Hardware, & Tinware.

SACKETT & SCHRYVER,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

Second Street,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Having largely increased our stock of Hardware, we invite the public to examine our stock and prices.

Carpenters and persons who contemplate building will do well to examine our

TOOLS & BUILDING HARDWARE

which is new and of the best manufacture, and will be sold low for cash.

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, GLUE, LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS

All kinds of Bench Planes, Saws, Chisels, Squares, Hammers, Hatchets, Plumbs and Levels, Mortised & Thumb Gauges, Bevels, Brazes & Bitts, Wood and Iron Bench Screws, and the best Boring Machine in the market.

Double and Single Bitt Axes,

POCKET CUTLERY, &c.

Agents for Burnell's Iron Corn Sheller, warranted.

Also, agents for Richards'

GOTHIC FLUE TOPS,

which effectually cure Smoky Flues.

Farmers' Implements and Garden Tools of every description.

A large variety of

COOK STOVES,

which we warrant to give satisfaction.

Portable Ranges and Furnaces.

Roofing, Spouting and Job Work done on reasonable terms. All orders will receive prompt attention. June 11, 1873.

POWELL & MORGAN,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Also, Manufacturers of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS of all kinds for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

RAILROAD WHEELBARROWS for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

OIL, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS Nails, etc., for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

HARNESS TRIMMINGS & SHOE Findings, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

GUNS, PISTOLS SWORD CANES For sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

STOVES, OF ALL SORTS AND Sizes, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

IRON! IRON! IRON! IRON! For sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

HORSE SHOES & HORSE SHOE NAILS, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

PULLEY BLOCKS, ALL SIZES And best Manufacture, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.

WEST BRANCH INSURANCE AGENCY

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa.

BRANCH OFFICES in different parts of the County.

The following Old and Reliable Fire, Accident, Stock and Life Insurance Companies represented:

Estab.		Assets.
1809	North British & Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., of England	$26,000,000
1805	Scottish Commercial Fire Ins. Co., of England (gold)	10,000,000
1794	North America Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	4,700,000
1820	Fire Association Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	3,100,000
1853	Phœnix Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.	2,200,000
1867	Watertown Fire Ins. Co., of N. Y., insures farm buildings only	700,000
1871	Amazon Fire Insurance Co., of Cincinnati	1,000,000
1853	York Stock Insurance Co., of Penna. Insures horses, &c.	75,000
1874	Hartford Accident Insurance Co of Connecticut	200,000
1847	Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Pennsylvania	5,000,000
1868	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co of New York	2,000,000
	Total capital	$7,000,000

Persons in the county desiring insurance, can have it promptly attended to by calling at the office or addressing us by letter. Insurances effected at the lowest possible rate, to be obtained in first-class companies. *No Companies represented which make Assessments.*

The above two life Insurance Co's, represented by T. H. Murray, have paid out in cash, between the dates of Aug. 1872 and Aug. 1874, to the friends of deceased policy holders in this county, the sum of $22,000.

Provide for the future by insuring your homes and your lives in the West Branch Insurance Agency. MURRAY & GORDON,

Clearfield, May 20, 1875. Agents.

JAS. S. PARSONS, Pres't. R. E. BECHER, Sec'y

CONTINENTAL Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets $3,310,000
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 122

Furnishes insurance at the very lowest cost. Policy-holders participate in the profits of the Company, thus continually reducing the annual payments.

For rates, &c., call on or address

R. M. McNEALLY, Agent.

Office in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa. 7:15-74

JOHN TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

MATTTESSES,

AND

Improved Spring Beds,

MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c.

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would be suitable for Holiday presents.

dec1'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

J. R. M'MURRAY

WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (8:5-73:)

NEW WASHINGTON.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

KRATZER & LYTLE,

—THE—

NEW FIRM!

IN THEIR

COLOSSAL CONSOLIDATED STORE,

Are marking down their

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,

to the lowest

CASH PRICES.

