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, Braces & 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
1865	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	Phoenix 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
1866	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co of New York	2,000,000
	Total capital	57,000,000

Persons in the country 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 26, 1875. Agents.

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

CONTINENTAL
Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets ... $3,210,000
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. McENALLY, 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.
dec10'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

J. R. M'MURRAY

WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (3:5:73y:)

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.

ED. 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, Linen, Drillings, Callicoes, 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. M. COUDRIET.
Frenchville P. O., August 13, 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 Wallaceton, 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. 20, 1875.

BE THOU TRUE.

Care not what others say,
Be thou true!
If they gossip to betray,
Be thou true!
Be consistent and do right,
For the truth make a good fight;
Do what thou dost with all thy might;
Be thou true! Be thou true!

Let thy love be sincere—
Be thou true!
Only God hast thou to fear;
Be thou true!
Since our joys must pass away
Like the dewdrops or the spray,
Wherefore should thou stay?
Be thou true! Be thou true!

Friendship's very hard to find,
Be thou true!
True love is not always blind;
Be thou true!
Time at last makes all things straight,
Let us not resent—just wait—
But not trust too much in fate,
Be thou true! Be thou true!

Like the summer's fragrant flowers,
Be thou true!
Like the April's coming showers,
Be thou true!
Like the mountain looking high,
And the river rolling by—
Like the blue and arching sky,
Be thou true! Be thou true!

CAPITAL—INDUSTRY—CURRENCY.

Capital is always powerful; sometimes omnipotent. It is often blindly arrogant; seldom discreet in adjusting public necessities. It is wise in its narrow ways among the governments of the Old World, where the government is the sovereign power; but its teachings, its instincts, its commonly selfish view of its interests, and its necessary exclusion from the ways and tastes and struggles and sympathies of productive industry, unfit it for an enlightened judgment on public questions touching the immediate interests of labor in a popular government. We are just approaching the solution of one of the gravest political problems ever presented to our free government. The thoughtless may say that the question of our finances will be settled by the elections of Ohio and Pennsylvania. But it is not so. Indeed, the results in those States, no matter what their verdicts may be, will be but the opening skirmish of the great battle that is to be fought. And it will be a mighty conflict. It involves not merely the question of our currency and of our whole financial policy, and of our national faith and credit, but it involves our vast and varied industry, with all its complicated necessities and impassioned theories. If the contest was to be had in a despotic government, or even in the liberal monarchy of England, where political power is concentrated, and where industry and commercial interests and population are so compactly interwoven with each other, the solution would be a mere question of statesmanship; but it is not so here. There are many reasons why it is not so, and one of the saddest is that our statesmanship has of late years been dwarfed to the tricks of the demagogue, until what remains is impotent in the councils of the nation. When the leader of the Senate will sit down in Ohio, in the midst of fearful peril to both industry and the government, and counsel, not how to restore prosperity by honest measures and honest statesmanship, but how a local election can be carried at any and every cost of principle, and is followed by a great party with the whole power of the government, it forbids hope or trust in the party of authority. And when the party that is without power counsels, not how to restore a sound currency and to make industry soundly prosperous, but drifts from the anchor of intrinsic values to make adversity sweep a popular election, both capital and industry are bidden to take pause and look the common peril in the face.

It is a dream of speculative capital, the parrot-like gabble of Wall street in New York, and of Third street in Philadelphia, and of the small classes who are money-lenders throughout the country, that the struggle for what is called inflation in Ohio and Pennsylvania is but a popular spasm that will flash and perish. They have been so told by trembling politicians who are upon trial before a suffering people for their misrule, and who would avert the retribution that justice has in store for them. And capital, sensitive, timid and unskilled in touching the popular chord that bad government has made jangled and out of tune, pours out its treasure and bids the politician and adventurer to pollute the ballot and return with the certificate of a hard-money victory. Then, reason the money-changers, there will be peace, conservative laws, early resumption, and money will reap a rich harvest of the increased value of a dollar, and debtors will pay tribute to it by giving gold dollars in satisfaction of depreciated currency debts. It is simply suicide, and those who thus teach capital, sing the song of the syren that leads to destruction. If Ohio and Pennsylvania should be won for inflation, it would liberalize and enlighten the intolerance of resumptionists, nothing more. The nation will never for a moment entertain the policy of illimitable and irredeemable currency. No party dare teach it, for it means repudiation, dishonor and death. If Ohio and Pennsylvania shall be won for hard money, resumption will be more difficult and uncertain the day such a victory shall be proclaimed than at any time in five years past. The accepted construction of the verdict of these States in favor of unconditional resumption in 1879, would be the signal for a tide of bankruptcy such as this country has never witnessed, and the distress in all channels of business and trade would make capital but a feather in the nostrils of a needlessly stricken and prostrated people. The premium on gold would steadily advance, the value of all classes of property would decline, and the debtors, who are two-thirds of the whole people, could not be reasoned out of the fact that they must give three dollars of labor or values to pay two dollars of debt. Theorize as we may, any attempt at enforced resumption when our productive industries are paralyzed, simply means a tempest of insolvency and madly intensified misfortunes to the nation.

