

# The Rattamom's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1871.

VOL. 17--NO. 47.

## Select Poetry.

### "WORDS AND THEIR USES."

NEW YORK, 4th Month, 10th, '71.  
RESPECTED WIFE: From these lines my  
whereabouts thou'lt learn—  
Moreover, I impart to thee my serious con-  
cerns:  
The language of this people is a riddle unto  
me,  
And words, with them, are fragments of a  
reckless mockery!  
For instance: as I left the cars, an imp with  
smutty face,  
Said "Shine?" "Nay, I'll not shine," I said,  
"except with inward grace!"  
"Is 'inward grace' a liquor or a paste?" ask-  
ed this young Turk—  
"Hi, Daddy! What is 'inward grace'? How  
does the old thing work?"  
"Friend," said I to a Jchu, whose breath  
suggested gin,  
"Can these convey me straightway to a re-  
putable inn?"  
His answer's gross irrelevance I shall not  
soon forget—  
Instead of simply saying 'yea or nay,' he  
gruffly said "You bet."  
"Nay, nay, I shall not bet," said I, "for  
that would be a sin—  
Why don't thee answer plainly; can thee  
take me to an inn?"  
Thy vehicle is doubtless meant to carry folks  
about in—  
Then why provocatively? Said he, perver-  
sely, "Now yer shoutin'!"  
"Nay, verily, I shouted not!" quoth I,  
"my speech is mild;  
But thine—I grieve to say it—with false-  
hood is defiled."  
These ought to be admonished to rid thy  
heart of guile."  
"See here! my lively make," said he, "yon  
sling on too much style!"  
"I've had these plain drab garments twenty  
years or more," said I,  
"And then thee says 'sling on style,' thee  
tells a wondrous lie!"  
At that he glanced about as if "a bee were  
in his bonnet,"  
And, with hostile demonstrations, inquired  
if I was "on it?"  
"On what? Till thee explain thyself, I  
cannot tell," I said,  
He swore that something was "too thin;"  
"Moreover it was 'played,'"  
But all this jargon was surpassed in wild ab-  
surdity,  
By threats profanely emphasized, to "put a  
head" on me!  
"No son of Biallah," said I, "that miracle  
can't do!"  
Whereat he fell upon me with blows, and  
curses too,  
But failed to work that miracle—if such  
was his design—  
Instead of "putting on a head," he strove  
to smite off mine!  
These knows that I cultivate the peaceful  
habit of my seat,  
But this man's conduct wrought on me a  
singular effect;  
For when he slapped my broad brim off,  
and aaked, "How's that for high?"  
It roused the Adam in me, and I smote him  
hip and thigh!  
The throng then gave a specimen of culum-  
ny broke loose,  
And said I'd "snatched him bald headed,"  
and likewise "cooked his goose;"  
Although I solemnly affirm, that I did not  
pull his hair,  
Nor did I cook his poultry for he had no  
poultry there!  
They called me "Daddy boy!" although I've  
seen high three score years;  
They said that I was "lightning" when I  
"got upon my ear!"  
And when I asked if lightning climbed its  
ear, or dressed in drab!  
"You know how 'tis yourself," said one in-  
consequential blab.

### A KENTUCKY LOVE STORY.

Several years ago Jacob Rein wood and  
Lizzie Wirtz, whose parents lived on the  
Seventh street road, about five miles  
from the city of Louisville, and they were  
to be married on Sunday. Lizzie's home  
is a log house with four or five rooms, set  
back some four hundred yards from the  
pike, and almost obscured by the foliage of  
peach and other fruit trees. The rooms  
were neat and comfortably furnished. Lizzie  
was the life and pride of the family.  
About two months ago she formed the ac-  
quaintance of young Valentine Rabbitt.  
Her sweet disposition and gentle manners  
readily won the affections of the stranger,  
and he used every device by which he  
might detach her love from Rein. When-  
ever opportunity offered he was with her.  
Frequently the rivals would meet at the  
house, and would even visit there in each  
other's company. They seemed friends, al-  
though their dispositions, their looks, their  
ways and manners were totally different.  
The young lady saw the contrast and de-  
cided to continue in the love and friendship  
of Rein, and assured him of her devotion.  
The day was fast approaching when she  
would be beyond the reach of courtship.  
Rabbitt knew this, but did not give up the  
contest. On the contrary it is strongly be-  
lieved that he resolved that she should never  
marry another. This impression gained  
strength by young Rein being shot at, some  
time since, as he was entering the house of  
his betrothed. The ball passed close to him  
and was thought to have been fired by Rabbitt.  
Thus matters rested until the day set  
for the wedding.

to a pleasant honey moon. Lizzie readily  
consented to wait, and the wedding was  
postponed.

