

The Raftsmen's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1871.

VOL. 17.—NO. 49.

Select Poetry.

TO MY HEART.

In thy long, lonely times, poor aching heart!
When days are slow, and silent nights are sad,
Take cheer, weak heart, remember and be glad,
For some one loved thee.
Some one, indeed, who cared for fading faces,
For time-touched hair, and weary falling arms,
And in thy very sadness found a charm,
To make him love thee.
God knows thy days are desolate, poor heart,
As thou dost sit alone, and dumbly wait
For what comes not, or comes, alas! too late,
But some one loved thee.
Take cheer, poor heart, remembering what he said,
And how of thy lost youth he missed no grace,
But saw some better beauty in thy face,
So well he loved thee.
It may be, on Time's farther shore, the dead
Love the sweet shades of those they missed on this;
And dream, in heavenly rest, of earth's lost bliss—
So he shall love thee.
Till then take cheer, poor, silent, aching heart,
Content thee with the face he once found fair,
Mourn not for fading bloom, or time-touched hair,
Since he has loved thee.

A Theatrical Incident.

Some years ago the manager of a "well regulated theatre," somewhere along the line of the Erie canal, engaged a good-looking and brisk young lady as supernumerary. It happened that the young lady in question had formerly officiated in some capacity as a "board" on board a canal boat, a fact she was anxious to conceal. She evinced much anxiety to master the details of her newly-chosen profession, and soon exhibited a more than ordinary degree of comic talent. She was duly promoted, and in time became a general favorite with both manager and public.

One night she was announced to appear in a favorite part, a couple of boatmen found their way into the pit, near the footlights, particularly anxious to see the new famous comedienne. The house was crowded, and after the subsidence of the general applause which greeted her appearance, one of the boatmen slipped his companion on the shoulder, with an emphatic expletive, exclaiming loud enough to be heard over half the house:

"Bill, I know that gal!"
"Pshaw," said Bill, "dry up."
"But I'm cuss'd if I don't know, Bill, it's Sal Flukins, as sure as you're born. She's old Flukins' daughter that used to run the 'Injured Polly,' and she used to sail with him."
"Tom, you're a fool, and if you don't stop your infernal cack, you'll get put out. Sal Flukins! You know a sight if you think that's her!"
Tom was silenced but not convinced. He watched the actress in all her motions with intense interest, but ere long broke out again:

"I tell ye, Bill, that's her—I know 'tis. You can't fool me—I know her too well."
Bill, who was a good deal interested in the play, was out of patience at this persistent interruption on the part of Tom. He gave him a tremendous nudge in the ribs with his elbow, as an emphatic hint for him to keep quiet.
Tom, without minding the admonition, said:

"You just wait—I'll fix her, keep your eye on her."
Sure enough he did fix her. Watching his opportunity when she was deeply absorbed in her part, he sung out in a voice which rang through the galleries:

"Low Bridge!"
From force of habit, the actress instantly and involuntarily ducked her head to avoid the anticipated collision. Down came the house with a perfect thunder of applause at this palpable "hit" high above which Tom's voice could be heard, as he returned Bill's punch in the ribs with interest:

"Didn't I tell you old boy, I know it was her. You couldn't fool me."
A HYPOCRITE may spin so fair a thread that it may deceive his own eye; he may admire the cobweb, and not know himself to be the spider.

The Egyptian Legislature.

Colonel James Morgan, of South Carolina, gives the following account of the life and death of the Khedive's attempt to follow European fashions in law-making:

When the Viceroy returned from France, he called his prime ministers together and said, "in order to have a great country we must have a legislative body," and he then made known his plans. Delegates were selected from various districts and informed that they must be divided in opinion, that every measure should be debated, and the minister who called them together said: "Now, all who favor the government will stay on the right, those who oppose it will cross over to the left, and those undecided will remain in the centre." No sooner was the division called, than all the delegates made a rush for the right. There was no opposition or no medium party.

"This won't do," said the minister, "there must be an opposition," and he called to him an old Shiek named Ibrahim and said:

"You must lead the opposition."
"What is it?" asked Ibrahim.
"Well, then, the government introduces a law you must protest and argue against it."