Will not men reason? Capital should, for it is not maddened with hunger, nor do its households sit in want. It should reason, furthermore, because it is most interested in the exercise of a sound discretion on this vital issue. It is in no respect equal to the contest it is likely to provoke, for it is, with all its legitimate auxilleries, in a pitiful minority to-day. The country is made up of debtors, with here and there a capitalist who is free from embarassments to profit by the necessities of his fellows. Why it is so, it matters not. It will not console a dying man to tell him that his follies have brought him to an untimely grapple with death, nor will it make men statesmen to preach that they have over-traded and speculated and must now reap as they have sown. Prove to them that they have been fools, and they will not repay candor with affection. And these people, these debtors, these embarassed, suffering classes, are the government. They make and unmake Presidents, Senators, Governors, Congressmen and Legislators. They made Grant President in 1872, because they followed capital that then gave them labor and thrift. To-day the capital that once employed them is lost in the shrinkage of values, the reduction of prices and the limited demand for products, or it is crippled and languishing, and idleness and distress have fallen to its operatives. They, too, should reason; but will they? There is the logic of necessity that is inexorable, and want and despair will bow to it. They see that prosperity has taken wings and left them; that their mills are silent, their forges voiceless, their mines tenantless, their forests unbroken by the echoes of the woodman, and they plead in vain for the privilege to earn their bread. They may not be schooled in the political economy of the age as taught by its masters, but they see and understand that this stagnation and distress should not prevail so mercilessly in this favored land. They see the barns, the garners and the cribs teeming with plenty about them, and yet there is hunger in their homes. They see the fields mellow with the fruits of autumn and green with the promise of future abundance, and yet the diversified industry that should furnish customers and mould the sinews of labor into gold to requite the operative and enrich the nation, is lifeless and hopeless, They see money in superabundance in the vaults of our banks, begging for solvent borrowers, but the integrity, competency and industry which once were credit to command capital, are now distrusted because the lender, looking to the consummation of his own favorite theory of enforced resumption, calculates wisely that both the property and the products of industry must depreciate into bankruptcy. They see that capitalists will not engage in business enterprises, nor will they deal with business men as debtors except upon security outside of the business for which capital is wanted, and, seeing these facts, which are as patent as noonday and within the comprehension of the most ordinary grade of intelligence, are we not admonished that our present financial policy is inherently and fatally detective? To this grave question we beg capital to yield respect. It is both just and wise to do so, for the obstinate maintenance of a violent resumption policy must, as surely as the night shall succeed the day, result in the triumph of a violent inflation policy. And, if the battle must be thus fought over prostrated industry and wide-spread bankruptcy and the unreasoning want that enforced idleness will breed, there is unspeakable danger of the revolution sweeping to the very verge of the abyss of repudiation, if, indeed, it can be arrested there. In this battle Ohio and Pennsylvania this fall are but outposts, and will but determine the field for the conflict and the attitude of the belligerents. It by hard money victories extreme positions shall be irrevocably assigned to the contending parties, our free institutions will be exposed to a severer crucible than that of civil war, with all its demoralization and sacrifices. And capital is to-day charged with the responsibility of shaping this issue. We regard the man who insists upon unconditional resumpion in 1879 as the foe of industry, of prosperity and of national faith—as hand in hand with the madman who would flood the irredeemable currency and demand that it be called money.

