High words were about
to be followed by bloodshed, when the
chief demanded silence, and proposed to
them to wait till the morrow should cool
their excited brains, and they could listen
to reason and words of counsel from the
older men. A truce was finally effected,
and quiet once more reigned throughout
the camp, when the Chief, regarding the
gold as a cause of evil instead of a blessing,
stole quietly out, carried the gold with him,
and entering a canoe, paddled quickly and
noisily to the centre of the lake, where
he consigned pot and gold to the deep wa-
ters of the lake. In the morning he did
not say what he had done, but was in the
midst of a speech, telling them of their
folly in being like palefaces, slaves to gold,
when, with a loud whoop, the entire band
set upon him, murdered him, and mutilated
his body in a horrible manner. His grave
is still shown and many have seen his
son return within the last twenty years,
to mourn over it. Greedy hands have of-
ten sought for the lost gold, but to no pur-
pose, for the waters are many hundreds of
feet in depth, strange as it may seem, for
so small a lake—a mere pond. But the
story of the 'Pot of Gold in Wabassa's
Lake.'

A CURIOUS SALT MINE.—The great
Humboldt salt mine, near Austin, Nevada,
is described by a California paper as look-
ing like a lake frozen over. The salt is as
hard and smooth as ice. Were it not for
fine particles which are condensed from va-
pors arising from beneath and which cover
the crystalline salt to the depth of perhaps
one eighth of an inch, it would make an
excellent skating rink at all times of the
year, except on very unfrequent occasions
when it is covered with water. The ex-
panse of crystallized salt is less than 20 miles
in length and 12 in width, without a break
or flaw for the greater portion of that extent.
The stratum of solid salt is about six or
seven inches thick, under which comes a
layer of sticky, singular looking mud, about
two feet thick, and under this again another
stratum of solid salt, as transparent as
glass, of which the depth has been found in
some places to be six feet. In summer,
this salt plain, glittering and scintillating
in the light of an almost tropical sun, pre-
sents a brilliant appearance. The frosty
covering and solid salt is as white as snow,
while the crystalline portion when exposed,
reflects dazzling prismatic colors. This im-
mense deposit is remarkably pure, being 95
per cent. of salt and 5 per cent. of soda—
which is purer than what we commonly use
for our tables.

SNAP.—One of the greatest attributes of
man is the possession of snap. It is con-
sidered indispensable in a young man.
"Got the snap in him" is esteemed the
highest recommendation a youthful seeker
of place and power can bring—worth more
than a satchel full of letters, or a pedigree
that runs back to our first parents. Every
one believes in snap—from the man of busi-
ness, who himself has snap, to the beautifi-
cated miss, who would not give a fig for a
beau without "he's got snap in him." It
is a peculiar word with American attribute
and an American meaning. Snap is what
makes things go. Is always ready for use,
goes off at any time and at all times, like
the crack of a rifle, or the spring of a steel
trap.

Mike Flaherty applied to a learned phy-
sician for professional advice. Having ex-
amined his symptoms, the doctor prescribed
and prepared the medicine. Handing it to
Mike, he said, in his well known pompous
style: "You have dyspepsia, and this is a
stomachic, which you will find of great
service. Stop, doctor, stop!" broke in the patient;
"but sartin' your presence, sir, that's not
the phisic I want, your honor. I've got
plenty of the stomachic-ache inside o' me al-
ready."

An eastern stump orator in the course of
his speeches, remarked, Gentleman if the
Passiflora ocean war an instand and hull
clouded canopy of heaven and the level
ground of our yearth were a sheet of paper,
I could'n begin to write my love of country
onto it."

Be content with your lot—Especially if it
is on a corner.

No Sectarian Appropriations.

Action is the word. The time for it has
arrived, and we are glad to say that the
spirit of the American people is roused. In
the city of New York, the metropolis and
heart of the country, a movement is now
maturing to concentrate and direct the sen-
timent of the people on the great question
of the day.

The Roman Catholics having avowed their
hostility to the public school system, and
the politicians having shown a readiness to
vote the public money to support the schools
of the Romanists, the time has arrived when
all patriotic citizens, without distinction of
sect or party, should combine their energies,
by their votes and their prayers, to save the
system of public school instruction from be-
ing sacrificed on the altar of political and
sectarian ambition.

The Roman Catholics want the public
money, the politicians want the Roman
Catholic votes.

The Romanists will give their votes to
the politicians who will give them the pub-
lic money.

