

The Ruffamans Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

VOL. 17.—NO. 1.

Select Poetry.

SEA VENTURES.

I sat and watched my ships go out,
Each one by one, unmooring free,
When time the quiet harbor filled
With flood-tide from the sea.

The first that sailed, her name was Joy,
She spread a smooth, white ample sail,
And onward drove with bending spars,
Before the singing gale.

Another sailed, her name was Hope,
She sailed in her hold she bore,
Thinking to find in western lands
Of merchandise a store.

The next that sailed, her name was Love,
She showed a red flag at the mast,
A flag as red as blood she showed,
And she sped south right fast.

The last that sailed, her name was Faith,
She sailed her name was Faith,
And she sailed her name was Faith,
And she sailed her name was Faith.

My gallant ships they sailed away
Over the shimmering sea,
I stood and watched for many a day,
But saw come back to me.

The joy was caught by Pirate Pain—
Hope ran upon a hidden reef—
And Love took fire and foundered fast,
In whelming seas of grief.

Faith came at last storm-belt and torn,
She came at last storm-belt and torn,
For as a cargo she brought
A crown linked to a cross.

MATERIAL INTERESTS

Clearfield Bituminous Coal, &c.

The editor of the *Tyrone Herald* is writing a series of articles relating to the traffic of the Tyrone Railroad, etc. In referring to the Clearfield county coal fields he says:

Some days since, in the grey of a cool, fresh morning, the writer left Tyrone in a special car provided by Superintendent Geo. O. Wilks, and accompanied by that gentleman and Messrs. Thos. J. Mairland, Stewart Greck, D. T. Caldwell, Wm. Short, Lige, made a tour of inspection of the great bituminous coal deposits along the line of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad.

The distance from Tyrone to the intersection of the two Divisions—Bald Eagle Valley and Tyrone and Clearfield roads—is 217.100 miles, and the grade 40 feet to the mile. From the intersection to the summit is 10 miles, the maximum grade being 145 feet to the mile, average, 125 feet. This road was built, originally, because its builders couldn't build any other kind of road. Wherever the least pretext presented itself out of which the engineers could frame a curve, it was used, and evidence that none were missed, we state that between the intersection and Philipsburg—a distance of 20 miles—there is not a straight stretch of track to exceed 1/4 mile between any two curves. It reminded us of the story related of a new engineer on the New York and Erie road. While running below Deposit, he discovered a light just in front of his engine. With great difficulty the train was halted and the engineer discovered that the light came from a lantern upon the platform of the rear car of his own train. Well, the poor fellows who engineered the Tyrone and Clearfield road will never be called upon to locate a road over more territory, or under greater embarrassments.

At present this road, under the personal direction of that most indefatigable of workers—Stewart Greck—is one of the best ballasted, best surfaced, and reliable branch roads in the State. At first, 45 lb. rails were used, but are now supplanted by 56 lb. rails. Those used upon the main line of the Pennsylvania Central road are 67 lb. rails. The stone for ballasting is obtained from adjacent ridges, are finely broken and carefully adjusted. Above the Deep Hill, the road is being gradually strained, curves consequently avoided, and at the summit the cut has been lowered some five feet. The siding at this point is three-fourths of a mile in length. About one and three-fourths of a mile from the summit ridge, of which we intend speaking more extensively at some future time, Powelton, three miles from the summit, is half way between the summit and Osceola, and is the first point on the road from Tyrone where coal is mined. The grade between the summit is at the rate of 145 feet to the mile. At Powelton we examined the

POWELTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY'S works—Robt. Hale Powell, President; C. L. Sharp, dispatcher; D. R. Shortbill, Superintendent. This colliery was the first opened in this section, and formerly the coal and ore was shipped to Tyrone by means of wagons. These works employ 220 men and boys, and average 250 tons per day; have mined 445 gross tons in one day. In connection with these works are tenements of capacity for 55 families; a stable with 40 stalls, and a farm from which all hay and grain necessary for horses and cattle is cut. The miners employed here own over 30 good milk cows, and average \$60 per month per man. The mine is three-fourths of a mile in length, with numerous branches and chambers. The main vein is three feet one inch in thickness and without slate. This is the second vein, and the company is opening up the "D" vein, which is two feet and ten inches in thickness. During the past six years the accidents at this colliery have been comparatively few and unimportant. One boy was killed; one man, leg broke; boy, arm broke, and boy had wrist broke. As usual with companies of this character, there is a large company store under the immediate management of Mr. ———. The coal mined here is of superior quality, and the management is most excellent. In

and about the works are nine mules, two horses and forty mining wagons. Between Powelton and Osceola,

WHITECOMB & TOWNSEND have a splendid steam sawmill, with capacity for cutting 7,000,000 feet of lumber per year. The company employ 30 men. The mill is located on Trout run, and a railway is laid from mill to main line of T. and C. R. R. They have a large lumber yard near main line, which is well filled with lumber and lath.

