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.

G. S. FLEGAL,

Ironsides Store,

PHILLIPSBURG, PA.

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

AND MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPERWARE.

Presquisle Street, Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

26.May 1875.

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	$20,000,000
1855	Scottish Commercial Fire Ins. Co., of England (gold)	10,000,000
1794	North America Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	6,700,000
1820	Fire Association Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	3,100,000
1853	Pennsylvania 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, Agents

Clearfield, May 26, 1875.

FULFORD & THOMPSON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,

Clearfield, Penn'a,

Represent all the leading Fire Insurance Companies of the country:

Queen	$12,000,000
Royal Canadian	6,000,000
Home, New York	5,754,214
Lycoming, Muncy, Pa	5,519,452
Franklin, Philad'a	3,308,856
Phoenix, Hartford	1,852,892
Hanover, New York	1,426,935
Home, Col., O.	511,509
Atlas, Hartford	506,642
Providence, Washington	616,000

Persons about effecting an insurance on property of any kind, should call at our office, on Market street, opposite the Court House, and see our list of companies and rates before insuring. JOHN H. FULFORD, T. W. THOMPSON.

Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 27, '75-1y

COME AND SETTLE.—

Having taken my brother into partnership, I desire to have my old accounts closed. I therefore give notice to all who know themselves indebted to me to come forward soon and settle up, so that we can take a new departure.

Clearfield, July 14, '75 tf. F. M. CARDON.

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

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.

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, 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. M. COUDRIET.

Frenchville P. O., August 12, 1874.

J. F. WEAVER .... W. W. BETTS

WEAVER & BETTS

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Are offering, at the old stand of G. L. Reed & Co. their stock of goods, consisting of—

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c., &c.,

At the most reasonable rates for CASH or in exchange for

Square Timber, Boards, Shingles,

OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Advances made to those engaged in getting out square timber on the most advantageous terms. pd11jan75

DANIEL GOODLANDER,

LUTHERSBURG, PA.,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HOSIERY & GLOVES,

HATS & CAPS and BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco, Groceries and Fish, Nails, Hardware, Queensware and Glassware, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Drugs, Paints, Oils, School Books, a large lot of Patent Medicines, Candies, Nuts & Dried Fruit, Cheese and Crackers, Rock and Rifle Powder,

Flour, Grain and Potatoes,

Clover and Timothy Seed,

Sole Leather, Moroccos, Linings, Bindings and Thread, Shoemakers' Tools and Shoe Findings.

No greater variety of goods in any store in the county. All for sale very low for cash or country produce at the Cheap Corner. May 1, 1875.

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.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEE-BILLS.—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will, on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1875.

MAY.

BY JEFFREY GIFFORD.

The bright and sunny May is here,
The hours are rife with bright'ned bloom,
Balm fills the air, the sky is clear,
The flowers revel in perfume;
The trees have donned their green attire,
And the scarlet bush is veined with fire.

The birds are singing sweet and glad,
The butterfly is on the wing,
Where dwelleth gloom and lives are sad
The welcome May will rapture bring.
'Mid fields and woods the brooks doth stray,
Babbling of happiness and mirth;
While the golden hours of lovely May
Lie mellow on the Earth.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The Act of Congress which provided for celebrating the one hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine," authorized the creation of the United States Centennial Commission, and entrusted to it the management of the Exhibition. This body is composed of two Commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by the respective Governors, and commissioned by the President of the United States. The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and not, as has been stated, the work of a private corporation.

The Exhibition will be opened on May 10th, 1876, and remain open every day, except Sunday, until November 10th. There will be a fixed price of 50 cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The Centennial grounds are situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill River, and within Fairmount Park, the largest public park in proximity to a great city in the world, and one of the most beautiful in the country. The Park contains 3160 acres, 450 of which have been enclosed for the Exhibition. Besides this tract, there will be large yards near by for the Exhibition of stock, and a farm of 42 acres has already been suitably planted for the tests of ploughs, mowers, reapers, and other agricultural machinery.

The Exhibition buildings are approached by eight lines of street cars, which connect with all the other lines in the city, and by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, over the tracks of which trains will also run from the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroads. Thus the Exhibition is in immediate connection with the entire railroad system of the country, and any one within 90 miles of Philadelphia can visit it at no greater cost than that of carriage hire at the Paris or Vienna Exhibition.

The articles to be exhibited have been classified in seven departments, which, for the most part, will be located in appropriate buildings, whose several areas are as follows:

1. Mining and Metallurgy, 2. Manufactures, 3. Education and Science, Main Building, 21.47 acres; 4. Art, Art Gallery, 1.5 acres; 5. Machinery, Machinery Building, 14 acres; 6. Agricultural, Agricultural Building, 10 acres; 7. Horticulture, Horticultural Building, 1.5 acres; Total number of acres 48.47.