The evening hours sped away, and yet  
the two lingered together, strolling about  
the yard and talking of the coming years.  
At 7 o'clock Rabbitt joined the party and  
all three joined in and continued a merry  
conversation. Not a word was spoken, nor  
was there a look, which indicated anything  
but kind feelings and a generous rivalry.  
A small four shooter was sticking in Rabbitt's  
pistol pocket, and was distinctly seen, but  
to this no kind of allusion was made. He  
did not take it out, and the little weapon  
remained in its hiding place, as if awaiting a  
more reasonable time.

At 10 o'clock Rabbitt arose, bowed him-  
self out of the room and departed. He  
went out of the yard by a path which goes  
in a northern direction. Fifteen minutes  
after Rein went out, taking a westerly  
course. Scarcely had he gotten two hun-  
dred yards, when a pistol shot was heard,  
and a silence followed which filled the poor  
girl's heart with evil forebodings. She  
rushed to the door and looked out into the  
darkness. Everything was still, the only  
noise being a gentle breeze which crept  
slowly through the leaves. In a few min-  
utes, however, some one was heard stag-  
gering through the field toward the house,  
and then groans as of some one in pain fell  
on her ears.

"Oh, father!" she said, "his Jacob, he is  
shot. Go, father, to him, and see what  
is the matter!"

But the step-father was more bewildered  
than the daughter, and said if he went out  
there he too might be killed. She resolved  
to go herself, and said:

"If he is dead I wish to die also. I will  
go to him if a hundred guns are pointed at  
me."

She then went in the direction of the  
sufferer. The mother followed her, and they  
found Rein about a hundred yards from  
the house, lying on the ground and  
suffering the agonies of death. They took  
him up in their arms and carried him to  
the house. A bed was prepared, and the girl,  
almost a bride, took her stand by the bed-  
side and watched the life ebbing out of her  
lover. The young man, though suffering  
intensely, was perfectly rational and related  
the manner in which he had been assassinated.  
He was going across the field to his  
home, and had approached near the pike.  
At this moment Valentine Rabbitt sprang  
toward him with a pistol in his hand. Death  
to his rival.

"I know you, Valentine," said Rein;  
"you are not going to shoot me, are you?"  
Rabbitt made no reply, continued to ad-  
vance, placed the pistol to his stomach and  
fired. The ball passed through the bowels  
and lodged in the spine.

Rein sent for a lawyer to make his will,  
desiring to make Miss Wirtz his heiress,  
but Mr. Willis the County Attorney reach-  
ed the poor fellow too late. He was still  
sensible, able to answer questions, but the  
remaining hour of his life was occupied in  
taking the testimony of his assassination.  
He repeated to Justices Schardine and  
Gair that Valentine Rabbitt had shot him.

Constable Walker went to arrest Rabbitt  
and found him at work in the harvest field.  
It did not seem that any trace or remem-  
brance of the terrible deed was upon his  
mind. He was taken to Louisville and  
confined in jail. He says that he is twenty-  
three years old, and that those who know him  
say that he is only seventeen.

A kind-hearted little spouse, bonneted  
and shawled, very recently appeared at the  
door of a room where her good natured  
liege lord was about to indulge in a com-  
fortable snooze.

"My dear, I am going shopping. What  
shall I bring to comfort you?"

"I don't think of anything I want particu-  
larly just now. Come and kiss me. I will  
tell you, however, what I don't want you to  
bring me."

"What is it, pray?"

"Pray don't bring me in debt."

A pleasant old gentleman of Teutonic an-  
tecedents committed hari-kari on a Missis-  
sippi steamboat recently, and an intelligent  
Arkansas jury returned a verdict of "suicide  
in the first degree."

An exchange says nothing can be more  
conducive to the prosperity of a young  
grape vine, than a cat planted beneath its  
roots. It is not necessary that the cat  
should be alive.

A man in Illinois, twenty-four hours after  
his wife died, and before her funeral, played  
croquet with the girls. For this the in-  
dignant neighbors tarred and feathered him.