A few moments run, and the lumber city of OSCEOLA bursts into view, well covering a sloping hill with substantial and newly built dwellings. Osceola enterprise is proverbial. Her citizens are progressive, energetic, undismayed, and think, talk and act as though the building up, of the Commonwealth's metropolitan centre, was a matter pertinent to them. At this point the heavy coal trains to the summit, are made up, and, as at the summit, we here found a squad of engines spitting and snorting just as if they knew the Superintendent was along and didn't know that they were there. It requires four engines to boost a train to the summit, and it takes a blained good one to handle it going down. At this point, a new road bed has been laid from the main line to Osceola, and the old trestle work discarded. The grade over the trestle was "unpleasant," as the branch connected with the main line, and a new road bed, without trestle work was found necessary. The new road is one mile in length, and strikes the main road one half mile below the intersection of the old trestle branch. Crossing to Osceola, we come to the Moshannon, over which a magnificent pile bridge, 600 feet in length, reaches to the Clearfield County Company's works. The old bridge leading to this company's operations was recently destroyed, but the new bridge—one of the finest pile bridges we ever saw—will not only much better accommodate the Clearfield company's new mines, but also those which may be subsequently opened adjacent. The Clearfield company will have the shute to the new branch completed within a few days.

Osceola has about 1,000 inhabitants; has substantial Presbyterian and Catholic churches, and a fine Methodist Episcopal church is under construction. There are five good stores here, and two excellent schools. We may as well state that the Clearfield Coal Company, at this point, of which Mr. Sanford H. Wallace is Superintendent, is not in operation at present, owing to the changes we have noted above. When in operation the company employ about 50 men, and mine some 140 tons of coal per day.

At Osceola, we went up the Moshannon branch road. This line is being thoroughly repaired; the old hemlock ties which have served four years are being superseded by oak, and the road is being newly ballasted. A short distance up the Moshannon branch we come to Coal run, up which, not far, Taylor has a small circular saw mill. The Decatur branch up Coal run has been abandoned. The

MOSSHANNON COAL BANK, three miles from Osceola, is operated by the Moshannon Coal Company, of Philadelphia. The entire length of the Moshannon branch is thickly lined with splendid hemlock timber, a deal of which is being cut and bark stripped off. The Moshannon Coal Bank is located upon the Medary branch. David Knight, of Philadelphia, President of Company; J. Frank Knight, of Philadelphia, Secretary and Treasurer; S. L. Kinch, Superintendent, and Wm. H. Haney, Keeper. This mine was opened in the spring of 1865, and, having a capacity for mining 300 tons, has averaged 200 tons per day, and gives employment to 50 men and boys. Seven mules and 30 coal cars are employed. Connected with the colliery, and dependent upon it for support, are 20 families, occupying 10 tenements. The vein operated, is a middle six feet strata, without slate, and with good veins above and below. We saw here one of the largest lumps of coal ever mined along the Clearfield road or branches, it weighed 3,200 pounds. The accidents at this mine since its opening have resulted in the death of three miners, and the breaking of a few old legs and arms. This company comprises men of enterprise and tact, and the works, under the skillful management of Superintendent Kinch, may be reckoned among the best in the Clearfield coal region.

THE SOUR LAKE IN TEXAS.—One of the singular phenomena of the South is known as the Sour Lake, and is situated about 60 miles from Houston, Texas, in a low, wet prairie country, but itself on quite high ground, and surrounded by a fine little forest. The lake is but a few rods in diameter, and its waters are so sour that it is almost impossible to drink them. A number of wells have been dug in the immediate vicinity, and the water in these contain iron, alum, magnesia and sulphuric acid. Large numbers of people go there from the South to bathe in the lake, and drink waters of the wells. The effects of the baths are sedative; and persons who have not slept comfortably for weeks, after taking a bath in the lake in the evening, enjoy a refreshing night's rest. The water, after drinking a few glasses, becomes more pleasant to the taste, and may be bottled and put in wooden casks, without losing its strength. The soil is so strongly impregnated with the same qualities as the water, that if the mud is dissolved in pure water, and a little soda or salaratus put in it, will foam and effervesce, and will be as sour as lemonade.