This provides nearly ten more acres for exhibiting space than there were at Vienna, the largest International Exhibition yet held. Yet the applications of exhibitors have been so numerous as to exhaust the space, and many important classes of objects must be provided for in special buildings.

An important special exhibition will be made by the United States Government, and is being prepared under the supervision of a Board of Officers representing the several Executive Departments of the Government. A fine building of 4½ acres is provided for the purpose, space in which will be occupied by the War, Treasury, Navy, Interior, Post Office, and Agricultural Departments and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee, have raised $30,000 for the erection of a pavilion in which to exhibit every kind of women's work.—To this collection, women of all nations are expected to contribute.

The list of special buildings is constantly increasing, and present indications are that their total number will be from 200 to 250. Most of the important foreign nations—England, Germany, Austria, France, Sweden, Egypt, Japan and others—are putting up one or more structures each, for exhibiting purposes, or for the use of the commissioners, exhibitors and visitors. Offices and headquarters of this kind, usually of considerable architectural beauty, are provided by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Delaware; and it is likely that others will follow the example.

A number of Trade and Industrial Associations, which require large amounts of space, will be provided for in special buildings. Among these are the photographers, the carriage builders, the glass makers, the cracker bakers, the boot and shoe manufacturers, beside, quite a number of individual exhibitors. The great demands for space will probably render this course necessary to a considerable extent, especially for exhibitors who have been tardy in making their applications. In the Main Exhibition Building, for example, 333,300 square feet of space had been applied for by the beginning of October by American exhibitors only; whereas, the aggregate space which it has been possible to reserve for the United States Department, is only 160,000 square feet, about one-third of which will be consumed by passage ways.

The Machinery Building, like the others, is already fully covered by applications. There are about 1,000 American exhibitors in this department, 150 English, and 150 from other European countries—which is about 250 more than entered the Vienna Machinery Exhibition. Extra provision is being made for annexes to accommodate the hydraulic, machinery, the steam hammers, forges, hoisting engines, boilers, plumbers, carpenters, etc.

Power in the Machinery Hall will be chiefly supplied by a pair of monster Corliss Engines. Each cylinder is 40 inches in diameter, with a stroke of ten feet; the fly-wheel is 31 feet in diameter and weighs 56 tons; the horse power is 1,400; and the number of boilers is 20. This engine drives about a mile of shafting.

For the Art Exhibition, the most eminent American artists are understood to be at work, and it may be confidently stated that, especially in the department of landscape painting, the United States will present a finer display than the public has been led to expect. Quite aside from the contributions of American artists, applications from abroad call for more than four times the exhibiting space afforded by the great Memorial Hall. Provision for the surplus will be made in temporary fire-proof buildings, though all exhibiting nations will be represented in the central Art Gallery.

The Secretary of the Navy has arranged that a United States war vessel shall call next Spring, at convenient European ports, to collect and transport hither to the Exhibition the works of American artists resident in Europe. Among the ports thus far designated, are Southampton for England, Havre for France, Bremen for Germany, and Leghorn for Italy, to which, if desirable, others may be added.

Mr. Bell, the eminent English Sculptor, who designed the groups for the plinth for the great Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, London, is reproducing in terra cotta, at the celebrated works in Lambeth, the one which symbolizes America. The figures in this group are colossal, covering a ground space of 15 feet square. It will probably be placed in the great central gallery, opposite the principal entrance.

The Art Exhibition will include, in addition to the works of contemporary artists, representatives productions of the past century of American art—those, for instance, of Stuart, Copley, Trumbull, West, Alston, Sully, Neagle, Elliot, Kensett, Cole. These, as well as the works offered by living artists, will be passed upon by the Committee of selection, who will visit for the purpose, New York, Boston, Chicago, and other leading cities, in order to prevent the needless transportation to Philadelphia of works of Art not up to the standard of admission.

A large number of orders and fraternities have signified their intention to hold gatherings at Philadelphia during the period of the Exhibition.—Among those which may now be enumerated, are the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Lodge, United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Commandery Knights Templar; Grand Army of the Republic; Presbyterian Synod; Caledonian Club; Portland Mechanic Blues; Welsh National Eisteddfod; Patriotic Order Sons of America; California Zouaves of San Francisco; an International Regatta, the Life Insurance Companies; National Board of Underwriters; State Agricultural Society; and Infantry, N. G. of California; Philadelphia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church; Cincinnati Society; California Pioneer Society; American Dental Convention; Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America; Independent Order of B'nai Berith; National Alumni Association; Salesmen's Association; 5th Maryland Regiment; American Pomological Society; Maltster's Association of the United States; Army of the Cumberland; Humboldt Monument Association; Christopher Columbus Monument Association; Board of Trade Convention; International Typographical Congress; Rifle Association of the United States; Centennial Legion; Philadelphia County Medical Society; International Medical Congress; Old Volunteer Fire Department of Philadelphia.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

