

The Kaffman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1871.

VOL. 17.—NO. 41.

Select Poetry.

PLAYING SCHOOL.

Six in a row on the doorstep there;
Nice little schoolma'am, prim and fair,
Funnest noses, dimpled chins;
Luten awhile! the school begins.
"Classes in 'rithmetic, come this way!
Why were you absent, Mary Day?
Now, Miss Susan, what's twice four?
Maybe it's 'leven, maybe more."
"Johnny, don't blow in your brother's ear;
Stop it! or must I interfere?
Say your table—now begin;
'Trustees' might come dropping in!"
"What would they ever say to us,
Finding the school in such a fuss?
Baby Jenny, how is that?
D O G, dear, don't spell out."
"Terrible boy! your face is red—
Why will you stand upon your head?
Class in spelling, that will do;
Here's certificates for you."
Faces as pure as the morning sun,
Voices that ring with harmless fun;
Sweet is the lesson you impart!
Sweet! and I learn it all by heart!

MANAGING WIFE.

Ezra Newton had just finished looking over his yearly accounts. "Well," asked his wife, looking up, "how do you come out?"
"I find," said her husband, "that my expenses during the past year have been thirty-seven cents over a thousand dollars."
"Yes, I managed pretty well, didn't I?"
"Do you think it managed well to exceed your income?" said the wife.
"What's thirty-seven cents?" asked Mr. Newton, lightly.
"Not much, to be sure, but still some thing. It seems to me we ought to have saved, instead of falling behind."
"But how can we save on this salary, Elizabeth? We haven't lived extravagantly. Still it seems to have taken it all."
"Perhaps there is something in which we might retrench. Suppose you mention some of your items."
"The most important are house rent, one hundred and fifty dollars, and articles of food, five hundred dollars."
"Just half."
"Yes, and you'll admit that we can't retrench there, Elizabeth. I like to live well. I had enough of poor board before I married. No, I mean to live as well as I can."
"Still we ought to be saving up something against a rainy day, Ezra."
"That would be something like carrying an umbrella when the sun shines."
"Still it is well to have an umbrella in the house."
"I can't contradict your logic, Elizabeth, but I'm afraid we shan't be able to save anything this year. When I get my salary raised, it will be time enough to think of that."
"Let me make a proposition to you," said Mrs. Newton. "You say one half of your income has been expended on articles of food. Are you willing to allow me that sum for that purpose?"
"You guarantee to pay all bills out of it?"
"Yes."
"Then I will shift the responsibility upon you with pleasure. But I can tell you beforehand you won't be able to save much out of it."
"Perhaps not. At any rate I will engage not to exceed it."
"That's well. I shouldn't relish having any additional bills to pay. As I am paid every month, I will at each payment hand you half the money."
The different characters of husband and wife may be judged from the conversation which has been recorded. Mr. Newton had but little prudence or foresight. He lived chiefly for the present, and seemed to fancy that whatever contingencies might arise in the future, he would somehow be provided for. Now trust in Providence is a proper feeling, but there is a good deal of truth in the old adage that God will help those who help themselves.

Mrs. Newton, on the contrary, had been brought up in a family which was compelled to be economical, and although she was not disposed to deny herself comforts yet she felt that it was desirable to procure them at a fair price.
The time that this conversation took place was at the commencement of the second year of their married life.
The first step which Mrs. Newton took, on accepting the charge of the household expenses, was to institute the practice of paying cash for all articles that came under her department. She accordingly called on the butcher and inquired:
"How often have you been in the habit of presenting your bills, Mr. Williams?"
"Once in six months," was the reply.
"And I suppose you have sometimes bad bills?"
"Yes, one third of my profits, on an average, are swept off by them."
"And you could afford, I suppose, to sell somewhat cheaper for ready money?"
"Yes, and I would be glad if all my customers would give me a chance to do so."
"I will set them an example then," said Mrs. Newton. "Hereafter whatever articles shall be purchased of you will be paid for on the spot, and we shall expect you to sell as reasonable as you can."

This arrangement was also made with the others, who it is scarcely needful to say were very glad to enter into the arrangement.

Ready money is the great support of the trade, and a cash customer is worth two who purchase on credit.

Fortunately Mrs. Newton had a small supply of money of her own which lasted till the first monthly installment for her husband became due. Thus she was enabled to carry out her cash plan from the beginning.