Reduced expenses and selling for ready pay enables them to do it. They will endeavor to be

HEADQUARTERS

for supplying the citizens of Clearfield county with

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Dress Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Wall Paper, Queensware, &c., &c.

And all other goods in their line.

N. B.—TERMS CASH.

J. M. KRATZER, J. G. LYTLE.

Clearfield, Dec. 16, 1874.

ED. W. GRAHAM,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

SQUARE TIMBER & LUMBER,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Has just opened, at the old stand, in Graham's Row, a complete stock of

NEW GOODS,

of every description.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, &c., &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FLOUR, MEAT, SALT, RYE, OATS, CORN,

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT A SMALL ADVANCE

FLOUR

Received by the car load, and sold at a small advance.

A supply of ROPE constantly on hand.

Special inducements offered to those getting out Square Timber and Logs, as we deal largely in Lumbermen's Supplies, and are prepared at all times to purchase timber and lumber.

E. W. GRAHAM,

Market Street,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Oct. 23, 1872.

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO EFFECT

IN FRENCHVILLE!

I am aware that there are some persons a little hard to please, and I am also aware that the complaint of "hard times" is well nigh universal. But I am so situated now that I can satisfy the former and prove conclusively that "hard times" will not effect those who buy their goods from me, and all my patrons shall be initiated into the secret of

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

I have goods enough to supply all the inhabitants in the lower end of the county which I sell at exceeding low rates from my mammoth store in MULSONBURG, where I can always be found ready to wait upon callers and supply them with

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linsey, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all of the best material and made to order—Hose, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery.

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

J. H. McClain's Medicines, Jayne's Medicines, Hostetter's and Hoofland's Bitters.

5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid. Cloverseed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Strattonville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.

Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.

L. H. COUDRIET.

Frenchville P. O., August 12, 1874.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS

JOS. SHAW & SON

Have just opened a

NEW STORE, on Main St., CLEARFIELD, Pa

lately occupied by Wm. F. IRWIN.

Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES of the best quality,

QUEENSWARE, Boots and Shoes

and every article necessary for

one's comfort.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. May 9, 1866-tf.

STEAM SAW MILL, ENGINE

AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms, their steam saw mill, located at Walketon, Clearfield Co., Pa. The engine and boilers are as good as new. The size of the engine is 14x24, and is in good running order. They will also sell their shingle and lath mill, and all the working machinery in the mill. Parties wishing to purchase can call on or address

GRAHAM, WALLACE & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., June 30, 1875.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1875.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Electors of Pennsylvania:

The time has not come for the resumption of specie payments; nor has the time come to *fix a time* for that purpose. No voice has proceeded from the mills or manufactories; from the mines or the furnaces; nor from the farmers or working men demanding either. Governments are established for the benefit of the governed; and until the people who represent the industrial pursuits of the State ask for a change, it is worse than folly to agitate the question. The people, therefore, of this Commonwealth, who are engaged in mining and manufacturing; in agriculture and the other branches of industry, and especially labor, which is at the foundation of the prosperity of the State, should be consulted upon a question of so momentous a character, as a change in the currency, or in the enlargement or contraction of its volume.

How forcibly does this question present itself, at a time when the industrial pursuits of the people of the State are so fearfully depressed. She is rich in her mines and her manufactories and in the products of her soil. Her great staples have been made available in a liberal allowance to labor, but causes have arisen which have retarded the march of her prosperity. What has produced this is not the subject of inquiry now, but such is undeniably the fact.

The country has now, and has had for the last twelve years, a paper currency, irredeemable in gold and silver. This has been adopted as the basis of values. The system was not the offspring of Democratic legislation. It is claimed by those who introduced it, as one of the necessities caused by the Rebellion. Right or wrong, the country accepted it, and since the close of the war, to the present moment, all our business transactions have been regulated by it.