We cannot resume until we have gold; we cannot pay until we earn; we cannot earn until our productive industry is employed, and our gold coffers will be empty until the balance of trade with the gold nations of the world is in our favor by selling more than we buy. Volumes of platitudes, however plausible, cannot answer these plain assumptions. And the remedy is simple. It is not to be the work of an act of Congress whose fruits shall ripen in a day. There must be an inflexible adherence to the specie standard as the anchor of financial, business and industrial safety; there must be no enforced resumption in the face of impossibilities imposed by paralyzed and unproductive labor; there must be a steady effort toward resumption by quickening the creative energies of the people and the gradual equalization of currency and values with gold; there must be a judicious revision of our banking system to adapt it to the new and imperative necessities of the country, and to disarm it of every semblance of monopoly; there must be a self-adjustable currency that will divorce the business of the nation from the caprices or speculations of Presidents, Cabinets and money gamblers; there must be wholesome and just laws for the whole people rather than for favored classes; the compensation of capital must yield to the reduced compensation of labor, and there must be integrity, economy and statesmanship substituted for the debauched authority that now rules in almost every department and grade of public trust.—*Philadelphia Times.*

WHAT IS THE ISSUE?

The *Press* says: What is the issue in Pennsylvania? Simply that of maintaining good government. The Republican party throws open its record. We need only go back to 1866, when the public debt at the end of the war was $35,622,652.16. In 1875 it was $24,568,638.38.

Of course the issue is good and honest government, but this is just where the shoe pinches the Republican candidates and party. This crying out "good government," at the eleventh hour, is like a pursued thief bellowing "stop thief" when he is run into a fence corner and nabbed. The people have been thirsting for honest government for years, but the party in power took no notice of their cry, but went on plundering them. But now, when indignation has come to a head, and the people are determined to have good government at every hazard, their plunderers come in crying among the loudest for reform. It will not do. The people have their mark upon the rogues who have been robbing them for the last decade and cannot be deceived as to their identity. They would as soon trust the devil to reform the infernal regions, as the party in power to correct the abuses that prevail at Harrisburg.

When has the Republican party "thrown open its record?" That is just what the people and tax-payers would like to see done—to look upon the inner pages of their books. It didn't look much like throwing open the record when Mackey refused to let the Legislative committee examine his books. Will the *Press* make a note of this? And will it persuade the Treasurer to throw open his money record for public inspection? There are some figures there that will hardly bear investigation. The boast that the public debt has been reduced ten millions in the last ten years looks like the *Press* congratulating itself and the State that the rogues in and out of office have not stolen all the people's money; Those in power are entitled to no credit for reducing the debt, and the only wonder among honest men is that the rogues left a dollar to be applied to that purpose. In the last ten years forty millions of dollars have been collected from the people of this State, in one way or another, for taxes, and it presents a "beggarly account of empty benches" to show that only ten millions have been applied to the reduction of the public debt.

We repeat that this is a contest for good and honest government, between honest men and rogues, and this time the honest men are going to win. Will the *Press* make a note of this and smoke it in its political pipe?—*Doylestown Democrat.*

◆

Wouldst thou not be thought a fool in another's conceit, be not wise in thine own; he that trusts to his own wisdom, proclaims his own folly.

◆

When the Human is still, the Divine speaks to it, because it is its own.

GRANT AND THE DIGNITY OF HIS OFFICE.

In his letter making a bid for a third term, Grant says that it "was beneath the dignity of his office" to tell the people whether or not he intended to use the vast patronage at his command to perpetuate his power. How has he borne himself hitherto, that the dignity of his office should suddenly appear so great in his eyes? On what particular occasion did he take pains to show the country that he respected the proprieties which ought to hedge in his exalted station?

Was it when he visited New York for the first time after his inauguration, and sauntered into a theatre arm in arm with Jim Fisk?

Was it on the eve of Black Friday, when he took himself off to a little town in Pennsylvania remote from telegraphic and railroad communication, after leaving directions with Boutwell not to sell any gold till he got back?

Was it when he sent his indecent brother-in-law across the water to represent our Government at the court of Denmark?

Was it when he permitted Jay Gould to pay for him the $1,000 which he had subscribed to the fund raised to lift the family of the faithful Rawlins out of abject poverty?

Was it when he rewarded with the best offices in his gift the men who had bestirred themselves to raise gifts of houses and horses and money for him just before he entered upon the Presidency?

Was it when he closed the doors of the White House and made his way to the seaside that he might devote to idle and dissolute pleasures the best months of the year?

Was it when he haggled with Congressmen for exorbitant appropriations for the "expenses of the Executive Mansion," and managed to get enough under that head to keep him in clover without eating into his salary?

Was it when he sent Casey down to New Orleans to manage the custom house, control the party, and reduce the State of Louisiana to a province?

Was it when he found the chair of the Chief Justice vacant, and attempted to fill it by the appointment of a disreputable and ignorant adventurer in politics?