Mr. Dusenberry undertook to correct an  
offending cow with such indifferent success  
that his family, numbering about a dozen,  
subsequently went Dusenberrying.

A Troy Dutchman in trying to reach the  
ferryboat, fell into the river. His first ex-  
clamation, on being hauled out, was;  
"Mine Gott, let's hat a pride."

The best and probably the safest imita-  
tion of real hair now in the market is that  
made from linen thread.

General Slickles is to marry a beautiful  
Spanish lady. So says rumour.

Religious services are conducted on Sun-  
days in the Boston theatres.

"Good enough for Me," is said to be the  
successor to "Shoo Fly."

ADDRESS  
Of the Republican State Committee of  
Pennsylvania.

The Republican party, in appealing once  
more to the people of this State for their  
support, points with just pride to its record,  
and it fearlessly claims the renewed confi-  
dence of the people because it has been  
faithful to its trust, and is committed to the  
only line of policy that can secure continued  
prosperity to the State and Nation.

The Republicans of this State first carried  
both branches of the legislature in 1859, and  
first elected a Governor in 1860. Since then  
it has held control of the legislative and ex-  
ecutive branches of the government until  
last winter, when the Democrats obtained  
control, temporarily, of the Senate.

In 1861, when Gov. Curtin came into of-  
fice, the State Debt, in round numbers, was  
\$40,000,000. Shortly afterwards the South-  
ern Rebellion broke out, and the State was  
compelled to borrow \$3,500,000, to arm the  
troops and protect our borders, thus adding  
that much to the State Debt.

In the ten years that have since passed  
away, this war loan of \$3,500,000 has been  
paid off; the State debt has been reduced  
from \$40,000,000 to a little over \$29,000,000;  
the three mill tax which was levied for  
State purposes on real estate prior to 1861  
has been repealed; the tax on professions  
and occupations has been taken off; the an-  
nual contribution of the State to the Public  
Schools has been greatly enlarged; a system  
of schools has been built up for the educa-  
tion and support of the orphans of soldiers  
who died in the war—a noble benefaction,  
costing over half a million yearly; and the  
affairs of the State, generally, have been so  
managed as to secure prosperity to the  
people.

The Republicans of the nation elected  
their Presidential candidate in 1860, and  
succeeded, against many angry threats from  
the opposition, in putting him in office in  
March, 1861. Almost immediately after-  
wards the government was confronted by an  
armed rebellion in the South, (openly as  
well as secretly encouraged by many Demo-  
crats in the North, whose sympathies still  
remain with those who then took arms to  
overthrow the government,) and was com-  
pelled to maintain the honor of the national  
flag and the integrity of the country at  
whatever cost; and the four years' war  
which followed necessarily entailed a heavy  
debt and burdensome taxation upon the  
people.

Since the suppression of the rebellion,  
the country has not only returned to peace  
but to prosperity. The fears of many that  
the nation would be bankrupt, her indus-  
try paralyzed, and her people ruined, have  
not been realized. No people ever recover-  
ed so soon, so steadily and so surely, from  
the consequences of war, as we have done;  
and for this recovery from the destructive  
influence of civil strife we are mainly in-  
debted to the fostering hand held out by the  
national government to the industries of the  
people.

Among the necessities growing out of the  
Rebellion the National Government found  
itself compelled to submit to the States for  
their ratification, three amendments to the  
Constitution—one (known as the thirteenth)  
abolishing slavery; another, (the fourteenth)  
securing the rights of citizens to the enfran-  
chised slaves, and prohibiting the repudia-  
tion of any part of the National debt, or  
the payment of any part of the Rebel debt;  
and another (the fifteenth) prohibiting the  
States from excluding any one from the right  
of suffrage on account of race, color, or pre-  
vious condition of servitude.

These three amendments having all been  
duly ratified in the method pointed out by  
the Constitution, are now a component part  
of that instrument. Their adoption stands  
as the grandest peaceful achievement of an-  
cient or modern times. No party ever be-  
fore undertook so great a task; and its ac-  
complishment, in so short a space of time,  
is a work of which the Republican party  
may well feel proud.

To secure the complete protection of these  
emancipated and enfranchised people is now  
one of the unquestioned duties of the na-  
tion; and no party is so fit to be entrusted  
with that duty as the party which has done  
the preliminary work. The party which has  
hitherto continuously resisted the policy  
thus established, is not the one now, to carry  
it out.