For You—if it Fits You.
"The times are getting worse and worse every day."

What then, my dear sir? Will it do any good to draw your face up into ten thousand wrinkles, and vent the bitterness of your spirit upon all with whom you come in contact, on the strength of the above-mentioned fact?

Suppose you had to walk barefoot over a road thickly strewn with thorns, and sharp flinty stones. What would you do? Go aside out of the way to tread on every stray thorn and pebble, instead of carefully avoiding every needless hurt by picking your way wearily through them? Which course will you choose now?

Will you snap your wife up at the breakfast table when she asks you for a "little change?" Would you suggest to her the probability of your all going to ruin in a short time thro' the prodigal outlays made for household needs, and then throw the money across the table as you'd throw a bone to a dog? You know very well that her demand is perfectly reasonable; and you know, too, that you would be just as much offended as you are now if she did not ask you for money for household expenses when it is needed; but you are not willing to miss the opportunity of selfishly venting your unpleasant feelings on this convenient domestic scapegoat.

And if she should (wonderful to think of!) pluck up enough courage to ask you for money to buy a new dress though it may be only six months since she committed this mortal sin don't ask her ironically if she thinks a thousand dollars will do her this time, or make some cutting remark about her extravagance and the slave life that you lead; but if you can afford it give her the money cheerfully and a kiss into the bargain. But if you really feel too poor to indulge yourself in the pleasure of seeing your wife in a new dress for the first time in six months, give her the kiss anyhow and explain the matter kindly to her, and the kind explanation will go nearly all the way toward making her forget the disappointment.

And, above all, don't bring your business home at night with you. Don't sit in solitary misanthropy, or snarl and poke the fire. Your wife hasn't had a chance to talk with you all day. She has a thousand little cheering items to communicate, but while you sit there looking so cold and repellent, she has no courage to begin. Your children are eager for a game of raps; but they are "afraid of papa," when he looks as he does here to-night; so they congregate in a half-awed manner in the corners, until it is time to go to bed. No pleasant chat, no merry laughter, no game at romps, no music nothing but gloom and constraint, because "father has come in a bad humor."

Let's try to behave so in the bosom of your family. To turn away from the pleasures and privileges still left you, because you can't have everything just as you want it! Think of the loving, clinging hearts that your coldness shadows—of the bright faces over which your frown has cast a reflection gloom. Are you not ashamed of yourself? Again, your burden may be so heavy that you cannot smile. But, oh! be kind. Because your own soul is dark, don't pierce another heart with a needless wound by your coldness and sullenness. Because there are some thorns in your way, don't plant other thorns in the path of another with your own hand. If you cannot be cheerful, be kind.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Sixteen years ago, Rev. John W. Maffet, then in his prime delivered a lecture, which closed with the following passage:

"The Phoenix, a fabled bird of antiquity, when it felt the advancing chill of age, built its own pyre by means which nature's instinct taught. All its plumage and its form of beauty became ashes; but then would rise the young—beautiful from the urn of death and chamber of decay would the fledgeling come, with its eyes turned to the sun, and essayed its dark velvet wing, sprinkled with gold and fringed with silver, on the balmy air, rising a little higher, until it glazes, in the full confidence of flight, it gives a cry of joy, and soon becomes a glittering speck on the bosom of the aerial ocean. Lovely voyager on earth, bound on its heavenly journey to the sun! So rises the spirit bird from the ruins of the body, the funeral urn, which its Maker built; the death fires. So towers away to its home in the pure elements of spirituality, intellect, Phoenix like, to dip its proud wings into the fountain of eternal bliss. So shall precious humanity survive from its ashes of the burning world. So beautifully shall the unchained soul soar within the disc of eternity's luminary with undazzled eyes and unscorched wings, the Phoenix immortal—taken to its rainbow home, and cradled on the beating bosom of eternal eve."

Rev. Mr. B——, passing Deacon R——'s premises one evening, was greatly horrified at that pious official swearing in the most accomplished manner at his cow, which had just kicked his milk pail into the middle of next week. On observing his minister looking over the fence at him, the deacon said apologetically: "I am, really afraid, Mr. B——, I shall never be able to enjoy religion as long as I keep that cow."