"Hum," said the Shiek, "if the Khedive says he wants so-and-so, I am to say no, you shan't have it."
"Yes," said the minister.
A jovial smile lighted up the tanned-leathered face of old Ibrahim; he shook his head and said, "none for Shiek Ibrahim; too much bastinado." After a time, by liberal bribery, an opposition was established. One day, when the Minister, Hassman Bey, was absent, one of the opposition violently opposed a measure of the Khedive's. A government member from Pama jumped up and moved that the opposition member be bastinadoed for treasonable conduct. The motion was carried, and the recalcitrant Egyptian was knocked down and bastinadoed on the floor of the House. That was the last session of the Egyptian Corps Legislature.

TERESA GAMBARELLA, a girl of thirteen, a native of Palermo, has recently attracted much attention in Vienna by the fact that her body is so thickly covered with hair that it more resembles fur than anything else. Even her forehead—the first instance of the kind on record—is covered; her head is very similar to the monkey's, and different parts of her figure bear out the striking similarity. Her habits and peculiarities correspond with those of the quadrumanous species, and the interest she has excited in the public and among the scientific class is altogether unprecedented. Teresa seems to be a remarkable illustration of Darwin's theory.

"I WEDDED my friends," said an eccentric old man, "by hanging a piece of stair carpet out of my first floor window with a constable's announcement affixed. It had the desirable effect. I soon saw who were my friends. It was like living a gun at a pigeon house. They forsook the building at the first report."

"CAN I induce you to invest in a lock?" smilingly inquired a traveling agent for an improved door fastening, of a plain looking old maid, whom he encountered sweeping the door steps.

"You might, sir," she replied with a ghastly smile, eyeing him carefully from head to foot, "in wedlock!"

A GENTLEMAN in England who recently captured a whale and paid a friend half a crown to inform him how to preserve it was advised to put the whale carefully into a glass bottle, cover it over with spirits of wine (strong whisky may do), and then cork and seal up.

THE fading of the flowers, and the falling of the leaves; the decay of nature, and the approach of winter, are all impressive emblems of the departure of man from the earth.

THERE are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business: One is, they haven't any business, and the second is, they have no mind.

Why are lovers like armies? Because they get along well enough until they are engaged.

LET THE AMERICAN PEOPLE PONDER KU-KLUX DIABOLISM.

Eleven Pregnant Facts Brought to Light by the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Its Democratic Paternity, its Hellish Features and Party Purpose.

The Congressional Committee investigating the Ku-Klux villainy—a sub-committee in Washington, and another sub-committee in South Carolina—have now been in daily session more than two months, and have had before them many scores of witnesses from all sections of the late insurrectionary States—men of both high and humble station—Presiding Elders, Preachers, ex-Members of the Federal Congress and ex-Members of the Confederate Congress, ex-Generals of both Armies, Governors and ex-Governors, Judges, Solicitors, Sheriffs, Revenue Officers, Officers of the Army, Postmasters, School Teachers, Repentant and Non-repentant members of the Ku-Klux Klans, and dozens of their maimed and suffering victims, black and white.

And what has this patient and thorough investigation established—and established beyond all future cavil and question? These atrocious facts:

1. That in all the late insurrectionary States, and generally diffused, though not found in every county, is an outlandish Secret Organization, working only at night, and its members always in disguise, with officers, signs, signals, passwords, grips, and all the necessary paraphernalia, with the pledged and sworn purpose of putting down the Republican and putting up the Democratic party; known in different localities among the initiated by different names, but everywhere recognized by the general cognomen "KU-KLUX."

2. That the organization came into being a few months previous to the last Presidential Election, during which canvass it was in its most vigorous condition, but is now throughout our South with more efficient discipline and effective direction than ever, reviving, in preparation for the next Presidential campaign, when, as they told one of their victims in Tennessee a few weeks since, "no d—d Radical voting is to be allowed in any Southern State, by black or white."

3. That this Ku-Klux organization is the premeditated and determined scheme for carrying the South at the next election of President, and so, by securing the entire electoral vote of that section, make sure the election of the Democratic nominee.

4. That the officers and establishers of these "Dens" (as they appropriately call their separate bands) are the leading and active Democratic politicians of the South.

5. That the scheme has hearty good-will of a large section of the Democratic party in all those States, and the acquiescence of nearly the entire party.

6. That the direct and chief purpose of the organization, as sworn by all the victims, as the assertion uniformly made to them by these midnight assassins, and corroborated by the universal testimony of the repentant and divulging members of the Order, is this: The putting down of the Republican and the putting up of the Democratic party.