During the war for suppressing the Re-  
bellion, and in carrying out the great meas-  
ures which have necessarily flowed from it,  
the Democratic party has continuously been  
in the opposition. It opposed the adoption  
of stringent measures to put down the Re-  
bellion; the levying of troops to suppress it;  
the borrowing of money to pay the cost of  
the war; the Emancipation Proclamation of  
President Lincoln; the adoption of all the  
amendments to the Constitution; the re-  
construction measures by which the revolted  
States were brought back into the Union;  
and, generally, every measure necessary to  
the successful prosecution of the war, or to  
the successful restoration of peace.

At present, too, it is opposed to the means  
necessary for raising revenue to pay the  
interest on the public debt, and secure its  
steady reduction; is in favor of a semi-re-  
pudiation of that debt by paying it in a  
depreciated currency, if paid at all; is watch-  
ing for an opportunity to annul the new  
amendments to the Constitution; and is  
generally committed to any line of policy  
which will renit the country to its condition  
prior to 1860.

It may be urged, here, that the Demo-  
cratic party of this State, in the ninth res-  
olution of the platform adopted by its late  
State Convention, has acquiesced in the

adoption of the amendments of the Con-  
stitution we have referred to, and cannot be  
now charged with hostility to them. We  
answer that the acquiescence expressed in  
that resolution has not itself, been acquies-  
ced in by the rank and file of the party.  
Over one third of the Convention voted  
strenuously against it, and the action of the  
Convention has since been repudiated by  
many leading men and journals of the  
party. Besides, whatever acquiescence  
has been given, sullenly and not heart-  
ily—as a matter of policy, springing  
from party necessity, and not from a  
conviction of its propriety. Wherever a  
voter has been honestly given, or voice  
sincerely raised for this "new departure,"  
it is very properly regarded as an ex-  
torted confession that the Republican party  
has all along been right in what the Demo-  
cratic party has steadily opposed; and this  
confession, what is there, or can there be,  
for the further existence of the Demo-  
cratic party?

When Gen. Grant came into office, in  
1869, he announced his determination to  
secure the honest and faithful collection of  
the revenue, the steady reduction of the  
public debt, and such an abatement in tax-  
ation as was consistent with this policy. In  
the space of little over two years this deter-  
mination, faithfully adhered to, has resulted  
in paying off \$230,000,000 of the public  
debt, and in the abolition of nearly all the  
taxes imposed under previous laws.

In addition to this he has, by his wise  
and firm foreign policy, succeeded in set-  
tling all our outstanding difficulties with  
Great Britain, in a manner alike honorable  
and advantageous to us as a people. The  
treaty, lately ratified by both nations, which  
removes all causes of quarrel, and estab-  
lishes peace and amity between them, has  
commanded the admiration of the civilized  
world, and placed the United States in the  
foremost rank among the nations of the  
earth. This result is one of which every  
American may justly feel proud.

To continue the Republican party in power  
is to continue the policy begun, both in  
State and Nation, of maintaining the pub-  
lic credit, paying off our debt, reducing  
taxation, settling international difficulties  
without bloodshed, and sustaining the great  
principles involved in the measures neces-  
sarily growing out of the war.

To restore the Democratic party to power  
is to destroy the public credit, pave the way  
for repudiation, bring in the old tide of  
corruption, mismanagement and extrava-  
gance, and open up anew all the questions  
involved in the reconstruction of the south-  
ern States, now settled upon an honorable  
basis.

For present proof of this we refer to the  
consequences flowing from the accidental  
majority of the Democrats in the State  
Senate last winter. To that fact we owe a  
session prolonged to the middle of May, at  
an extra cost of \$100,000, the re-establish-  
ment of the forsaken policy of employing  
extra (and useless) officers in the Legislative  
bodies and granting them extra pay; an  
appropriation bill increased beyond all for-  
mer bounds, to the extent of half a million;  
the defeat of all measures for calling a Con-  
stitutional Convention at an early day to  
put an end to that curse of our State, SPECI-  
AL LEGISLATION; and if determined to  
show that this curse should not be re-  
moved by their aid, the enactment of the  
enormous number of 1800 local bills. And  
this is but a tithe of what we should have  
had to endure had they had both Houses  
and the Governor on their side.