Three bachelors in a midland town recently made themselves as famous as the three black crows, by a game of euchre. The "victim" is to marry before the close of the year, and support the other two during the year following. The finding of a wife is an easy matter enough, but the trouble will be to induce her to comply with the full terms of the contract.

NEUTRALITY.
Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—By the President of the United States of America: A proclamation.

Whereas, a state of war unhappily exists between France on the one side and the North German Confederation and its allies on the other side; and

Whereas, the United States are on terms of friendship and unity with all the contending powers and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions; and

Whereas, Great numbers of the citizens of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of said belligerents and carry on commerce, or trade or other business or pursuits therein protected by the faith of treaties; and

Whereas, Great numbers of the subjects or citizens of each of said belligerents reside within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carry on commerce, trade or other business pursuits therein; and

Whereas, the laws of the United States, without interfering with a free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, and of their citizens, and of persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in their behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from unconstitutional violation of the same, hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1818, commonly known as the neutrality law, the following acts are forbidden to be done under severe penalties within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States. To wit:

First, Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of said belligerents, by land or by sea, against the other belligerent.

Second, Enlisting or entering into the service of either of said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Third, Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Fourth, Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Fifth, Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Sixth, Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Seventh, Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid. But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent, who, being transiently within the United States, shall on board of any vessel of war which at the time of its arrival within the United States was fitted and equipped as such a vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent who is transiently within the United States to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.

Eighth, Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting or arming of any ship or vessel with the intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of said belligerents.

Ninth, Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel with the intent that may be employed as aforesaid.

Tenth, Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, cruiser or other armed vessel which at the time of their being within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser or armed vessel, in the service of either of said belligerents, or belonging to subjects or citizens of either by adding to the number of guns of such vessel or by changing those on board of her for guns of larger calibre, etc., or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

Eleventh, Beginning or setting on foot, or providing or preparing means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or dominions of either of said belligerents.

And I do further declare and proclaim that by the nineteenth article of the treaty of amity and commerce, which was concluded between His Majesty, the King of Prussia, and the United States of America, on the 11th day of July, 1799, which article was revived by the treaty of May 1, 1828, between the same parties and is still in force, it was agreed that the vessels of war, public and private of both parties, shall carry freely wheresoever they please the vessels and effects taken from their enemies

without being obliged to pay duties, charges or fees to any officers of the admiralty or customs or any others, nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched or put under legal process when they come to and enter ports of the other party, but may be freely carried out again at any time by their captains to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to show.

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the Government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Confederation at Washington, that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by ships of His Majesty, the King of Prussia, without regard to reciprocity.

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the Government of the United States by Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, at Washington, that orders have been given that in the conduct of the war the commanders of the French forces on land and on sea shall scrupulously observe toward neutral powers the rules of international law, and that they shall strictly adhere to the principles set forth in the declaration of the congress of the sixteenth of April, 1856. That is to say:

First, That privateering is and remains abolished.

Second, That neutral flags shall cover the enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war.

Third, That blockade in order to be binding must be effective. That is to say, maintained by force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy, and that although the United States have not adhered to the declaration of 1856, the vessels of His Majesty will not seize the enemy's property found on board of a vessel of the United States, provided that property is not contraband of war.

And I do further declare and proclaim, that the statutes of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States shall take part directly or indirectly in said war, but shall remain at peace with each of the said belligerents and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that whatever privileges shall be accorded to one belligerent within the ports of the United States shall be in like manner accorded to the other; and I do hereby enjoin all good citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States to observe the laws thereof and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of said statutes, or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf; and I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States and all persons residing within their territory or jurisdiction, that while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of either belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within their jurisdiction, and that while all persons may lawfully aid without restriction, by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war, yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said war, without incurring the risk of hostile capture, and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States, and others who may claim the protection of this Government who may misconduct themselves in the premises, do so at their own risk, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-fifth.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISU, U. S. GRANT,
Secretary of State.