Upon the legal-tender basis the farmer has purchased his land, the manufacturer put in motion his machinery, and the working man bought the lot upon which he erected his home. To change this basis of values suddenly, by the substitution of gold and silver, would depreciate the price of land, and cause alarm and distress in all the avenues of trade. The change will be a work of time, and cannot be effected until the country is in a better condition to receive it. And however much the politicians of the country may interfere, the solid sense and good judgment of the masses will prevail; and they will, by the force and power of the ballot, prevent hasty and ill-digested legislation on the question of specie resumption.

However much we may complain of the want of wisdom that prompted the introduction of the present system, there can be no doubt of the folly of attempting now to destroy it. Whatever evils belong to it have already been realized; the business of a whole decade and more has been based upon it, and only those who desire to speculate upon a breaking up of all values, whether of labor or of property, are now advocating a contraction of the currency, and it may not be inappropriate to add here, that in nothing has the confidence of the people in their government been so strikingly illustrated as in the universal acceptance and use of the money issued by it, notwithstanding the bad management of the administration.

We claim that the Democratic party has always been and is now in favor of a sound and stable currency, and we have uniformly opposed the mercenary inflations that have so often disturbed and distroyed the business of the country. Composed as the Democratic is, in large part, of the labor of the nation, it is essential to its best interests that all needless fluctuations of the currency should be avoided, and it is entirely safe to say that with the goverment in their hands lies the only hope of reaching the specie standard as the basis of our currency. It is no part of its mission or its destiny to abandon this idea. It will not. But the same party must be governed by reason as to the time, the mode and manner in which the point is to be reached. It cannot afford, even if it had the power, to march on to the objective paint over a desolate country and amidst the ruin of its industries. It does not propose to commit any such folly; and, therefore, when in council at Erie, the party determined to put itself in a conservative position and act with deliberation and discretion when they passed a resolve—"demanding that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of the trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not destroying them"—they but evinced sound judgment, and made no sacrifice of principle.

The effect of this is to make one common currency, save where Congress has made special provisions to the contrary, in the national loan. There is no inflation in this part of the Erie platform; it is but supplying the people with the amount of currency withdrawn by the National Legislature from circulation.

The people of this State cannot be forced into submission to a strictly commercial rule in their business affairs. Commerce clamors for free trade. The people engaged in commerce carry on a traffic with all nations.—They obtain and receive large profits. They can well afford to pay the difference in exchange. Our mines, manufactories and agriculture want and can only prosper under protective revenue laws. Pennsylvania has always been a protective State and is so now, and she cannot dispense with this feature but with serious loss.

The commercial interests of Pennsylvania in common with the interest of the Western States, are identical in this particular, and their common destiny lies in the same channel. With the exception of Philadelphia, and which may be classed more as a manufacturing city, with a limited commercial marine, they have no ships upon the sea. Their trade and barter is at home. Their profits are comparatively small, and they are not in condition to meet the contraction of currency. The Western States have realized this state of affairs, and they have boldly assumed a position in which the Democratic party of this State has sustained them.

The platform adopted at Erie takes the position that bankers and brokers may not have the control of the currency, that the industries of the State and the great question of labor have, as they should have, a voice in the currency question, and we fearlessly maintain that this is correct. The men who represent these interests are entitled to a voice in the common council of the State. To their efforts we owe its prosperity, and their advice is not to be discarded.

The coal and iron trade to-day in this State is prostrate; it is paralyzed. Tens of thousands of men who are employed in these industries will be discharged if the doctrine of immediate resumption is successful; nor will they be in a much better condition if the currency as contracted by government, with a view of fixing a day for resumption, is maintained.

Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, these are important issues, and they claim your serious consideration in the approaching canvass.

The pressure is upon us. If we cannot avoid its evil consequences absolutely, we must mitigate them as far as is in our power. It has not been the work of the Democratic party. Thou can'st not say we did it."

Therefore in declaring, at Erie, that we would not permit a contraction of the currency, we deserted no Democratic land mark. Our policy, as a party, has ever been to protect and guard the industries of the country. We demand that the legal tender issues be made receivable for all dues to the government—a policy that will speedily bring them to par with gold and interchangeable therewith.