A still further proof of the infirmity of  
that party to be entrusted with power is to  
be found in the melancholy history of the  
late riots in New York. In that city the  
Democrats have undisputed sway, and thro'  
it, in the State. They had the power in  
their hands to prevent this riot and blood-  
shed, but they would not rise either at the  
right time or in the right way. Why? Be-  
cause the party is possessed of no principle  
which can lead it to respect the rights of  
man, be they civil or religious. Its sole idea  
of rights is derived from the maxim that  
MIGHT makes RIGHT. This was clearly  
evidenced in the debate in our State Senate,  
in 1869, on the Fifteenth Amendment, in  
which the Democratic leader in the State  
souted the claim that there were any such  
things as human rights. The idea, he said,  
was a myth and a humbug.

And this sentiment of the Democratic  
leader in Pennsylvania has been carried out  
to the letter in New York. A few thousand  
men, in the exercise of their Constitutional  
right to assemble together, inform the au-  
thorities of their purpose to parade the  
streets on a certain day. Another body of men  
who always voted the Democratic ticket, and  
numbering many more thousands, notify  
the authorities that this parade must not be  
permitted, and that if it is, they will attack  
it and disperse it, no matter at what cost  
of life or limb to the party attacked. The  
Democratic rulers of New York at once de-  
cline to defend the few against the many in  
the exercise of their Constitutional right;  
deny that there is any such right; yield to  
the defiance of the mob, because it has  
might on its side, and, at the demand of  
that mob, forbid the peaceable and law-  
abiding citizens to assemble together, as the  
Constitution permits, or to exercise the  
rights which the law allows.

It is true that at the last hour, when the  
public indignation had been aroused at this  
base abandonment of the civil rights of the  
people, the State authorities stepped in and  
permitted what the city authorities had  
previously forbidden; but the mob had al-  
ready triumphed too far to yield peacefully  
to this sudden change, and the slaughter  
which followed is attributable solely to the

official cowardice which first yielded to a  
mob it was afterwards unable to control.

It is plain, moreover, that the first act of  
prohibiting the parade, was the legitimate  
outgrowth of the principles controlling the  
Democratic party, that men have no inher-  
ent rights and that MIGHT alone gives  
RIGHT. It brought into view the ferocious  
claws which, though afterwards withdrawn,  
the furred foot could not wholly conceal. It  
was a clear indication of what we may ex-  
pect throughout the country should the  
Democratic party ever return to power.

If our civil and religious rights are to be  
preserved in this country against the attacks  
of turbulent mobs and the demands of a  
wild fanaticism they can be preserved only  
by the party based immovably on a deep  
regard for Human Rights and Constitutional  
guarantees; and in the light of these  
facts we appeal to the people of Pennsylvania,  
to rally to the support of their imperiled  
Constitutional franchises, and by the defeat  
of the Democratic party, which has  
proven itself alike unwilling and uphold  
them, teach it that the people will bear no  
yielding to mob violence nor tampering with  
their constitutional rights, and will never  
permit the surrender of the citadel they  
have erected at a bloody cost sacred, now  
and forever, to CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIB-  
ERTY.

RUSSELL ERBERT, Clk. man.

Uncle Tim's Cat.

In introducing Uncle Tim Smith, allow  
me to say that no man in Western Oxford,  
Maine, was better known in his day. He  
was an honest, poor, hard working man, and  
his only failing—if failing it could be called  
—was the telling of big stories. I am sure,  
however, that in one respect his memory  
had become so warped that he religiously  
believed his wonderful revelation to be true.

He was the first man I put a spade into  
the soil of the first farm I ever owned, and  
thereafter he did much work for me.

"Talking about cats," said Uncle Tim,  
"puts me in mind of a cat I once owned.  
Let me tell you about her. She was a  
Maltese—one I got of Charles Baker—and  
what that cat didn't know wasn't worth  
knowin'. Here's one thing she did:

"In the Spring of '49 I moved into the  
little old house down on the Crooked river.  
We put our provisions down in the cellar,  
on the floor. But we didn't sleep. No  
sooner had it come dark than we heard a  
tear and a squeakin' in the cellar that  
was awful. I lit a candle and went down.  
Jerusalem! Talk about rats! I never saw  
such a sight in all my born days! Every  
inch of the cellar bottom was covered with  
'em. They run up onto me, and then run  
over me. I jumped back into the room and  
called the cat. She jumped down and look-  
ed at 'em. I guess she saw about ten min-  
utes, lookin' at 'em rats, and I was waitin'  
to see what she would do. By'n'ty she  
shook her head, and turned about and went  
up stairs. She didn't care to tackle 'em."