A GOOD STORY.—Once upon a time there lived among the hills of an adjoining country an old gentleman, whose entire personal and real estate consisted of a wife, a well ventilated log cabin, half an acre of not very productive land, and a violent fondness for what is sometimes called "tangled" whiskey. One spring morning the owner of all this property was struck with the conviction that his land must be plowed. But he had no horse, and found it impossible to borrow one. Nevertheless, the ground must be broken up, horse or no horse, and it was finally decided that the "old woman" should hitch up the old man, and hold the handle and drive, while he drew the plow. This was accordingly done, and the plow went bravely on, until the plowshare ran under a root and the team was brought to a dead halt. But the "critter" had become warmed up by this time, and as the old lady gave him a rap with the reins and cried out "git up him there!" he threw his weight upon the harness with a heavy jerk, which snapped the trace off short, and he shot forward against a fence, his head striking the end of a rail with the force of a maul. "Thunder, old woman!" he exclaimed, as he wiped the blood and dirt from his eyes, "why didn't you say 'u-h-o-a'?"

Business Directory.

A. W. WALTERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House.

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

J. B. GRAHAM & SONS, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodware, Provisions, etc., Market St., Clearfield, Pa.

H. F. BIGLER & CO., Dealers in Hardware, and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron ware, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Mar. 70.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, etc., Room in Graham's row, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 16.

H. BUCHER-SWOOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth corner of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

T. H. J. McCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Clearfield, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. Oct. 27, 1869.

W. M. REED, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Fancy Dry Goods, White Goods, Notions, Groceries, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc. June 15, 70.

A. I. SHAW, Dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, etc., and Proprietor of Dr. Boyer's West Branch Bitters, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. June 15, 70.

F. B. READ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Kyrtown, Pa., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and surrounding country. [Apr. 20-6m.]

O. R. T. NOLLE, Attorney at Law, Lock Haven, Pa., will practice in the several courts of Clearfield county. Business solicited. Will receive prompt attention. Jan. 29, 70.

C. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, etc., Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 18, 65.

J. B. MENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 24 street, one door south of Lantich's Hotel.

TESTE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market street. July 17, 1867.

THOMAS H. FORCEY, Dealer in Square and Sawed Lumber, Dry-Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Graham's, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct. 20, 69.

H. BARTWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oil, 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., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

JOHN GULICH, 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 30, 69.

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

W. WALLACE & FIELDING, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in residence of W. A. Wallace. Legal business of all kinds attended to with promptness and despatch. Jan. 5, 70.

H. W. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. Office on second floor of new building on Market Street, National Bank, and nearly opposite the Court House. [June 30, 69]

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Oranges, Apples, Peaches, &c., etc., etc., on hand and for sale an assortment of earthen ware, of his own manufacture. Jan. 1, 1863.

MANSON HOUSE, 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 of the market, and the best of liquors kept. JOHN BOUGHERY.

JOHN H. PULPORD, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market Street, over Hartwick & Irwin's Drug Store. Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to him, and to all legal business. March 27, 1867.

A. THORN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, having located at Kyrtown, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. [Sep. 29-15]

W. L. CURLEY, Dealer 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.

D. J. P. BURKHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 3rd Reg't 3rd Iowa, who having 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—6m.

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. a. [Jan. 7-31]

MARCH 6th, 1867.—JAMES MICHELL.

JEFFERSON LITZ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, having located at Osceola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtin Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. May 19, 69.

GEORGE C. KIRK, Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer, Luthersburg, Pa. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he carries himself in the field as well as in the office. Conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers promptly and neatly executed. [Feb. 70-70]

WALLACE & WALTERS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND CONVEYANCERS, Clearfield, Pa.

Real estate bought and sold, titles examined, taxes paid, conveyances prepared, and insurance taken. Office in new building, nearly opposite Court House. [Jan. 4-1870]

J. W. WALLACE, J. BLAKE WALTERS.

K. BOTTORF'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 34 N. MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Constantly on hand a good assortment of Frames, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views. Pictures from new style of moulding made to order. CHROMOS A SPECIALTY. Dec. 2-65-14-19-11

IMPORTED LIQUORS, SUCH AS BRANDIES AND HOLLAND GINS, PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDIES, PURE OLD CABBIN WHISKIES, OLD GRAPE WINES.

All the above brands warranted pure and to exceed anything in this market for medicinal purposes. GEO. N. COLBURN, Prop'r of Shaw House. March 30, 70-[f]

SHOES, Ladies' and Children's custom made, Lasting Gaiters, Kid and Carpet Slippers, and all kinds of Children's Colored Shoes, very cheap. Opposite the jail. C. KRATZER.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loins, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental power, as out food and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the Abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmhold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physik, in these affections.