We denounced the system of National Banking. We do so for the reason that the National Government pays the banks, acting merely as her fiscal agents, over twenty millions a year in coin. As the government is responsible for the redemption of the notes they issue to these corporations, why pay them a premium for circulation? Why not let the government issue legal tenders in their place, and appropriate the twenty millions of coin annually paid as interest upon banking bonds, toward the relief of the people in taxation. And we are sure the producers of the country will be startled to be told, for they are in reality the taxpayers of the nation, that this bank note circulation has in ten years, since the close of the war, cost them over one hundred and fifty million dollars, which has been paid in gold raised by taxation, and which has been constantly sold by the banks for purposes of speculation, affecting by its artificial and gambling quotations the prices, if not the values, of everything consumed in the country.

We condemned, too, the policy of the national government in the increase of officers and the profligate system of salaries.

We resolved "that the undue multiplication of the public officers and the inordinate increase of salaries and emoluments of offices are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country; and in forming an economical administration of the Federal and State governments, so that the people may be, as speedily as possible, relieved from the burthen of taxation, with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State representatives to strive by all proper means to reduce them both to their very lowest practicable number and amount."

This abuse of the Federal power cannot be denied. It is known to the country and the people are untrue to themselves if they do not correct the evil.

And not more glaring and offensive is the conduct of some of our local officials. It is alleged that the large sums of money set apart in the State Treasury, as a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, have not been appropriated as the laws require, and that no interest on these millions have been accounted for to the State. If this be true it is a crime of great enormity. The resolve of the Erie Convention charges openly: "That the conduct of the present State Treasurer, in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate the sinking fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; not accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion, and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already overtaxed people."

These are astounding charges, and the parties accused should put themselves on the defensive. Their silence is ominous.

As the resolves of the convention have gone forth to the people of the people of the State, it may not be proper in this address to to go further into detail.

And now as to the candidates we have placed upon the platform—and pledged to a reform of the abuses set forth.

Judge Pershing, the nominee for Governor, has proved himself to be, in his legislative capacity, a statesman; he is an upright and fearless judge, a moral and conscientious man. He is eminently fit for the high place he is put in nomination to fill, and the tax-ridden people of this State cannot afford his defeat.

The candidate we present to you for State Treasurer, in the person of Col. Piollet, is worthy of your support. He is a plain, intelligent farmer. He has no purpose to accomplish inconsistent with the honor and credit of the State. His rigid honor is proverbial with the people of Northern Pennsylvania, and if elected, the public moneys, principal and interest, are safe in his hands. He would scorn to appropriate illegally, for private gain, a solitary farthing of the people's taxes. Heaven knows, wrung as they are from the blows and perseverceing industry of our people, they ought to be honestly appropriated.

With candidates who are beyond all question properly selected; nominated outside of all political rings and combinations, selected because of their peculiar fitness, they should be triumphantly elected. Our political opponents concede that they are upright and honest men, and we know them to be such. Let us elect them.

The time has come for *change* in the management of the National and State affairs. And in that change is there any conceivable possibility that our affairs can be placed thereby in a more deplorable condition than they are now? Our credit, our industries, and our moral reputation as a people are demoralized. It is to be hoped that profligacy and mismanagement, and embezzlements and official peculations, have reached a point beyond which they may not further advance. The tax-paying and tax-ridden people of this State have it in their power at the approaching election to relieve themselves from the sad condition in which they now are. Will they do it?

The campaign we are entering upon must be aggressive. We have no apologies to make and no bribes to offer. Reason must be our argument, and the people of this Commonwealth, who are deeply interested in a pure and economical administration of their affairs, must come to the rescue.