"That night, I tell ye, there wasn't much  
sleep. In the mornin' I called for the cat,  
and couldn't find her. She'd gone, I guess  
the rats had frightened her, and to tell the  
plain truth, I didn't wonder. Night  
comes again, and the old cat hadn't shown  
herself. Says Betsy Ann to me—says she  
—Tim, if that old cat don't come back,  
we'll have to leave this place. The rats 'll  
eat us up." Says I: "Just you let the old  
cat be." I didn't believe she left us for  
good.

"Just as Betsy Ann was puttin' the chil-  
dren to bed, we heard a scratchin' and a  
waulin' at the outside door. I went and  
opened and there stood our old Mal'ce on  
the doorstep, and behind her a whole army  
of cats, all paraded as regular as ye ever  
saw soldiers! I let our old cat in, and the  
others followed her. She went right to the  
cellar door and scratched there. I began to  
understand. Old Mal'ce had been out after  
help. I opened the way to the cellar, and  
she marched down and the other cats tramp-  
led after her in regular order—as they  
went past me I counted fifty six 'em."

"Ge-whittaker! If there wasn't a row  
and a rumpus in that 'ere cellar that night  
then I'm mistaken! The next mornin' the  
old cat came up and caught hold of my  
trousers' leg, and pulled me toward the  
door. I went down and saw the sight.  
Talk about yer Bunker Hill, and yer Boston  
Massacres! Mercy! I never saw such a  
sight before nor since. Betsy Ann and  
me, with my boy Sammy, was all day at hard  
work as we could be, clearin' dead rats out  
of that 'ere cellar! It's a fact, every word  
of it."

A LARGE batch of dough was recently  
prepared for baking at a fashionable Wash-  
ington hotel, which a playful kitten observ-  
ed, and essayed an examination. No sooner  
was she on than the porous mess took her  
in and closed over her, unknown to the  
cook. In due time the dumpling was bak-  
ed, and served up to the boarders, but there  
are now more vacant chairs at that estab-  
lishment than ever was known before.

WHILE ten men watch for chances, one  
may make chances; while ten men wait for  
something to turn up, one succeeds, and is  
called a man of luck, the favorite of fortune.  
There is no luck like pluck, and fortune  
most favors those who are indifferent to  
fortune.

He who thinks no man above him but for  
his virtue, none below him but for his vice,  
can never be obsequious or assuming in a  
wrong place, but will frequently emulate  
men in stations below him, and pity those  
nominally over his head.

BANGOR has put an entire divorce suit  
through in 2-15, which beats Indiana's best  
time 20 seconds.

Business Directory.

A. W. WALTERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House,  
May 15, 1871.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clear-  
field, Pa. May 15, 1871.

H. BRIDGE, Merchant Tailor, Market St.,  
Clearfield, Pa. May 15, 1871.

P. A. GAULIN, Dealer in Books, Stationery,  
Envelopes, &c., Market St., Clearfield, Pa.

R. MITCHELL, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries,  
Flour and Feed, Fish, Salt, &c., 24 St.,  
and Hill road, Clearfield, Pa. May 15, 1871.

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

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker and  
Jeweler, in Watches, Jewelry, &c., Room in  
Graham's row, Marketstreet. Nov. 10.

A. K. WRIGHT & SONS, Dealers in Dry Goods,  
& Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c., Sec-  
ond Street, Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

THOMAS J. McDULLOUGH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Clearfield, Pa. All legal business promptly  
attended to. Oct. 27, 1869.

D. R. FULLETON, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hats,  
Caps and Gents' Fashin' Goods, Second  
St., Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

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

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

W. H. T. NOLAN, Attorney at Law and Alder-  
man, Office on Grove Street, opposite the  
Post Office, Look Haven, Pa. Jan 29, 70.

REED BROS., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,  
Fancy Dry Goods, White Goods, Notions,  
Embroideries, Ladies' and Gents' Furnish-  
ing Goods, &c. June 15, 70.

J. P. IRVIN  
IRVIN & KREBS, (Successors to H. B. Scoop)  
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, Market Street,  
Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 30, 1870.

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

SACKETT & SCHRYVER, Dealers in Hard-  
ware, Groceries, &c., and Manufacturers of Tin,  
Sheet-iron and Copperware, Market St., Clear-  
field, Pa. May 1871.