7. That while the Democratic and Ku-Klux witnesses on their direct examinations usually deny the political purpose of the Order, asserting that the Ku-Klux are a social necessity growing out of the abolition of the old Patrol; that they have to ride the country to "keep the niggers in their place;" that "under the influence of Radical Legislation and Methodist preaching the niggers are liable to become saucy," and without an occasional Ku-Klux visit would "begin to think themselves as good as white folks;" and that these frequent floggings, and an occasional murder, are necessary to maintain such a state of morals among the blacks as will permit the vice-hating whites to live in their neighborhood; yet, on the cross-examination, these witnesses also very generally, as well as very reluctantly, confess that the intimidation of Republican voters is a prominent and not to be regretted result.

8. That to secure this purpose, the putting down of the Republican and the putting up of the Democratic party,

intimidation is the grand measure—the intimidation of Republican voters, black and white, but especially the humble and defenceless, by midnight raids; by burning houses and stores, and the destruction of crops; by whippings of such extreme cruelty as often to end in death; by most indecent and painful maiming; by assassination and murder in such cowardly manner and with such hellish devices as may strike terror into whole counties, and bring down the Republican vote from two or three thousand to less than a single dozen.

9. That "school teachers," and "preachers of the Methodist church North," seem to be the special abhorrence of these Democratic assassins; and hundreds of school houses and Methodist churches have been given to the flames; and Christendom will stand aghast when it is made known the scores of school teachers and Methodist preachers, who, by this Democratic agency, within three years, have been whipped! shot! hung! and, in some instances, it is believed, burned at the stake!

10. That in nearly one-half the States of this Union this work of hell is now going on, night by night—every month extending the range of its bloody operations, and fearfully multiplying the number of its victims!

11. That it is solely and immediately in the service of the Democratic party—a large portion of the party South heartily approving—large numbers of the party North attempting its palliation by excuse, and its shelter from scorn by covering up or denying its crimes, as if cowardly assassination could be palliated, and brutal murder excused—and the Democratic party throughout the land rejoicing in its promise of help. So, either by open and acknowledged action, or by the no less criminal and the more cowardly participation of extenuating and shielding the crime, the party South and North, become before the people and before God equal sharers in the responsibility.

Out of the mouths of more than two hundred witnesses is every syllable of this established; and more than ten thousand of the shrouded dead, from hidden places by the wayside, in swamp and mountain, and from the sleepless ashes of fired homes, shout their ghastly AMEN!

A single instance of these thousand outrages perpetrated upon an American citizen on foreign soil, would be the ample cause for war; and our entire navy would hasten to enforce the Nation's indignation. And such abuse as is daily meted out to these humble Methodist preachers, if offered one of our Missionaries on heathen ground, would arouse the whole American church until every mind was laden with demands for "Protection."

The thanks of all citizens who love Right and hate Rapine are due the faithful men of this Committee, who, forgetting their own ease, have so industriously devoted these hot months to the unearthing of this giant villainy.

Christian men of our country! Humane men! All decent men, we appeal to you! Is a party worthy of life in this land which seeks supremacy through such hell-borne measures?

THE NICKNAMES of the STATES.—Alabama, lizards; Arkansas, tooth-picks; California, gold hunters; Colorado, rovers; Connecticut, wooden nutmegs; Delaware, muskrats; Florida, fly up the creeks; Georgia, bazzards; Illinois, suckers; Indiana, hoosiers; Iowa, hawkeyes; Kansas, jayhawkers; Kentucky, corn crackers; Louisiana, crookes; Maine, foxes; Maryland, craw thumpers; Michigan, wolverines; Minnesota, gophers; Mississippi, tadpoles; Missouri, pukes; Nebraska, bug eaters; Nevada, sage hens; New Hampshire, granite boys; New Jersey, blues or clam catchers; New York, knickerbockers; North Carolina, tar boilers and tuckees; Ohio, buckeyes; Oregon, webfoot and hard cases; Pennsylvania, pennanites and leatherheads; Rhode Island, gun flints; South Carolina, weasels; Tennessee, whelps; Texas, beefheads; Vermont, green mountain boys; Virginia, beadies; Wisconsin, badgers.

A CRYING-SIN—taking babies to the play.

The Democratic Candidate for Auditor General.