We charge upon our opponents that they have wasted the public treasure in the bestowal of it upon our political friends and partisans; that through a want of capacity in conducting the public affairs, the trade and business of the country are prostrated; the iron mills are out of blast, the coal trade depressed, the wages of labor reduced, and the products of the farm are at a ruinous price. Gloom and depression in our industries stare us in the face, and the time has come for a change of policy as well as a change of rulers. Let those who hold the political power of the land answer these charges at the tribunal of the people. They have no right to ask a further continuance in power if they are in the wrong, and they cannot deny but that they are responsible for that want of prosperity which the people of this State are entitled to and of right ought to have.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
Chairman Dem. State Com.

Democrats of Pennsylvania, you have the enemy on the hip—give them no time to recover. When a thing begins to go down the nearer the bottom it gets the faster goes. California and Maine indicate this.

JUDGE PERSHING'S ACCEPTANCE.

HIS INTERPRETATION OF THE ERIE PLATFORM.

POTTSVILLE, Penn'a., Sept. 23, 1875.

—GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication of the 13th inst. informing me of my nomination for the office of Governor by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Erie on the 8th inst. I avail myself of the earliest time of relief from judicial duties to reply. The issues which so long divided the people of the State and nation have lost much of their former importance; many of them have been permanently settled by constitutional amendments. Of those who were politically opposed to each other during the war, thousands have formed new political relations. In the South the Republican party is now a powerful organization, and constitutes the majority in some of the States. Among its membership are found those who were conspicuous leaders in the Confederate army, and who are now in possession of lucrative offices conferred upon them by the National Executive. New issues are now presented for the consideration of the people. The question of the currency is attracting the attention of the thoughtful minds of all parties. Its final settlement rests with Congress and the President. The legal tender issue has become incorporated into the business of the country, and its constitutionality has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I am opposed in its true sense to inflation, and inflation is not demanded by the Erie platform. The platform stands opposed to any further contraction of the currency at this time of financial distress, when our workshops, mills and manufactories are closed and thousands of men willing to work are out of employment. To expand the volume of the currency when the people are incurring debts and to rapidly contract it when the time for payment has come will prove ruinous to every business enterprise. The attempt to force the country to a resumption of specie payments under the provisions of the act passed by the last Congress, will only intensify the distress which now everywhere prevails. We must cease exporting gold to pay interest on our indebtedness abroad before specie payments can safely be resumed. I favor such a volume of currency as the legitimate demands of business and the revival of the industries of the country may require. Experience will best determine this, and it is to be hoped that an adequate standard, or test for regulating the amount of currency, may be established by our representatives in Congress. I will only add that I adhere to the doctrine always held by the Democratic party that gold and silver constitute the true basis for a bank-note circulation. This presents a question different from that of a paper currency that is of itself made by the sovereign power a legal tender, and therefore money.

I will regard it as my highest duty should the action at Erie be ratified by the people to meet the demand for reform in the State government. The taxes paid into the sinking fund have steadily decreased the State debt. It is well known, however, that for years past large amounts belonging to the sinking fund have been diverted from it and applied to other purposes than the payment of the debt of the State. The effect of this is to leave a large indebtedness, the payment of which, with the accruing interest, has to be provided for by taxation, which, in many cases, operates oppressively on the mining and other industries of the State. The faithful appropriation of the public moneys to the purposes for which they were paid into the Treasury by the people, would have lessened the amount of taxation now required when business interests are so generally prostrated. Not only should the taxes paid into the sinking fund be promptly and honestly applied to the payment of the State debt, but the condition of the Treasury should be open to the inspection of the people's representatives. The monthly balances in the Treasury, frequently very large, should be used for the benefit of the people, and not converted into a source of private gain to the State Treasurer. To distribute the funds of the Treasury over the State in banks on such terms as will most advantage not the tax-payer, but the officer having them in charge, is to establish a system at once corrupt and dangerous. Reform by holding all public officers to a strict accountability, by dispensing with supernumary officers, and reducing expenses to the lowest practicable amount, thus relieving the people as much as is possible from the burden of taxation, should be regarded as objects of chief importance on the part of the Executive. Labor, the foundation of our prosperity, should be amply rewarded, and to this end such legislation as is just to the laborer as well as the employer should be enacted.