Another plan which occurred to her as likely to save expense, was to purchase articles in larger quantities. She had soon saved enough from the money allowed her to do this. For example, instead of buying sugar a few pounds at a time, she purchased a barrel, and thus saved a cent or more on the pound. This, perhaps, amounted to but a trifle in the course of a year, but the same system carried out in regard to other articles yielded a result which was by no means a trifle.

There were other ways in which a careful housekeeper is able to limit expense. Mrs. Newton did not overlook—with an object in view she was always on the lookout to prevent waste, and to get the full value of whatever was expended.

The result was beyond her anticipation. At the close of the year, on examining her bank book—for she had regularly deposited whatever money she had not occasion to use in one of these institutions—she found that she had one hundred and fifty dollars besides reimbursing herself for the money the first month, and having enough to last another.

"Well, Elizabeth, have you kept within your allowance?" asked her husband at this time. "I guess you have not found it so easy to save as you thought for."
"I have saved something, however. But how is it with you?"
"That's more than I can say. However I have not exceeded my income, that's one good thing. We have lived full as well, and I don't know but better than last year, when we spent five hundred."

"It's knock, Ezra," said his wife smiling.
She was not inclined to mention how much she had saved. She wanted some time or other to surprise him with it when it would be of some service.

"She may possibly have saved up twenty five dollars," thought Mr. Newton, "or some such trifle," and so dismissed the matter from his mind.

At the end of the second year, Mrs. Newton's savings, including the interest, amounted to three hundred and fifty dollars, and she began to feel quite rich.

Her husband did not think to inquire how she had succeeded, supposing, as before, that it could be but a very small sum.

However he had a piece of good news to communicate. His salary had been raised from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars.

He added: "As I before allowed you one half my income for household expenses, it is no more than fair I should do so now. That will give you a better chance to save part of it than before. Indeed, I don't know how you succeeded in saving anything thus far."

As before Mrs. Newton merely said that she had saved something, without specifying the amount.

Her allowance was increased to six hundred dollars, but her expenses were not proportionally increased at all; so that her savings for the third year swelled to the aggregate sum in the savings bank to six hundred dollars.

Mr. Newton, on the contrary, in spite of his increased salary, was no better off at the end of the third year than before. His expenses had increased by a hundred dollars, though he would have found it difficult to tell in what way his comfort or happiness had been increased thereby.

In spite of his carelessness in regard to his own affairs, Mr. Newton was an excellent man in regard to his business, and his services were valuable to his employer. They accordingly increased his salary from time to time, till it reached sixteen hundred dollars. He had steadily preserved the custom of assigning one-half to his wife for the same purpose as heretofore, and this had become such a habit that he never thought to inquire whether she found it necessary to employ the whole or not.

Thus ten years rolled away. During all this time Mr. Newton lived in the same hired house for which he had paid an annual rent of one hundred and fifty dollars. Latterly, however, he had become dissatisfied with it. It had passed into the hands of a new landlord, who was not disposed to keep it in the repair which he considered desirable.

About this time a block of excellent houses were erected by a capitalist, who designed to sell them or let them as he might have an opportunity. They were more modern and much better arranged than the one in which Mr. Newton now lived, and he felt a strong desire to move in one of them. He mentioned it to his wife one morning.

"What is the rent?" she inquired.
"Two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the corner house; two hundred for either of the others."
"The corner one would be preferable on account of the side windows."
"Yes, and they have a large yard besides. I think we must hire one of them. I guess I'll engage one to-day; you know our year is out next week."
"Please wait till to-morrow, Ezra, before engaging one."
"For what reason?"
"I should like to examine the house."
Soon after breakfast Mrs. Newton called on Squire Bent, the owner of the new block, and intimated her desire to be shown

the corner house. The request he readily complied with; Mrs. Newton was quite delighted with all the arrangements, and expressed her satisfaction.

"Are these houses for sale or to let?" she inquired.
"Either."
"The rent is, I understand, two hundred and twenty-five dollars."
"Yes, I consider the corner house worth at least twenty-five dollars more than the rest."
"And what do you charge for the house to a cash purchaser?" asked she with subdued eagerness.
"Four thousand dollars cash."
"Very well, I will buy it of you," said Mrs. Newton.