Gen. McCandless is the Democratic candidate for Auditor General of Pennsylvania. Who is Gen. McCandless? Has he any special merits which have pointed him out among his fellow Democrats and designated him as the proper person to lead them in an important political contest and to occupy one of the most prominent and responsible offices in the government at Harrisburg? If this be the case he has been slow to manifest these peculiar merits. His experience in civil affairs has been very limited, he has no more than ordinary mental ability, to say the least, and we hazard the assertion that in the qualifications demanded by the office to which he aspires, there are a thousand Democrats in the State quite his equals.

Why, then, has he been chosen by the Democrats to bear their banner in the contest now pending?

It is simply because of the title he bears. A military prefix to a man's name, now-a-days, implies something—not always meritorious but generally so—in the Northern States. But what is the significance of the honored title of the Democratic candidate for Auditor General? As this is the glittering bait thrown out by Democratic anglers to catch gudgeons we deem it due to the loyal public as well as to those meritorious soldiers who went into the fight against rebellion and fought it through that the veracious history of this ambitious individual should be kept before the people whose votes are solicited for him.

It appears that Gen. McCandless entered the volunteer service of the United States in November 1861 and retired in June 1864. His record during that period is not illumined by any brilliant displays of personal gallantry or military genius, but his friends believing him still to be devoted to the cause in which he had once engaged, and willing to open to him a wider field for the display of his genius for war, applied to the Secretary of War for his promotion to the grade of Brigadier General. This appeal was promptly and favorably responded to by Secretary Stanton and a note tendering him such promotion was sent from Washington to the doughty Colonel, then enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* at his home in the city of Philadelphia.

The Colonel defined his position in regard to the war, in the following pompous epistle in reply to the Secretary's note:

320 WALNUT ST., PHILA.
SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 21st inst., informing me of my promotion to the position of Brigadier General of volunteers. This appointment I decline to accept. In order that my motives for so doing may be clearly understood, I will state that when those who administer this Government re-adopt the original intention of prosecuting this war for the restoration of the Union, I, together with hundreds of other officers and thousands of men—at present out of service—will be found ready and willing to return. Until such time, I consider the post of honor to be the private station.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. McCANDLESS.

To Brig. Gen. I. THOMAS,
Adj. Gen. U. S. A., July 30, 1864.

This letter, it will be perceived, was written at a time when the government was greatly in need of troops to prosecute the war, and only one month prior to the time when the Democratic party in National Convention at Chicago, declared the war for the Union a failure. Whatever might have been Gen. McCandless' opinion, or however sincere and earnest might have been his exertions in the cause of the Union prior to this letter, by refusing at this time to extend his arm in its defense, for such a reason, he forfeited all the honors he had won and all the merit of his services at the head of his regiment in the field. He that was not for the government at that time was by fair inference against it, and all the laurels achieved by the partizan Colonel were gathered confessedly in the ignoble service of human slavery. Is this the kind of military glory that will captivate the loyal voters of Pennsylvania? We root not.

HALL and Connolly, of New York, have written a letter to the Chamber of Commerce asking for a committee to investigate the books of the city. A fraud was perpetrated in this way a year or so ago and the people are not inclined to a repetition of the performance.

Business Directory.