Was it when he disregarded the rebuke of the Senate and restored that adventurer to the place that he had disgraced at the head of the so-called Department of Justice?

Was it when he permitted himself to be advertised as the chief attraction at the opening of a new seaside hotel, and appeared promptly in company with Boss Sheppard, making an unseemly exhibition of himself in return for a free lunch?

Was it when he went out of his way in an annual message to praise the work of the Boss and his King, when he knew that work was neither more nor less than highway robbery?

Was it when he became a party to the secret issue of 5,000,000 of greenbacks on the eve of an important election, that a clique of gamblers in Wall street might make enough thereby to enable them to contribute largely to the corruption fund which was employed to wrest Pennsylvania from the control of the majority in October, 1872?

Was it when he lobbied in the corridors of the Capitol when his first term was drawing to a close, and besought the faithful to double his pay, and assured them of his co-operation in case they saw fit to help themselves to a few millions in the shape of a salary grab?

Was it when he found a constitutional adviser in the person of Columbus Delano, and approved the policy whereby the Indian Ring were enabled to steal $16,000,000 in five years?

Was it when he entered into a compact with thieves of Arkansas to overthrow the constitution of that State, or when Congress balked his designs and he pensioned the chief conspirators on the Government as officeholders?

Was it when he found places for Congressmen repudiated by the people who had sustained his wicked demand for the autocratic powers contemplated by the force bill?

The "dignity of his office" would not permit him to answer a civil question, to which Washington and Jefferson found no difficulty in framing a pointed and effective reply. But the dignity of his office does not stand in the way of acts which will send his name down to posterity in disgrace.—*Utica Observer.*

COL. THOS. JEFFERSON RANDOLPH.

Among the most noted and distinguished families of Virginia are the Randolphs. For a long series of years before the settlement of Virginia they had been a family of consideration in the midland counties of Warwick and Northampton, in England, and they claim among their ancestors the powerful Scoth Earls of Murray, connected by blood and alliance with many of the most distinguished families in the English and Scotch peerage and with royalty itself. The head of the American family was William Randolph, of Warwickshire, England, the son of a cavalier of high position. This William Randolph emigrated to the United States about the year 1660, and took up his home at Turkey Island, on the James river, twenty miles below Richmond. From this parent trunk sprang the numerous branches by which the State of Virginia has been enriched in an intellectual line. Randolphs have figured as leaders of the great ante and post-revolutionary movements of the Old Dominion, and the blood has mingled with that of many of the other celebrated families of that State. One of this family, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, died at his home, near Charlottesville, Virginia, on the 7th instant, aged eighty-three years. The deceased was the eldest son of Governor Thomas Mann Randolph and Martha Jefferson, the daughter of Thomas Jefferson, and was born in 1792. He was educated under the eye and care of his illustrious grandfather, and was one of his constant associates when the latter reached the Presidency. Col. Randolph made his debut in polical life in 1832 as a delegate from Albemarle county, Virginia, in the General Assembly of that State. He was a man of strong natural powers and fine educational training, and early obtained a leading position in the councils of his native State.—When the resolutions for the abolition of slavery were introduced they met with the full and earnest support of Col. Randolph, and notwithstanding this fact he was re-elected to the next session, although Albemarle was one of the largest slaveholding counties in the State. Upon the organization of the Whig party in Virginia Col. Randolph was beaten in 1835 for the Legislature. But in 1836 he and Judge Rives were elected over Governor T. W. Gilmer and V. W. Southall, and re-chosen the following year. After this period Col. Randolph remained upon his farm until he was elected a delegate to the convention which amended the constitution of Virginia previous to the war of 1861. After the end of the war Col. Randolph again came upon the surface of public life, was a delegate to the Baltimore Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. Greeley and temporary president of that body. This ended Col. Randolph's public life. Thomas Jefferson made Col. Randolph his executor, and to him was confided the public and private papers of his grandfather. Four volumes of Mr. Jefferson's works were afterwards published by him. Col. Randolph was a man of commanding presence, genial and courteous in his manners, boundless in his hospitality and a fine type of the Virginia gentleman.

RADICAL CORRUPTION.