This state of things makes it necessary
for the people—the American people, in-
telligent Christian people, who value their
liberty and desire to preserve the noblest
of all our civil institutions from destruc-
tion, to combine their strength and re-
sist this political and sectarian coalition.

We must first, as Christian citizens, deny
the right of the State or the City or the
General Government, to make any appro-
priations for sectarian purposes. Neither
churches nor schools may be sustained by
the Government in the interest of any sect.
For some time past the Common Council
of this city has been in the habit of voting
donations to churches to pay assessments
levied on their property. This is wrong in
principle. No church should accept such a
donation. Let every tub stand on its own
bottom. A church has no more claim on
the city for charity, than a bank on a rail-
road. The Common Council has given a
little in this way to Protestant churches,
merely as a cloak for the enormous dona-
tions made to Roman churches. It is all
wrong, and, in going into the fight, let us go
with clean hands.

We shall then insist upon the duty of
the State to provide education for all the
children, and the duty of the children to
avail themselves of it. The common school
system is to qualify all the children of the
State to become good citizens, and the
State, in its defence, may require that all
children under a certain age shall be re-
ceiving elementary instruction. If they are
not in the public schools, which are open
to them, they should be reported as attend-
ing other schools where the elements of a
good education are taught, and there they
should be taught without expense to the
State. The State provides for all: if some
refuse to enjoy the provision, let them get
it themselves at their own expense. This
is reasonable. It is also democratic. The
State must not support schools in which,
besides a good secular education, the prin-
ciples of any religious sect are taught. That
is so simple a proposition, it is strange that
any one should be found to question it. Last
of all, should any democratic deny it.

This we put this question on the high
constitutional democratic ground, of equal
rights for all, special privileges for none.

If Romanists wish the luxury of separate
schools for their children, let them pay for
them. The State provides schools for all,
and within easy reach of all. If Roman-
ists are so exclusive, so aristocratic, so self-
ish, that they are not willing to have their
children taught at the public expense, in
the public school, with the children of the
public, as the millions of American chil-
dren are taught, then let the Romanists
teach their own children at their own cost.

Our public school system is assailed by
the fanaticism of Romanism. The order
has come from Rome. The system is con-
demned by the Pope. The whole Roman
priesthood is organized to destroy it. They
have made a coalition with the politicians,
and are now far along in the work of de-
struction. The appropriation of \$200,000
a year made last winter, and made for all
time, was the second blow. The overthrow
of the Board of Education was the first.
Others would have followed this winter, but
for the alarm the people manifested.

It was thought wise to keep quiet till the
excited mind had cooled, but the time has
come for the people—the overwhelming
majority—to demand that the school sys-
tem be preserved in its integrity, and no ap-
propriations be made for sectarian schools
or churches.—N. Y. (Presbyterian) Obser-
ver.

Since the story has been told of how John
Breekebridge married a girl whom he saw
jump over a rail fence with a pair on her
head, all the girls in Orange county, New
York, are said to spend their time in watch-
ing the road; and whenever they see a
carriage approaching with a man in it, they
seize their pairs and go for the fence.

A little wrong done to another is a great
injury done to ourselves. The severest
punishment of an injury is the conscious-
ness of having done it, and no man suffers
more than he that is turned over to the
pains of repentance.

An exchange says a Detroit girl has been
fined \$25 for screaming "murder" when a
fellow huggler her. The lover paid the fine.
Our devil says the girls in this section don't
scream on such occasions, only they don't
like it.

An officer being intoxicated, an old soldier
observed that he was afraid there was
something wrong at head quarters.

The Brooklyn Election Frauds.

We have on several previous occasions
referred to the monstrous frauds perpetrated
by some of the Democratic ward officers at
Brooklyn, and sanctioned by the Election
Board, for the purpose of defeating the e-
lection of the Republican candidate for
sheriff of Kings county, who had a clear
majority if we can remember rightly, of
about 1,200. The cases of frauds were so
glaring, that prosecutions were subsequen-
tly commenced against some of the parties
by the Democratic District Attorney, Sam-
uel D. Morris, Esq., to whose credit it must
be said he has worked with zeal and pre-
servation to procure conviction. One of
the parties, Barney Mahoney, a canvasser
of election in the Second district, Six-
teenth ward, was tried on Monday, March
21st, and convicted.