A. I. SHAW, Dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines,  
& Fancy Articles, &c., and Proprietor of  
"The West Branch Bitters," Market Street,  
Clearfield, Pa. June 15, 70.

BEIGLER, YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers of  
Steam Engines, Circular and Maltay Saw  
Mills, Water Wheels, Stoves, &c., Fourth and Pine  
Streets, Clearfield, Pa. May 1871.

J. J. MENNALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield  
Pa. Practice in Clearfield and adjoining  
counties. Office in north building of a Boyer  
on 2d street, one door south of Lanoh's Hotel.

J. TEST, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will  
attend promptly to all legal business entrusted  
to his care. Office on Market street, a few doors  
west of the Court House. July 17, 1867.

THOMAS H. FORCEY, Dealer in Square and  
Round Lumber, Dry Goods, Queensware, Gro-  
ceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c.,  
Hannock Street, Clearfield, Pa. Oct. 10.

H. WETSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs,  
Medicines, Patent Medicines, &c., and  
Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c., Market Street,  
Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

J. M. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry Goods,  
Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Gro-  
ceries, Provisions, &c., Second Street, Clearfield,  
Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

JOHN QUELICH, 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 9, 69.

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

J. J. LINGLE, Attorney at Law, Oseola, Clear-  
field county, Pa. Will practice in the several  
Courts of Clearfield and Centre counties. At-  
torney promptly attended to. [Mar 15, 71.]

WALLACE & FIELDING, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Clearfield, Pa. Office in residence of W. A.  
Wallace, Legal business attended to with  
promptness and fidelity. [Jan 5, 70.]  
W. A. WALLACE. FRANK FIELDING.

H. W. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield,  
Pa. Will attend promptly to business en-  
trusted to his care. Office on second street, near  
building adjoining County National Bank, and  
nearly opposite the Court House. [June 20, '69]

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of  
all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Or-  
ders solicited—wholesale or retail. He also keeps  
on hand and for sale an assortment of earthen-  
ware of his own manufacture. [Jan. 1, 1862]

MANSION 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 food, and  
the best of liquors kept. JOHN DOUGHERTY,  
Proprietor. [Mar 12, 69.]

JOHN H. FULFORD, Attorney at Law, Clear-  
field, Pa. Office on Market Street, over  
Hartwick & Irwin's Drug Store. Prompt attention  
given to the securing of Bounties, Claims, &c., and  
to all legal business. [Mar 27, 1867.]

W. L. CURLEY, Dealer in Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, &c.,  
&c., Woodland, Clearfield, Pa. Also  
extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber  
shingles and shingles. Orders solicited.  
Woodland, Pa. Aug. 19th, 1865.

D. R. J. 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. Profes-  
sional calls promptly attended to. Office on  
South East corner of 3d and Market Streets.  
[Mar 1, 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 engaged, or addressed by  
letter at Clearfield, Penna.  
March 6th, 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 *Chlorosis* and *Constitutional Diseases*.  
Consultation by letter with parties at a distance.  
Fee \$2.00 for first consultation—subsequent ad-  
vice free. [Mar 15, 71.—]m

JEFFERSON LITZ, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Having located in Clearfield, Pa., offers his profes-  
sional services to the people of that place and sur-  
rounding country. All calls promptly attended to.  
Office and residence on Curtin Street, formerly  
occupied by Dr. Viles. [Mar 12, '69.]

GEORGE C. KIRK, Justice of the Peace, Sur-  
veyor and Conveyancer, Luthersburg, Pa.  
All business entrusted to him will be promptly at-  
tended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor  
or to have a large lot of land surveyed, may flat-  
ter himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds  
of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal  
papers promptly and neatly executed. [Feb 7, 71.]

T. H. MURRAY,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
CLEARFIELD, PA.  
Prompt attention given to all legal business en-  
trusted to his care. Office on Market street, oppo-  
site Jewellers store. [Jan 14, 1871.]