A. W. WALTERS, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House.
WALTER BARRITT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 12, 1868.
H. BRIDGE, Merchant Tailor, Market St., Clearfield, Pa. (May, 1871).
P. A. GAULIN, Dealer in Books, Stationery, Envelopes, etc., Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
D. MITCHELL, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed, Fish, Salt, etc., 21 1/2 St., and Third St., Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.
H. F. BIGLER & CO., Dealers in Hardware, and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Mar '70.
H. F. SAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, etc., Rooms in Graham's Row, Market Street. Nov. 10.
K. WRIGHT & SONS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, etc., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. (May, 1871).
THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. Oct. 27, 1869.
D. R. FULLERTON, Dealer in Books, Stationery, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Second St., Clearfield, Pa. (May, 1871).
D. BENNER, Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of Furniture, corner Market and 4th Streets, Clearfield, Pa. (May, 1871).
MILLER & POWELL, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Lumber, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. (May, 1871).
OSBORN T. NOLAN, Attorney at Law and Alderman, Office on Grove Street, opposite the Post Office, Lock Haven, Pa. Jan. 29, 1870.
REED BROS., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Fancy Dry Goods, White Goods, Notions, Embroideries, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc. June 15, 1870.
J. P. IRVIN, J. L. KEES, J. H. KEES, J. W. KEES, (Successors to H. R. Swoop) LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 20, 1870.
KRATZER & LITTLE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Clothing, etc., Market Street, (opposite the Jail), Clearfield, Pa. (May, 1871).
SACKETT & SCHRYVER, Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Stoves, etc., and Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet-iron and Copperware, Market St., Clearfield, Pa. (May, 1871).
A. J. SHAW, Dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc., Fancy Articles, etc., etc., Branch, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. June 15, 1870.
BIGLER, YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Circular and Maltby Saw Mills, Water Wheels, Stoves, etc., Fourth and Grove Streets, Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.
J. B. MENALL, Attorney at Law and Adjutant General, Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 24 Street, one door south of Lankford's Hotel, Clearfield, Pa. (May, 1871).
I. TEST, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to him, and will also act as Justice of the Peace, Office on Market Street. July 17, 1867.
THOMAS H. FORNEY, Dealer in Square and Round Lumber, Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, etc., etc., Graham's Row, Clearfield, Pa.
HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Groceries, Hardware, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.
J. M. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, etc., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. (May, 1871).
JOHN BELMICH, 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 20, 1869.
RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Lard, etc., etc., on Market Street, at a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27, 1867.
J. J. LINGLE, Attorney at Law, Ocean's, Clearfield county, Pa. Will practice in the several Courts of Clearfield and Centre counties. All business promptly attended to. (Mar 15, 1871).
WALLACE & FIELDING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in rear of Court House. Legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity. Jan 5, 1870. FRANK FIELDING.
H. W. SMITH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to business entrusted to him, and will also act as Justice of the Peace, Office on Market Street, near the building adjoining County National Bank, and nearly opposite the Court House. (Jan 25, '69).
FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Oranges, bottled—wholesale or retail. He also keeps on hand and for sale assortment of earthen ware, of his own manufacture. Jan. 1, 1868.
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 table, and the best of liquors kept. JOHN BOUGHERTY.
JOHN H. FULFORD, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market Street, over Hartwick & Irwin's Drug Store. Prompt attention given to the settling of Doubts claiming on all kinds of cases. (Mar 27, 1867).
W. I. CURRY, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, etc., etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Pa. Also extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles and square timber, etc., etc., etc. Woodland, Pa. Aug. 19th, 1865.
DR. J. B. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penna. Vols., 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 5th and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865.
SURVEYOR.—The undersigned offers his services to the public, as a Surveyor. He may be found at his residence in Lawrence township, when not on duty; or addressed by letter at Clearfield, Penna. (Mar 27, 1867). JAMES MITCHELL.
DR. W. C. MOORE, Office (Drug Store) 12 West Fourth St., Williamsport, Pa. Special attention given to the treatment of all cases of Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder. Consultation by letter with parties at a distance. Fee \$2.00 for first consultation—subsequent advice free. (Mar 15, 1871).
JEFFERSON LITZ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Having located at Ocean's, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on 4th Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. May 19, 1870.
GEORGE C. KIRK, Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer, Lumberburg, Pa. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. He will also give a survey, or will do well to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers promptly and neatly executed. 1871. J. P. MURRAY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market Street, opposite Neagle's Jewelry store. Jan. 14, 1871.

J. K. BOTTORF'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Markets Street, Clearfield, Penna.
Negatives made in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Carefully selected assortment of Frames, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views. Frames from any style of moulding made to order. CHRYSLER'S SPECIALITY. Dec. 2, 1869. 14-69-01.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE.

The undersigned having taken charge of this well-known Hotel, respectfully solicits a share of patronage. The house has been refitted and re-furnished and now contains a first-class hotel. It is pleasantly located, in the business part of the town and near to the public buildings. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. Charges moderate. The best of liquors in the bar. (Mar 25, 1870). E. L. BLOOM, Proprietor.

THE "SHAW HOUSE."

MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.
GEORGE N. COLBURN, Proprietor.
This house was lately completed and just opened to the public is a newly furnished and provided with all the modern improvements of a first-class hotel. It is pleasantly located, in the business part of the town and near to the public buildings. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. Charges moderate. The best of liquors in the bar. (Mar 25, 1870).