Barney Mahoney was a model canvasser, as
the testimony in the case most clearly shows.
He has had a thorough education in the
Democratic schools for the instruction of
ballot-box stuffing, repeaters and return
stealers. The returns from Barney's dis-
trict were committed to his hands, but he
failed to file them in the city clerk's office.
So swore Mr. Bishop, the clerk; and, fol-
lowing him, Henry Willis, supervisor of the
sixteenth ward, swore that no returns from
the second ward, had been left with him.
There must have been a reason for this—
and that we presume was that the second
ward gave a large majority for the Repub-
lican candidate for sheriff. Barney was
associated with another canvasser, his as-
sistant, a Mr. Bradley, and the way in which
these two worthy Democratic canvassers
managed to get rid of the returns, is told
by the testimony of Mr. Barney Mahoney
himself; and certainly a more ingenious
method could not have been invented.
But first we will give the substance of the
evidence of Mr. Hubert, one of the polling
clerks in the office of the Bureau of Elec-
tions. Mr. H. says he "made out the re-
turns of the Second district, Sixteenth ward
did not get through until about half past
one o'clock, P. M.; neither Mahoney nor
Bradley signed them; when they were lin-
ished Bradley had gone home; handed
them to Mahoney," and that was the last
he saw of them. Now let Mr. Mahoney
speak for himself.

Barney Mahoney having been sworn, testi-
fied substantially as follows: When the
polls closed Mr. Bradley and I counted the
returns, and Bradley said that he was not
to go to work next morning, it was not
worth while for him to remain until the
returns were finished; I told him he must
remain and sign them; I then lay down and
fell asleep; when I awoke Bradley was gone,
and I took the returns home with me to my
house, where, next morning I signed them,
rolled them up in a brown paper and brought
them out with me, and looked for Bradley
to sign them; also, went to his residence
on South Fifth street, near Eleventh; in-
quired of his wife and was told that Bradley
was at work in the Navy Yard; was in a
furry to get the papers signed in the time
prescribed by law, met my friend Mr. Dugan,
who suggested to me to go to the Sheriff's
office and send an officer after Bradley; I
went with me and they said they would
send an officer after him; Mr. Dugan and I
went into the office of the Superintendent
of the Poor and got into a conversation with
one or two of the clerks, and I laid my e-
lection returns down and forget them. There
was fifteen or twenty minutes. An old
fiddler came in, and my attention was dis-
trasted by the music; a lot of paupers were
getting assistance, and when we start
return I made no search for my returns;
thought that perhaps one of the paupers
had picked it up, doubtless thinking it of
value, but when they learned that it could
be of no use to them, I thought they would
return it; I made no search for my returns;
thought that perhaps one of the paupers
had picked it up, doubtless thinking it of
value, but when they learned that it could
be of no use to them, I thought they would
return it; I made no search for my returns;

There was a note little job for you, wasn't
it? yes, and sartin' done too. And this is
the way in which, year after year, the Re-
publicans are cheated in all the great cities
by other Barney Mahoneys and Bradleys
educated in the same corrupt and swind-
ling school of Democracy. Let us be thank-
ful that, at last, one villain has been con-
victed. The jury after an hour's absence
returned a verdict of guilty, and Barney
was remanded for sentence.

Put an Englishman into the Garden of
Eden, and he would find fault with the
whole blasted concern; put a Yankee in,
and he would see where he could alter it to
advantage; put an Irishman in, and he
would want to boss the thing; put a Dutch-
man in and he would proceed at once to
plant it.

A man who has a strong mind can bear
to be insulted, can bear offence, because he
is strong. The weak mind snaps and snarls
at a little; the strong mind bears it like a
rock, and it moveth not, though breakers
dash upon it and cast their pitiful malice
in the spray upon its summit.

"The boy at the head of the class will
state what were the dark ages of the world."
Boy hesitates. "Next—Master Smith,
can't you tell what the dark ages were?"
"I guess they were the ages just before
the invention of spectacles." "Go to
your seat."

"Get out of the way, boy! get out of
the way!" said a gentleman on horse back
to a boy in the road. "My horse don't like
donkeys."
"Don't be," said the boy. "Then why
don't he kick you off?"

The man who confines himself to the
drink best for him is well supplied.

Business Directory.

W. WALTERS, Attorney at Law,
Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House,
May 18, 1863.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law,
Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House,
May 18, 1863.