California has found a new cause for excitement and alarm in the speedy appearance upon the political stage of the untamed Chinese voter. It seem that there are in San Francisco between three and four hundred youthful Celestials of the masculine gender, who, having arrived on the Pacific coast before attaining the age of seventeen will be qualified voters at the next election without taking out naturalization papers. And as Chinese immigration is rapidly increasing, it is thought the day may not be far distant when the born subjects of "the brother of the sun and moon" may hold the balance of political power in the new El Dorado. Which leads the San Francisco *Ledger* to remark:

"Just as sure as the world moves and nature preserves the uniformity of her course, so sure is it that if our present prospect of a large Chinese population is not founded on a miscalculation, Chinese suffrage means a destruction of all that is worth preserving in our form of government. We should be free in name, but would really be governed by an oligarchy of the most unscrupulous and cunning. It is worth fighting for, this matter of Chinese suffrage. If our people were imbued with the same earnest determination to preserve every iota of political liberty as animated the men of the thirteen colonies a century ago, the Pacific States would tell the Atlantic States that they might enact all laws they chose, but Chinamen should not vote here. There is no such spirit here, however, and when the Chinamen go to the polls next year there will be no effective remonstrance."

The St. Louis *Republican* takes a very different view of the subject.—"With all due regard," says the editor, "for the feelings of the *Ledger*, we confess our inability to see why there should be any effective remonstrance against clothing John Chinaman with the elective franchise. A government which prides itself upon having given the ballot to a million negroes ought not to make a wry face when the disciples of Confucius demand the same privilege. What is sauce for the African goose should certainly be sauce for the Chinese gander. If a race which has been sunk in the lowest depths of barbarism from time immemorial; which has contributed nothing to the sum of human knowledge, and is still far in the rear of all the rest of the world in the march of human progress; and which has defied all attempts to permanently elevate and enlighten it—if such a race is fit for the responsibilities of suffrage we really do not know who or what is to be considered unfit. Surely not the Chinese, who had a literature, a religion and a government centuries before Romulus laid the foundations of Rome, and who when what are now the most civilized nations of Europe were mere tribes of wandering savages, were living in well organized communities, under an elaborately constructed central power, with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. By whom not a few of what we call modern inventions, such as printing, gunpowder and the magnetic needle were discovered and utilized ages before the first conception of them dawned upon the European mind. Among whom agriculture and manufactures had reached a high state of perfection when these all-important branches of industry had not yet emerged from the rudest stages of development in the West."

We think ti more than probable that the editor of the San Francisco *Ledger*, who is so disgusted at the prospect of Chinese suffrage in California that he is willing to fight to deprive the Celestial "man and brother" of that sacred right, was an ardent supporter of the amendment of the Constitution by which the negroes, the former slaves of the South, were suddenly enfranchised in all the rights and privileges of American citizenship, "without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude." If so, it is with a bad grace that he now protests against the Chinese enjoying the same "civil rights," to confer which on the negro he and his party violated both the letter and spirit of the Constitution. This sort of mongrelism, this degredation of American cititizenship, was an outrage upon our civilization, upon law, right and justice. It was never contemplated by the founders of the American republic, who would have spurned such a proposition as an act of stultification and self-abasement—as giving the lie to their boasted fitness for self government. But the Radical party in the flush of their victorious power and in obedience to the behests of that transcendental Puritan philanthropy which in its selfish, pharisaical arrogance assumes to overrule the order and reform the economy of the Almighty, it was done "outside of the Constitution," and the "new nation" must abide the consequences. Those at least who advocated and sustained the usarpation and outrage, should "accept the situation." If in attempting to convert the Republic of States into a nation they have destroyed the first element of American nationality—the homeogenity of races—they have their own malignity and reckless temerity to blame. Having stricken the United States from the roll of white nationalities, and in a political sense, if not yet in the social order, wiped out all distinction of race, color or previous condition, they must not expect to confine their new brotherhood to the negro, but must take to their embrace the Chinese, the Malay, the Esquimaux, and the Hottentot, if they should drift to our shores. To our philanthropic brethren of the Pacific coast, threatened as they are with an inundation from the Celestial Empire, the prospect is not pleasing, but it is irremediable under the new and improved constitution which they aided to force upon the South. We think that

For ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain,
The Heathen Chinee is peculiar,

but he belongs to an enlightened race, a race with a history, a literature and a religion of its own. Ah Sin is peaceable, industrious and thrifty, and there is no reason why he will not make as worthy a citizen as Sambo. Thus far he has made no trouble about his "civil rights." He is endowed with a fair amount of self-respect and independence of character, and has never invoked the power of the government to force him into social equality with the whites. So long as he minds his own business keeps himself to himself, and does not forcibly obtrude himself in our public schools, public conveyances, theatres, hotels and cemeteries, under the Civil Rights bill, and is content with quietly casting his ballot at the polls, we see no reason why, under the existing order of things, he should not be tolerated and protected in his rights in California, as the negro is tolerated and protected in the exercise of the rights of citizenship in the States of the Union.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

IMPORTANT OPINION ON LICENSES.