J. K. BOTTORF'S  
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,  
MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.  
Negatives made in cloudy as well as in clear  
weather. Constantly on hand a good assortment  
of Frames, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.  
Framing from any style of mounting, made to  
order. CHROMO. & SPECIALTY.  
Dec. 2, 69. y. 44-60-41.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,  
Clearfield, Pa.  
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 compares favorably with any  
other house in the county. The best of everything  
the market affords will be served up to guests.  
Charges moderate. The best of liquors on  
hand. [Sept. 23, 1870.—]f

THE "SHAW HOUSE,"  
MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.  
GEORGE N. COLBURN, Proprietor.  
This house was lately completed and extended  
to the public—has been 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 build-  
ing. A share of patronage is respectfully solici-  
ted. Charges moderate. The best of liquors on  
hand. [March 30, 70.—]f

EXCHANGE HOTEL,  
REYNOLDSVILLE, PENNA.  
John S. Fadelow having purchased the lease  
of Mr. Wm. Vandever, in the exchange hotel,  
Reynoldsville, Pa., having removed to said hotel,  
he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.  
He generally, that he is now prepared to accom-  
modate them in a more satisfactory manner—  
Exchange being a more desirable location for  
one formerly occupied by him. His table will  
always be supplied with the very best market  
articles. For strict attention to business he  
receives a share of patronage. A book will be  
kept at the Exchange to convey passengers to any  
point they wish to go. [Mar. 31, 70.—]m

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—One  
50 and one 25 horse power Engines, war-  
ranted first-class of superior finish and workman-  
ship, for sale by H. H. SCOOP, Clearfield, Pa.  
April 12, 71. Clearfield, Pa.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY.—ENCOUR-  
AGE HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersig-  
ned having established a Nursery on the Pike  
half way between Clearfield and Clearfield,  
Berthoud, is prepared to furnish all kinds of  
trees, (Standard and dwarf) Evergreens, Shrubs,  
berry, Grape, Vine, Gooseberry, Lawten Black  
berry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also  
Rhododendrons, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address  
Aug. 21, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Clearfield, Pa.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,  
EDWARD W. MACK,  
Market Street, nearly opposite the residence of  
J. D. Wright, Clearfield, Pa.  
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of  
Clearfield and vicinity, that he has opened a  
BOOT AND SHOE SHOP, in the building  
occupied by J. L. Cottle, also an office and  
is determined not to be outdone either in quality  
of work or price. Special attention given to the  
manufacture of sewed work, French Kip and  
Calf Skins, of the best quality, always on hand.  
Give him a call. [June 24, '71.]

THE WONDERFUL LINIMENT.—  
This Liniment having been used, for  
years, in the treatment of all kinds of rheu-  
matism, and its good effects coming to the notice  
of his neighbors, has, at their suggestion, com-  
pounded a new and improved Liniment, the ef-  
fects of which are such as to cure the afflic-  
ted wherever it is. It is the best remedy for  
Cough and Whooping Cough, ever offered to the  
public, and also a sure cure for Pile, Hem-  
orrhoids and Wind-galls in horses. Directions for its use  
accompany each bottle. Price, 50¢ per bottle, or  
six bottles for \$2.50. Sent by any advertiser en-  
closing the price to W. H. WAGONER,  
Hard Postoffice,  
Clearfield, Pa., U.S.A.  
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 vicin-  
ity, to give him a call at his shop on Market St.,  
nearly opposite the residence of J. D. Wright,  
where he is prepared to make or repair anything  
in his line.  
Orders entrusted to him will be executed with  
promptness, strength and neatness, and all work  
warranted as represented.  
I have now on hand a stock of extra French  
calfskins, superior quality, and I will  
finish up at the lowest figures.  
June 12th, 1869. DANIEL CONNELLY

S. PORTER SHAW, D. D. S.  
Office in MASONIC BUILDING,  
CLEARFIELD, PA.  
Putting of the NAIL-PALLET, a healthy  
preservative and useful condition, is used  
specialty. Diseases and malformations common  
to the mouth, jaw and associated parts are treated  
and corrected with the most successful results.  
Examinations and consultations FREE.  
Prices for partial and full sets of Teeth much  
lower than in any other place.  
It would be well for patients from a distance to  
let me know, 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 Anatomical teeth are extracted without pain.  
February 15, 1871.—f

DENTAL CARD—  
DR. A. M. HILLS,  
Would say to his patients and the public gener-  
ally, that having dissolved partnership with Dr.  
Shaw in the practice of the entire work of his office  
himself, so that patients who had been put  
under the hands of any other operator,  
Having obtained a reduction of the price of the  
plate material, I am enabled to put up teeth  
much cheaper than formerly. I also have Dr.  
Stroger's patent process for working Rubber plates,  
which makes a much lighter, more elastic and  
stronger plate for the same amount of material,  
and polishes the plate on both sides, rendering  
it much more comfortable to wear.  
Special attention paid to the preservation of