Abiding by the action of the convention in its nominations and declaration of principles, I accept the nomination tendered me with a due sense of the responsibilities involved in an election to the Gubernatorial chair. The nomination has come to me unsought. It found me busily engaged in the discharge of the judicial duties intrusted to me by the people of the Twenty-first Judicial district. Yielding to what appears to be their unanimous expression of opinion, I do not propose to tender my resignation to the Governor and solicit votes from the stump. The issues are well understood, and I have faith in the intelligence of the people to decide them. Should they see proper to call me from my present position to a still higher one, I will endeavor to serve them faithfully. To the people of the State I leave the decision of the contest, believing that He who rules the destinies of States will guide to that conclusion which in the end will be for the best.

I am, gentlemen, yours very resp'y.

CYRUS L. PERSHING.

To Dallas Sanders, E. B. Hawley, S. E. Ancona, William Patton and B. S. Sawyer, Esqs.

COL. PIOLLET'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WYSOX, Bradford county Penn'a., September 20, 1875.—*Messrs. Dallas Sanders, E. B. Hawley, S. E. Ancona, Wm. Patton and B. C. Sawyer, Committee of the Democratic State Convention appointed to notify me of my nomination as a candidate for State Treasurer:*

GENTLEMEN—For the kind words you employ in the discharge of this duty permit me to thank you. In accepting, as I hereby do, the honorable position of candidate for State Treasurer, allow me to say there is nothing personal in this entire proceeding. My nomination was the unsolicited and free will offering of the representatives of that portion of the people of Pennsylvania who are anxious, nay determined to arrest and finally overthrow the ruinous measures that have loaded our people with unnecessary taxation, and prostrated the industrial pursuits that afforded the laboring class employment and the means of support for themselves and those dependent upon them. The administration of the State and the National governments has been and is in direct conflict with the true interests of our laboring masses, cannot be upheld by the exercise of official power or the force of party; nor will any intelligent and thoughtful people (such as characterize our State) forego the principle of sound mortality in the conduct of public affairs. The mass of the people of Pennsylvania have for years persistently demanded a true exhibit of the condition of their State Treasury. My nomination is wholly due to general belief if intrusted with the office there would be no concealment from the public of its exact condition or current operations. The resolutions embody and set forth the real purpose of the earnest and intelligent gentlemen forming the convention, composed of true representatives in sympathy with thousands whose enforced idleness is fast reducing them to penury and want, whose occupations and persuits should be honored and not overthrown. Without further comment, I desire to be understood as gving my unqualified and hearty concurrence to all those resolutions, and I firmly believe, if adopted by the American people as a governmental measure, we will attain immediate relief in all branches of our prostrate industries, and enter upon a new career of prosperity. I am, most respectfully, your friend.

VICTOR E. PIOLLET.

YOUR EVENINGS, YOUNG MEN.

The historian, Hilliard, has said: "To a young man away from home, friendless and forlorn, in a great city, the hours of peril are those between sunset and bed-time;" and we have no doubt many a young man will respond to this sentiment. It is then that the theatre throws open its doors, and drinking saloons tempts by its glitter of lights and glasses; then the strange woman walks abroad; then it is that your companions, tired of the day's labors, and seeking recreation, step beyond the line of rectitude, and cordially invite you with them. What must you do. Avoid temptation; but that is easier said than done. How do you do when you wish to avoid thoughts that trouble and unsettle you? You think of something else, and while you are reflecting upon other things you are not thinking of your troubles.

Your duty, then, is plainly to *do* something—something that will put you out of the way of these temptations.