"What did I understand you to say?" asked the Squire, scarcely believing his ears.
"I repeat that I will buy this house at your price, and pay the money within a week."
"Then the house is yours. But your husband said nothing of his intention, and in fact I did not know."
"That he had money to invest, I suppose you would say. Neither does he know it, and I must ask you not to tell him for the present."

The next morning Mrs. Newton asked her husband to take a walk, but without specifying the direction.

They soon stood in front of the house in which he desired to live.
"Wouldn't you like to go in?" she inquired.
"Yes, it's a pity we haven't got the key," with which she walked up the steps and proceeded to open the door.

"When did you get the key?" asked the husband.
"Yesterday, when I bought the house," she said quietly.
Mr. Newton gazed at his wife in profound astonishment.

"What on earth do you mean, Elizabeth?" he inquired.
"Just what I say. The house is mine, and what is mine is mine. So the house is yours, Ezra."
"Where in the name of goodness did you raise the money?" asked the husband, his amazement still as great as ever.

"I haven't been a managing wife for ten years for nothing," she said smilingly.

With some difficulty Mrs. Newton persuaded her husband that the price of the house was really the result of her savings.

He felt when he surveyed the commodious arrangements of the house that he had reason to be grateful to the prudence of his managing wife.

Silence.

How eloquent is silence! Acquiescence, contradiction, deference, disdain, embarrassment and awe, may all be expressed by saying nothing. It may be necessary to illustrate this apparent paradox by a few examples. Do you seek an assurance of your mistress's affection? The fair one confirms her lover's fondest hopes by a compliant and assenting silence. Should you hear an assertion, which you deem false, made by one of whose veracity politeness may withhold you from openly declaring your doubt, you denote a difference of opinion by remaining silent. Are you receiving a reprimand from a superior? You mark your respect by an attentive silence. Are you compelled to listen to the frivolous conversation of a fop? You signify your opinion of him by treating his loquacity with contemptuous silence. Are you in the course of any negotiation about to enter on a discussion painful to your own feelings, and to those who are concerned in it? The subject is almost invariably prefaced by an awkward silence. Silence has also its utility and advantages. And first, what an invaluable portion of domestic strife might have been prevented, how often might the quarrel which by mutual aggravation has perhaps terminated in bloodshed, have been checked at its commencement by a judicious silence! Those persons only who have experienced them are aware of the beneficial effects of that forbearance, which to the expostulating threat, the malicious sneer, or the unjustly imputed culpability, shall never answer a word. Secondly there are not wanting instances where the reputation, fortune, the happiness, nay, the life of a fellow creature might be preserved by a charitable silence.

The Pottsville *Miner's Journal* has the following paragraph on "What becomes of the bibles:" "It will no doubt be rather discouraging to the Bible Society to learn that many bibles distributed by them are destroyed, thrown in the rag bag and sold for old paper. We were shown on Saturday evening a handsome new bible from which the cover had been stripped and the book sold for old paper at the rate of three cents per pound to a dealer in Railroad street. It weighed fourteen ounces, and therefore yielded two and a half cents to the depraved being who sold it. Its original cost would not have been less than one dollar and a half. We are informed by the gentleman who had this book in his possession that there were several more bibles of the same kind in the pile of paper rags from which he took this one—all of which, no doubt, were distributed by the Bible Society."

A YOUNG miss, in a Seekonk school, in a recitation in geography, informed her astonished teacher that "the mammoth caravan in Kentucky is the greatest living curiosity, and has been exploded ten miles from its mouth."

Death of a Noted Indian Hunter. "Belmont," the Steubenville correspondent of the *Pittsburg Commercial*, furnishes that paper with the following incidents in the life of Joseph Worley, who died at Bridgeport, Ohio, a few weeks ago, at the age of 102 years. He was an adept in frontier life, and was the chosen leader in many expeditions against the red skins. After recounting the history of his early life and training, the correspondent says:

Simon Girty, the notorious white renegade, was at this time with the Indians on the Sandusky plains, and frequently headed their marauding raids upon the settlements. It was the aim of the settlers to vanquish this most formidable foe, and Mr. Worley, with others, undertook the task of capturing him. In this new work Mr. Girty, at the head of the Ottawa warriors, was pursued across the Ohio at Meigs Island up the waters of Cross creek, and far into the interior of what is now the State of Ohio, his pursuers enduring unparalleled privation and encountering perils of difficulties, but always unsuccessful in his capture.