Senator Thurman in a speech delivered at Mansfield, O., a few days ago, said: Is there a man here who has not heard of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier? Is there one of you who does not know, by sworn testimony taken before Congressional committees, that by the frauds of these companies, principally ruled and governed by certain members of Congress, the people of the United States are absolutely certain to lose not less than $50,000,000? Has any one of you forgotten that over $435,000 were used by those companies to procure the passage of an amendment to the railroad charter by the corruption of members of Congress—an amendment that surrendered the most important rights of the Government, and in the end entailed upon the people the loss to which I have referred? Is it necessary for me to produce the proof taken at the last session of Congress that over $700,000 were employed by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to procure from Congress an immense public subsidy? Must I read to you the testimony given before a Senate committee a few years since, to show that bribery of New York Custom House officers had become an established usage? Or is it necessary to more than mention the prosecutions by the Government of merchants, great and small, charged with defrauding the revenue out of millions by smuggling or otherwise—not one of which frauds or offenses could have been committed had not Government officers assisted in its commission? Have you not heard of the practices of the whisky rings, defrauding the Government out of untold amounts of taxes, through the connivance and with the aid of purchased revenue officials? Must I do more than remind you that the official reports of responsible officers of your army and the statements of disinterested private citizens have clearly shown that, through the fraudulent practices of Indian agents and contractors, large numbers of Indians whom the Government is bound by treaty stipulations to support have lately been on the verge of starvation, and the country thereby menaced with an Indian war? Is it not an indisputable fact that the appropriations for the Indians and the Indian Bureau are annually about $3,000,000 more than they were in 1860, and that through the frauds and peculations of "Indian rings," in collusion with Government officials, millions of this money are every year embezzled? Have you not heard how fraud, bribery and corruption existed in the Post-Office Department, under the very nose, so to speak of the Postmaster-General himself—frauds and offenses so gross as to necessitate not only the dismissal of the detected officials, but also their criminal prosecution in a court of justice? Have you not read of the frequent thefts in the Treasury, from the abstraction of a trifling sum of fractional currency to a larceny of over $40,000 in a lump? Need I do more than refer to the long list of defaulters in almost every branch of the public service, and whose defalcations in the last fourteen years amounted, at the lowest computation, to millions of dollars? Must I again remind you that not even the Department of Justice has been free from taint, and that, under the late Attorney-General, officers whose duty it was to prosecute the guilty were greater criminals than the men they prosecuted?

◆

Man's idea is to amend and turn over a new leaf, and so work his way up to re-conciliation and friendship with God; the Gospel way is first to be friends with God through Christ, and then to work.

◆

Mutual infirmities, necessarily known to one another, and together confessed to the Father in Heaven, may unite us more closely than common success and joy.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the follow- 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.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property now in the possession of Robert Beaty, of Bell township, viz: 1 black mare, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 1 log chain, 20 bushels of wheat, 2 acres of corn, 20 bushels of oats, 18 bushels of buckwheat, 1 bed and bedding, 1 table, 4 chairs, 1 clock, 1 looking glass, 1 lamp, 1 set dishes, 1 tub, 1 barrel salt, 2 hogs, 1 grain cradle, 1 scythe, 1 stove, 4 loads straw, as the same was purchased by me at Constable's sale on the 4th day of October, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order, J. B. ELLIS.

Rumbarger, Oct. 13, '75-3t*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Messrs. Barclay & Pantal, of New Washington, viz: 3 set single harness, 14 collars, a lot of harness leather, and a large lot of saddles, hardware and trimmings. This property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and is left in the possession of the parties named, subject to my order at any time. JAMES GALLAGHER.

New Washington, Oct. 13, '75-3t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of LORENZO D. PRICE, late of Pike 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.

SARAH J. PRICE,
HENRY HILE,

Curwensville, Oct. 13, '75-6t Adm'rs.

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 Gulich 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 RISHEL, 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 RISHEL.

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 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, 1874. nov.3'74

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 OME-MADE

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 29-tf.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

JOSEPH H. DEERING, 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. 7:16'75y

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. 8-18-3m

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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.

nov18 F. 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 us

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,'75-3m M. G. BROWN & BRO.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIP[illegible] Honestly executed at this office.

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.20-75tf. G. L. LEIPOLD T

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.

NEWTON READ, PROPRIETOR.

Having become proprietor of this Hotel, I would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. House leasantly and conveniently situated; n wly refitted and refurnished; good sample rooms attached. All railroad trains stop at this house. jan20-75

SHAW HOUSE,

(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)

CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.

jan1'75 D. R. FULLERTON.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

MONTOUR HOUSE,

Opposite the Court House,

LOCK HAVEN, PENN'A.

je1471 HAUSEAL & KROM, Prop's.