If you are happy enough to have a home, be found there as much as possible, and feel that you are bound to do something for the comfort and social life of that home. If you are in the city, boarding, then see that every evening is well occupied. Pass part of this leisure in reading or study, at your room, when it is possible. What fields of knowledge you may survey, and what acquaintance with the past you may make, by one or two evenings spent in this way every week. When you go out, as you certainly need to do, go to some lecture, visit some refined home, where woman's influence may refine you; connect yourself with some class of society where improvement is the motive. If you wish amusement, go where refinement will surround you, and where conscience will not reprove you.

A NEW IDEA.

Ex-Senator Doolittle, formerly of Wisconsin, but who is now engaged in the practice of law at Chicago, delivered the address before the Illinois agricultural society which had first engaged Jefferson Davis. In that address Mr. Doolittle advanced a very novel idea in political economy, and one which we do not now see any particular reason to object to. He proposes that married men shall have two votes each, while single men have but one, and he advances reasons for this, which reasons are summarized as follows:

1. Because the man without family represents but one human being, while the head of a family represents always two, and generally more.

2. Because a man without family has not more than one-half as much at stake in good government as the head of a family.

3. Because other things equal, the man without family is only half as well educated in all that concerns the good of society as the head of a family living with them and supporting them by his own exertions.

4. Because the man without family has had little, it any, experience in governing in human society; whereas the head of a family, by the laws of God and man, is trained to govern. In the family the man is king and the woman is queen. It is a little nation by itself. Within its government all human beings are reared, trained and governed for twenty-one years—half, and more than half, of the average years of human life—those years during which character is formed and children are moulded into men and women.

WORTH TRYING.—The Tyrone *Democrat* says: The result of Democratic administration in Ohio for one year is a saving to the tax payers of the State of $1,639,000. Reduction in tax levies and salaries paid, and offices cut down to actual requirements, by Democratic legislation, is what they have had for the past year in Ohio, hence the great saving of the people's money. A Democratic administration in this State will give like beneficial results to the overburdened tax-payers. Vote for Pershing and Piollett and aid in bringing about reform and retrenchment in the Executive office and Treasury of the State.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Wm. Kinderman, of Brady township, viz: One full set of wagon-maker's tools, a lot of oak and ash lumber, three wrenches, one coal stove, one cook stove and pipe, one grind-stone, one set hubs, lot of dressed spokes, lot of hub wood, two beds and bedding, one set chairs, one clock, two wash tubs, one meat stand, one table, two looking-glasses, lot of crocks, lot tinware, one cow, lot of hay, and lot of potatoes. This property was purchased by me at Constable's sale, and is left with him on loan subject to my order.

FREDERICK KNARR.

Troutville, Pa., Oct. 6th, 1875-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOSIAH HOCKENBERRY, late of Ferguson twp., Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

EMANUEL HILDEBRAND,

Hurd, Pa., Oct. 6th, '75-6t.] Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN CRESSWELL, Sr., late of Gallich township, Clearfield county Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JAMES FLYNN,

Smith's Mills, Sept. 29, '75-6t Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JOHN KISHEL, deceased, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. ADAM KISHEL.

Luthersburg, Sept. 29, '75-6t Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of GEO. W. SHOFF, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

ALBERT SHOFF,

Madera, Pa., Sept. 29, 1875-6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL POWEL, late of Clearfield borough, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

A. C. TATE,

Clearfield, Sept. 15, 1875-6t Adm'r.

Reed's Column.

Wm. Reed,

ROOM NO. 2,

OPERA HOUSE,

Is now receiving new fall goods of which he invites the attention of cash buyers.

Is agent for this county for Mme Demorest's paper patterns, the best in the market.

A full assortment of fall and winter styles just received.

When the season arrives will have a full line of millinery goods, with an experienced trimmer that will suit the tastes of all.

OPERA HOUSE,

ROOM NO. 2,

Wm. Reed.

Clearfield, Sept. 1, 1875. nov.29'74

Groceries, Etc.

NEW

FLOUR, FEED,

AND

GROCERY

STORE.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.,

Market Street, one door west of Mansion House, Clearfield, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, SODA, COAL OIL, SYRUP, SALT, SPICES, SOAP,

Canned and Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Cider Vinegar, Butter, Eggs, &c.