Some time early in life Worley and his brother Jacob, who seems to have been as heroic as the other, drifted toward Fort Henry, occupying the point where Wheeling now stands, and here they became acquainted with the famous Lewis Wetzel, one of the most noted Indian hunters of American pioneer history. Worley, who was several years Wetzel's junior, was his very intimate friend, and his almost constant companion in the woods. On one occasion having discovered fresh evidences of the presence of Indians in the neighborhood of the settlements, Wetzel and Worley undertook to ascertain their whereabouts. They followed their tracks for several miles, and became so intent upon their prey, as to scarcely become aware of the distance they had wandered from the settlements until they had gone eleven or twelve miles South, and nearly opposite the point where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad now strikes the Ohio river. Here they came upon a camp of Indians, who discovered the hunters about the same time they were themselves discovered. Both parties took to the trees, after the custom of Indian fighting, but the Indians greatly outnumbered the others. Six or seven stalwart and trained Indian warriors of the Huron tribe were now pitted against two determined hunters; and, as if to add to the danger of their position, Wetzel was recognized by the Indians as their implacable and life long enemy. Now began a duel—a running fight—a life and death contest. No arrangements could reach the hunters until they had traveled at least ten miles, and long before that their wiles would overpower them in all probability. Yet they determined to sell their lives dearly. Wetzel took command, and Worley obeyed him implicitly. In recounting it oftentimes afterward Mr. Worley grew animated, and nobly attributed to Wetzel the salvation of his life.

A tall Huron warrior was the first to fall. He rushed out from his covert with a demonaic yell, thinking that they were unprepared for a sudden attack, or would readily yield to the force of superior numbers. But in this he was mistaken, and his life paid the penalty. For a moment or so afterward the other Indians were silently and apparently unawakened, but in that interval Wetzel had again loaded his gun. Several shots were fired at him, but he was securely shielded by a tree. And so from tree to tree for four exciting miles, the hunters lodged and crept. Another warrior, in seeking stealthily to cut off their retreat, was killed, and the others became more cautious. Once Wetzel put his cap on the ramrod, as though he was peering round the tree, and when the Indian shot a bullet through it he let it drop to the ground. The Indians all rushed out, when two others fell. The movements were now carried on both sides, with the utmost caution. The hunters worked their way gradually to the fort, the three remaining Indians becoming every moment more anxious. One of their number, perhaps while carefully climbing a tree on the opposite side from the hunters, with a view of starting them from their lurking place, unconsciously exposed himself, and was wounded by one of the hunters; whereupon the other Indians, having trusted so long to the superiority of their numbers, and having a peculiar awe of Wetzel, stole away into the depths of the woods, leaving the hunters to return to the fort to recount what was even then esteemed a marvellously heroic feat. This circumstance was related to your correspondent years ago, when Joseph Worley was even then called an old man.

A BAGGAGE master between Chicago and Omaha was killed the other day while trying to smash up a man's trunk. He had smashed thousands, and never had one to go back on him before.

TEACHER. "Mary, dear, suppose I were to shoot at a tree with five birds on it, and kill three, how many would be left?" Mary (four years old): "Three, ma'am." Teacher: "No, two would be left." Mary: "No, there wouldn't though; the three shot would be left, and the other two would be *stuck away!*"

Business Directory.

A. W. WALTERS, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1871.

H. BRIDGE, Merchant Tailor, Market St., Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

P. A. GAULIN, Dealer in Books, Stationery, Envelopes, Ac., Market St., Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

R. MITCHELL, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed, Fish, Salt, Ac., Cor. 24 St., and Hill road, Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

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

H. F. SAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Ac. Room in Graham row, Market street. Nov. 10.

A. K. WRIGHT & SONS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Ac., Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Ac., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

T. J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. Oct. 27, 1869.

D. R. FULLERTON, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Second St., Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

D. BENNETT, Manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of Furniture, corner Market and 5th Sts., Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

MILLER & POWELL, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Lumber, Ac., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

OSBORN T. NORRIS, Attorney at Law and Alderman, Office on Grove Street opposite the Post Office, Lock Haven, Pa. Feb. 29, 70-y.

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

J. P. HEVLY, J. D. KREBS, J. R. KEES, J. V. KEES, (Successors to H. B. Swoop), LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 29, 1870.