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PENNSA.
John N. Endebach having purchased the lease of Mr. Wm. Vandewater, in the Exchange Hotel, Reynoldsville, and having removed to said hotel, would inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate them in the most comfortable and desirable manner. The Exchange Hotel is a much better house than the one formerly occupied by him. His table will always be supplied with the very best of the market. By strict attention to business he hopes to receive a share of patronage. A hack will be kept at the Exchange Hotel for the conveyance of any party they wish to go. (Mar. 27, 1871). J. N. E.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—One 53 and one 25 horse power Engines, warranted first class, for sale by H. R. Swoop & Co., Clearfield, Pa. April 12, 1871.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY.—Encouraging having established a Nursery on the Pike half way between Clearfield and Clearfield, Pa. It is supplied with all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and dwarf), Evergreen, Shrubs, Vines, Grasses, Gums, etc., etc. Also Siberian Crab-trees, Quince and other Scabious, barbs, etc. Orders promptly attended to. Address: No. 21, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Clearfield, Pa.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

EDWARD MACK, Market Street, opposite the residence of H. R. Swoop, Pa. Clearfield, Pa. Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has opened a BOOT AND SHOE SHOP, in the building lately occupied by J. E. Currie, as well as other quality of work, and will also attend to the manufacture of sewed work, French Kip and Calf Skins, of the best quality, always on hand. Give him a call. (Mar 27, 1871).

THE WONDERFUL LINIMENT.

This Liniment, having been used, for some years past as a family remedy, for the relief of all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful affections, and its good effects coming to the notice of his neighbors, has at their suggestion, been distributed everywhere. It is the best remedy for Coughs and Croup, ever offered to the public, and will cure many other diseases in the human body. It is also a sure cure for Pile and Wind-galls in Horses. Directions for its use accompany each bottle. Price, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail, prepaid, by enclosing the price to WM. H. WAGNER, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct. 6, 1869.

HOME INDUSTRY!

BOOTS AND SHOES Made to Order at the Lowest Rates.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, to give him a call at his shop on Market St., where he has prepared to make or repair any kind of boots and shoes, and will also attend to the manufacture of sewed work, French Kip and Calf Skins, of the best quality, always on hand. Give him a call. (Mar 27, 1871). DANIEL CONNELLY.

S. PORTER SHAW, D. D. S.

Office in Masonic Building, Clearfield, Pa. Putting of the NATURAL TEETH in a healthy preservative and useful condition, is made a specialty. Disease and malformation common to the mouth, jaw and associated parts are treated and corrected with fair success. Examinations and consultations FREE. (Fees for part and full sets of Teeth, given below this 1870). It would be well for patients from a distance to let me hear, by mail a few days before coming to the office. It is very important that children between the ages of six and twelve years should have their teeth examined. By Amethyste teeth are extracted, extract, Feb. 18, 1870.

DENTAL CARD.

DR. A. M. HILLS, Would say to his patients and the public generally, that having located at Ocean's, Pa., he is now using the entire stock of his own self, so that patients need not fear being put under the hands of any other operator. Having obtained a reputation of the patent of the plate material, I am enabled to put up teeth with ease and comfort. I also have Dr. Stock's patent process for working rubber plates, which makes a much lighter, more elastic and stronger plate for the same amount of material, and reduces the plate on both sides, rendering it much more easily kept clean. Special attention paid to the preparation of artificial teeth, and the work guaranteed entirely satisfactory to patients. (Fees at the old stand opposite the Shaw House, Office hours from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.). Patients from a distance should notify me a few days before hand of their intention to come. A ways and route card, either by mail or in both the county papers. (Feb. 15, 1871).

SOMETHING NEW

IN ANSONVILLE, Clearfield county, Penna. The undersigned having erected, during the past summer, a large and commodious store, and now engaged in filling it up with a large and select assortment of Fall and Winter goods, which he offers to the public at prices to suit the times. He has a large stock of Men's and boys' clothing in general, extensive, and is offered to customers from \$10 to \$20 for a whole suit. Flour, Salt and Groceries, of every kind, a complete assortment; Stoves and Stove-pipe, a heavy stock; 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 10 cents a yard, and other goods in proportion. Now is the time to buy. Country produce of every kind, at the highest market price, will be taken in exchange for goods; and even Greenbacks will not be refused for any article in store. Examine my stock before you buy elsewhere. (October 20, 1870). H. SWAN.

BACON, HAMS, SLICES and SHOULDERS—structured

price at, 205-50P.