LOYD HOUSE,

Main Street,

PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.

nov1,'73. ROBERT LOYD.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets.

CLEARFILD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train. JOHN DOUGHERTY,

apr6-'70 tf Proprietor

Banks.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. B. ARNOLD

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.

Reynoldsville, Dec 16, 1874.-1y

County National Bank,

OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.

Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.

JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.

W. M. SHAW, Cashier. *11:1:74

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

Dentistry.

J. M. STEWART, D. D. S.,

Office over Irwin's Drug Store.

CURWENSVILLE, PA.

All dental operations, either in the mechanical or operative branch, promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the treatment of diseases of the natural teeth, gums and mouth. Irregularity of the teeth successfully corrected. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Ether, and artificial teeth inserted of the best material and warranted to render satisfaction. april26'71:1y

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DENTISTRY.—

Having determined to locate in Curwensville for the purpose of pursuing my profession, I hereby offer my services to the public. I have just finished a term of dental instructions under the best teachers of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in Philadelphia, and am now prepared to execute all work pertaining to dentistry in the best manner, with the latest improvements. All work guaranteed to give entire satisfaction as to quality and duration. Teeth extracted without pain. Room in new Bank building. For further information apply in person or address E. M. THOMPSON,

mch31'75-tf. Curwensville, Pa.

A. M. HILLS

Would respectfully notify his patients that he has reduced the price of ARTIFICIAL TEETH to $20.00 per set, or $35.00 for a double set. For any two persons coming at the same time, to have each an upper set, will get the two sets for $35.00, or $17.50 each.

Terms invariably CASH.

Clearfield, July 1, 1874.

GEORGE E. ROBACKER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

My place of business is on Market street, directly opposite the Court House, where I desire to keep a full stock of PURE LIQUORS, and will warrant them to be such to my customers. Give me a call. july 21, '75-tf.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

At the end of the new bridge,

WEST CLEARFIELD, PA.

The proprietor of this establishment will buy his liquors direct from distillers. Parties buying from this house will be sure to get a pure article at a small margin above cost. Hotel keepers can be furnished with liquors on reasonable terms. Pure wines and brandies direct from Seeley's Vinery, at Bath, New York.

GEORGE N. COLBURN.

Clearfield, June 16, 1875-tf.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BAILEY'S PURE RYE WHISKY.

We again call your attention to the above celebrated brand of goods, and we do so with the conviction that there is a great want existing among a vast number of persons who are compelled to use, medicinally or otherwise, a pure whisky.

To supply this want we offer **Bailey's Pure Rye**, an article which has been before the public for a number of years, its reputation standing high as a thoroughly reliable stimulant among medical men. As an evidence, quite a number of our eminent physicians prescribe it to the exclusion of all others.

Being made on the best known scientific principles, from the choicest grain, and by practical distillers, it retains a delightful flavor, and, greatly improved by age, makes it largely sought after by first-class hotels and druggists.

Should you desire to give this whisky a trial, and are in doubt as to whether your hotel or druggist keep it, (not having one of our signs displayed,) write to us and we shall be most happy to direct you to the persons who handle our goods in your neighborhood.

We are also sole proprietors and manufacturers of the well-known DR. STŒVER'S TONIC HERB BITTERS, which has been successfully used for over thirty years as a Blood Purifier, anti-Dyspeptic and Tonic.

HUEY & CHRIST,

Mach24'75] 121 N. Third St., Philadelphia.

O. I. C.

WHERE to buy my DRY GOODS, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Drugs and Notions, Confectioneries, &c., cheap for cash.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his old and new customers that he has opened

A VARIETY STORE

IN GLEN HOPE, PA.

And will sell goods at prices to suit the times. A liberal reduction will be made to customers buying at wholesale.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

C. J. KEAGY.

Glen Hope, Pa., June 14, 1871.

AUCTIONEERING

AND

BILL-POSTIN

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he is p pared to cry all Auction, Vendue, and other Sa on short notice, and at reasonable rates. Bills, Posters, Programmes, and other adverti posted and distributed in the most conspicu places. A share of public patronage is solicit

N. L. ROBIN

March 17, '75-tf. Clearfield,

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers sale a valuable town property in the bor of Clearfield. Lot 66x132 feet, with a good story plank house thereon erected, with rooms down stairs and four bed rooms up s Also, sewing room and bath room on second House finished complete from cellar to att Good double porch and good water. Price sonable and payments easy.

29aug75 WM. M. McCULLOUG