D. W. GRAHAM, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Groce-
ries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodware,
Provisions, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

DAVID G. NYVING, Dealer in Dry-Goods
Ladies' Fancy Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots,
Shoes, etc., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

H. F. BIGLER & CO., Dealers in Hardware
& manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron
ware, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Mar 79.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and
Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in
Graham's row, Market Street. Nov. 18.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clear-
field, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth
west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 18.

J. B. MENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield,
Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining
counties. Office in brick building off Boynton
street, one door south of Lamb's Hotel.

TEST, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. will
attend promptly to all legal business entrus-
ted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining coun-
ties. Office on Market street. July 17, 1867.

THOMAS H. FORCEY, Dealer in Dry-Goods,
Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groce-
ries, Flour, Grain, Bacon, &c., &c., Grah-
man's Clearfield county, Pa. Oct. 10.

J. P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Cloth-
ing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provi-
sions, etc., Market Street, nearly opposite the
Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 1865.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs,
Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market Street,
Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

Y. KRATZER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods,
Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groce-
ries, Provisions, &c., Second Street, Clearfield,
Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of
Cabinetware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa.
He also makes to order Coffins, ornate notice and
stands funerals with a hearse. April 59.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Do-
mestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon,
Liquors, &c., Room on Market street, a few doors
west of Graham's Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

WALLACE & FIELDING, ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Clearfield, Pa. Office in residence of W. A.
Wallace. Legal business of all kinds attended to
with promptness and fidelity. (Jan. 70 yf)

W. A. WALLACE. FRANK FIELDING

H. W. SMITH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield,
Pa. will attend promptly to business en-
trusted to his care. Office in second floor of
building adjoining County National Bank, and
nearly opposite the Court House. (June 30, '69)

M. DOUGLASS & KREBS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa. All legal business promptly
attended to. Consultations in English or Ger-
man. Oct. 27, 1869.

J. J. McCLELLAN. D. L. KRIBB.

ALL KINDS OF Stone-ware, Earthen-ware,
China-ware, &c., &c., on hand and for sale an
assortment of earthen-ware, Jan. 1, 1868.

N. M. HOOPER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
TOBACCO, CHURNS AND SNIFE. A large
assortment of pipes, cigar cases, &c., constan-
tly on hand. Two doors East of the Post
Office, Clearfield, Pa. May 19, '69.

WESTERN HOTEL, Clearfield, Pa.—This
well known hotel, near the Court House,
is worth the patronage of the public. The table
will be supplied with the best in the market.
The best of liquors kept. JOHN DOUGHERTY.

JOHN H. FULFORD, Attorney at Law, Clear-
field, Pa. Office on Market Street, over
the residence of Dr. Kline. Prompt attention
given to the securing of County claims, &c., and
to all legal business. March 27, 1867.

A. THORN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND
SURGEON, having located at Kyrletown,
Pa., offers his professional services to the citi-
zens of that place and vicinity. (Sep. 29 yf)

W. H. ARMSTRONG, : : : : SAMUEL LANK
ARMTONG & LANK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa. All legal business promptly
attended to. (Aug. 1865-66)

W. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon,
Liquors, &c., Woodland, Clearfield county, Pa. We
are extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber
shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited.
Woodland, Pa. Aug. 19th, 1868.

D. R. J. P. BURKHFIELD,—Late Surgeon of the
1st Mass Regt Penn's Vols., having returned
from the army offers his professional services to
the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Profes-
sional calls promptly attended to. Office on
South East corner of 3d and Market Streets.
Oct. 4, 1864—65mp.

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. (Mar. 29 yf)

March 4th, 1867—If. JAMES MITCHELL.

JEFFERSON LITZ, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Having located at Clearfield, Pa., offers his profes-
sional services to the people of that place and sur-
rounding country. All calls promptly attended to.
Office and residence on Curtis Street, formerly
occupied by Dr. Kline. (May 19, '69)

J. K. ROTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Negatives made in cloudy as well as in clear
weather. Constantly on hand a good assort-
ment of Emmas, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Frames, from any style of moulding made to
order. (Dec. 2 '85; July 14-69 yf)

THOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor
and Conveyancer. Having recently lo-
cated in the Borough of Lumber City and resumed
the practice of Land Surveying, respect-
fully tends his professional services to the owners
and speculators in lands in Clearfield and ad-
joining counties. Dead-end Conveyance neatly ex-
ecuted. Office and residence one door East of
Kirk & Spencers Store.
Lumber City, April 14, 1869 ly.