K. RATZER & LITTLE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Clothing, Ac., Market Street, (opposite the Jail), Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

SAUKETT & SCHRYVER, Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Ac., and Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet-iron and Copperware, Market St., Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

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

ROGLER, YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Cylinders and Malt, Sugar Mills, Water Wheels, Stoves, Ac., Fourth and Pine Streets, Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

J. B. MENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. B. Menally, 21st street, one door south of Lantz's Hotel.

I. BEST, 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. PORCZY, Dealer in Square and Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, etc., Clearfield, Pa. (Opposite the Jail), Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oil, Stationery, Perfumery, Groceries, Notions, etc., etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1869.

J. M. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, Ac., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1869.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 25, 69.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, Ac., Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

J. J. LINGLE, Attorney at Law, Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. Will practice in the several courts of Clearfield and Centre counties. All business promptly attended to. [Mar 15, 71.]

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 3, 70-y.] W. A. WALLACE. FRANK FIELDING.

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

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Or, dealers in—wholesale or retail. He also keeps on hand and for sale an assortment of earthen ware of his own manufacture. Jan. 1, 1863.

MANSION HOUSE, Clearfield, Pa.—This well known hotel, near the Court House, is under the management 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, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market Street, over Hartwick & Irwin's Drug Store. Prompt attention given to the securing of County claims, Ac., and to all legal business. March 27, 1867.

W. I. CURLEY, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., 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. R. J. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 53d Reg't Penn's Vol., 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.

BOOTS!! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!
FRENCH KIP \$5 00
FRENCH CALF \$5 00
LIGHT KIP \$3 00
at KRATZER & LITTLE'S, Opposite the Jail. Sep. 21, 1870.

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, Penna. March 5th, 1867.-JAMES MITCHELL.

D. R. W. C. MOORE, Office (Drug Store) 12 West Fourth St., Williamsport, Pa. Special attention given to the treatment of all forms of Chronic and Constitutional Diseases. Consultation by letter with parties at a distance. Fee \$2 00 for first consultation; subsequent advice free. [Mar 15, 71-6m.]

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, 1869.

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 is better qualified than any other person in the county to do so. Office and residence on Curtin Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. May 19, 1869.

TO LUMBERMEN!
PERFECTION IN
CANTHOOKS!

The Clearfield Excelsior Canthook will not wear out or break being constructed with one solid band from clip to point.

It is pronounced by all practical Lumbermen who have examined it to be the most perfect canthook ever invented.

Amos Kennard, Patentee. All orders promptly attended to.

Manufactured by
AMOS KENNARD & CO.,
Clearfield, Pa. 1870

G. L. REED, G. F. ROOP
J. F. WEAVER, J. JONES
W. POWELL, W. W. BETTS
CLEARFIELD PLANING MILL
ALL RIGHT.

Messrs. ROOP, 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 Mouldings, 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.)

ATTENTION,
BUYERS

READ! READ!

Who sells the cheapest goods in the county?
MOSSOP!

Who sells best calicoes at 12 1/2 cts a yard?
MOSSOP!

Who sells best unbleached muslin at 17 cents?
MOSSOP!

Who sells Hall's Calf Boots at \$5 00?
MOSSOP!

Who sells Hall's best Coarse Boots at \$4 50?
MOSSOP!

Who sells Hall's best Kip Boots at \$4, 50?
MOSSOP!

Who sells Hats lower than anybody else?
MOSSOP!

Who sells Sugar the cheapest?
MOSSOP!

Who sells Syrup the cheapest?
MOSSOP!

Who sells Flour the cheapest?
MOSSOP!

Who sells Chop and Feed the cheapest?
MOSSOP!

Who sells Hardware the cheapest?
MOSSOP!

Who sells Queensware the cheapest?
MOSSOP!

Who sells Tinware the cheapest?
MOSSOP!

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, 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, so-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 opens 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 retailer must also be made aware, that how ever slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

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

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglected or improper treatment of the kidneys. There is some pain in 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.—Helmbold'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 urine; 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. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25, 1867.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:
Dear Sir:—I have been suffering, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious. In fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedy hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubeba and juniper berries, it occurred to me, and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using like three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but owing to my indisposition, I was unable to do so. I therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCOMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McComick's statement, he refers to