ALSO, EXTRA CORN MEAL

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour,

Corn Meal, Chop, Feed, &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.

Clearfield, Nov. 18, 1874.-tf

REMOVAL!

JOHN McGAUGHEY

Would respectfully notify the public generally that he has removed his Grocery Store from Shaw's Row, to the building formerly occupied by J. Miles Kratzer, on Second street, next door to Bigler's hardware store, where he intends keeping a full line of

GROCERIES.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF and LARD.

SUGARS and SYRUPS, of all grades.

TEAS, Green and Black.

COFFEE, Roasted and Green.

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,

CANNED FRUITS,

All kinds in the market.

PICKLES, in jars and barrels.

SPICES, in every form and variety.

FAMILY FLOUR,

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.

SOAPS, MATCHES, DRIED APPLES, DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES.

Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.

And a good assortment of those things usually kept in a grocery store, which he will exchange for marketing at the market prices.

Will sell for cash as cheaply as any other one.

Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself.

JOHN McGAUGHEY.

Clearfield, May 27, 1874.

GROCERIES

JAS. H. LYTLE,

(Successor to LYTLE & MITCHELL)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

CHOICE LINE OF TEAS.

OOLONGS, JAPANS, IMPERIAL, YOUNG HYSON, ENGLISH BREAKFAST

Purest in Market.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Will be kept and sold at first cost. Cash paid for Country Produce.

GERMAN CHERRIES, TURKEY PRUNES, PRESERVED PEARS, PHILADELPHIA HAMS.

FISH.

Mackerel, Lake Herring, Cod, &c.

PICKLES.

Barrel Pickles and English Pickles.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, &c.

mch1'75 JAS. H. LYTLE.

CHEAP GROCERIES!

LUMBER CITY, PA.

The undersigned announces to his old friends and patrons that he has opened a good line of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS at the old stand of Kirk & Spencer, for which he solicits a liberal patronage. H. W. SPENCER.

Lumber City, Pa., March 20-tf.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

JOSEPH H. DERRING, on Market street, in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa., has just received a fine lot of French Calf Skins and Kips, the best in the market, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line. He will warrant his work to be as represented.

The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Work done at short notice. 7:16'73y

GEORGIA & FLORIDA Parties wanting information of Georgia or Florida, should subscribe for the MORNING NEWS, published at Savannah, Ga. *Daily*, $10; *Weekly*, $2 per annum. Advertisers desiring customers in these States, should use its columns. *It is the best paper in the southeast.* Specimen copies sent on receipt of 5 cents. Address J. H. ESTILL, Savannah, Ga. 8-18-2m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The House and Lot on the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Clearfield, Pa., is for sale. The lot contains nearly an acre of ground. The house is a large double frame, containing nine rooms. For terms and other information apply to the subscriber, at the Post Office.

nov13 P. A. GAULIN.

MEAT MARKET.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

Rear of Pie's Opera House,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as

F. M. CARDON & BRO.

Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

FRESH MEAT MARKET.—

M. G. BROWN & BRO.,

Market St., Clearfield,

Would announce to the citizens of the town and vicinity that they still keep the meat market at the old stand, where they will keep

Fresh Beef, Veal Mutton and Lamb, of the finest qualities.

Market mornings—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Give us a call.

June 9, '75-6m M. G. BROWN & BRO.

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. jan27-1y*

Hotels.

ALLEGHENY HOTEL,

(Market St., bet. Third and Fourth,)

CLEARFIELD, PA.

The subscriber having become proprietor of this hotel, would respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. Prices reduced to suit the times.

Jan.23,'75-tf. G. L. LEIPOLDT.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.

NEWTON READ, Proprietor.

Having become proprietor of this Hotel, I would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. House honestly and conveniently situated; well served, refitted and refurnished; good sample rooms attached. All railroad trains stop at this house. jan28-1y

SHAW HOUSE,

(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)

CLEARFIELD,