WALLACE & WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND CONVEYANCERS,
Clearfield, Pa.
Real estate bought and sold, titles examined,
taxes paid, conveyances prepared, and insur-
ance taken.
Office in new building, nearly opposite Court
House. (Jan. 5, 1870.)
W. A. WALLACE. J. BLAKE WALTERS.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—A recent bill
has passed both Houses of Congress, and
signed by the President, giving soldiers who en-
listed prior to 24 July, 1861, a bounty of one year
or more and were honorably discharged, a bounty
of \$100.
Bounties and Pensions collected by me for
those entitled. (See notice in this paper.)
WALTER BARRETT, Atty at Law,
Clearfield, Pa.
Aug. 15th, 1866.

D. RIED FRUIT, at reduced prices, at
MOSSOP'S.
May 12, '69.

HALL'S FINE CALF-SKIN BOOTS, at \$3.00
at MOSSOP'S.
May 12, '69.

SAMUEL I. SNYDER,

PRactical Watchmaker and
JEWELER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All work warranted to give satisfaction. A
good assortment of Watch-glasses and Keys al-
ways on hand.
Rooms on Second Street, opposite the Court
House. (March 2, 1870—yf)

WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

I. L. REIZENSTEIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.
A good assortment for medicinal purposes always
on hand.
January 27, 1869-6m.

UNITED STATES BONDS,

BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED,
ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.
COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC R. R. BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION only.

DEHAVEN & BRO.,

40 SOUTH 3d STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 2, 1870-ly.

MENS' YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

The undersigned having recently added
READY-MADE CLOTHING
to his former business, would respectfully
solicit an examination of his stock. Being
a practical Tailor he flatters himself
that he is able to offer a better
class of ready-made work
than has heretofore been
brought to this mar-
ket.
Any one wishing to buy goods in this line
would save money by calling at his store,
and making their selections. Also,
a full supply of Gent's furnishing
goods always on hand.
Feeling thankful for past favors he would re-
spectfully solicit a continuance of the
same.
April 28, 1869. H. BRIDGE.

SOMETHING NEW

IN ANSONVIE,
CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PENN'A.
The undersigned having erected, during the
past summer, a large and commodious store room,
is now engaged in filling it with a new and
select assortment of Fall and Winter goods, which
he offers to the public at prices to suit the times.
His stock of Mens' ready-made clothing is uncom-
monly extensive, and is offered to customers at from
\$10 to \$20 for a whole suit. Flour, Salt and Groce-
ries, of every kind, a complete assortment;
Shoes and Hardware of all kinds; Boots and
Shoes, Hats and Caps, in great variety; Ladies'
dress goods, furs, and other fancy goods, together
with an endless assortment of notions too tedious
to enumerate, always on hand, and for sale very
cheap. Prints at 10 cents a yard and other goods
in proportion. Now is the time to buy.
Country produce of every kind, at the highest
market prices, will be taken in exchange for
goods; and even delivered to any part of the county
for any articles in store. Examine my stock be-
fore you buy elsewhere.
October 26, 1867. H. SWAN.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

GOOD AND CHEAP!!!

SPRING STYLES!

Mens, Youths and Boysean be supplied with full
assortment 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 establish-
ment 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 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 others.

For these and other reasons persons should buy
their clothing of REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO.
Produce of every kind taken at the highest
market prices. May 18, 1864.

JUST IN TIME!

THE NEW GOODS AT
A. K. WRIGHT & SONS,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Having just returned from the eastern cities
we are now opening a full stock of reasonable
goods, at our rooms on Second street, to which
we respectfully invite the attention of the pub-
lic 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, Dolans, Alpa
etc., Merino, Gingham, Muslin, bleached and
unbleached; Drilling, Tickings, cotton and wool
Flannels, Cassimers, Ladies' Shawls, Coats, Na-
vis, Hoods, Hoop skirts, Belmings, &c., &c., all
of which will be sold low for cash. Also, a fine
assortment of the best of

MENS' WEAR,

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

Also, Ruff, Rope, Dog Rope, Rattina Angers
and Axes, Nails and Spikes, and all kinds of Lamp
and Lamp wicks and chimneys, etc., etc.

Also, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Groce-
ries, and special of all kinds. In short, a general
assortment of every thing usually kept in a retail
store, all cheap for cash, or approved country
produce.

Nov. 28-jel-1863. WRIGHT & SONS,