OPINION OF JUDGE ELWELL ON THE SUBJECT OF DISCRETIONARY POWER IN THE COURTS ON THE SUBJECT OF HOTEL LICENSES.

Before proceeding to hear and decide upon the several applications for hotel licenses now presented to us for adjudication it is proper that both applicants and citizens generally should be informed as to the views held by the court upon the subject of the extent to which the court may exercise a discretion upon the subject of granting or refusing licenses. It is the more necessary that our views be announced because some judges have held that the discretion committed to them is wholly arbitrary, while others hold that the act of 1875 takes from the courts all discretion and requires them to grant all licenses applied for, without regard to the public necessities.

In order to ascertain both the power and the duty of the courts in the matter of granting and refusing licenses, it is necessary to consider several Acts of Assembly relating to the subject. Briefly stated, the legislation upon this branch of the excise laws is as follows:

The act of 11th of March, 1834, (pamph. p. 117) gave the several Courts of Quarter Sessions power to grant licenses according to the regulations therein contained. One of these restrictions was that "no court shall license any inn or tavern which shall not be necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers."

In 1856 a law was passed specially providing a mode of procedure to obtain a license. By it the Courts are required to fix a time, by rule or standing order, at which applications for licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making objections to applications might be heard, by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel.

The act of 20th of April, 1858, requires the Court to hear evidence other than that presented by the applicant, and to grant or refuse the license in accordance with the evidence.

In 1866 another act was passed providing for a full hearing of the applicant, and of those who might remonstrate and declaring it lawful for the Court to refuse the license when in its opinion the hotel or tavern in question was not necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travelers. By a proviso to this act the exercise of discretion as to the necessity of inns and taverns is confined to that given by the act of March, 1834.

Again, on the 22d of March, 1867, the Courts are authorized to hear petitions and remonstrances, and to refuse the license whenever in the opinion of the Court it is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travelers.

The act of 1874, known as the Local Option law, did not repeal any previous law, it merely suspended the operation of the license law, for the time being, in the counties which voted "no license." When the act was repealed by the first section of the act of April 12, 1875, the former laws were again called into active operation in the no license counties, and were then the rule throughout the State, unless they were repealed by other portions of this act.

In delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in Schlaudecker case, 22. P. F. Smith 203, Agnew J. after stating the several Acts of Assembly on the subject of license says: "No subject has been productive of more difference of opinion and practice than this in the different judicial districts in the State. Some judges holding it to be obligatory on the court to grant every license where the applicant has brought himself within the provisions of the law as to the terms of his application, and others holding that they are not bound to grant any license whatsoever. Clearly neither opinion is right; the discretion which the courts exercise being a sound discretion upon the circumstances of each case as it is presented to the Court, and not a general opininion upon the propriety or impropriety of granting licenses."

He cites the several Acts of Assembly from 1834 down to 1872, and from them deducts the conclusion that "it is the duty of the Court to hear and determine each case on its evidence and facts; to ascertain the fitness of the applicant and the necessity of the house for the public accommodation."

To be a rightful judgment it must be exercised in the particular case and upon the facts and circumstances before the Court after they have been heard and duly considered.

It is noticeable that the new law, except in regard to the amount of the license fee, and the amount and the condition of the bonds required of applicants, makes no mention of a single requisite necessary to the obtaining of a license. As to the citizenship of the applicant—the filing and publication and the contents of the petition—the certificate of character, and the action to be taken by the Court upon petition, remonstrances and evidence presented, and also in regard to transfers and revocation of licenses, it is silent. Unless, therefore, the former laws upon these subjects remain in force, there is nothing to guide the practice of the Court, or govern its decisions upon license questions.

It is a well settled rule, that a statute can be repealed only by express provisions of a subsequent law or by necessary implication; and this can only be when there is such repugnancy between the new law and the old that they cannot stand together. "Whenever," says J. C. Black, "two acts may be made to stand together it is the duty of the judge to give both of them full effect; even when they are seemingly repugnant, they must, if possible have such a construction that one may not repeal the other, unless the latter one contains negative words, or the intention to repeal is manifest by some intelligible form of expression." Brown vs. County Commissioners 9 Harris 43.

There are no words of appeal in the act of 1875, except as to the Local Opition law. The natural, if not necessary inference therefore is, that the Legislature intended it to be auxiliary to, and in aid of the purpose of the old law. Instead of evincing any intention to limit or diminish the powers and discretion of the Court based upon evidence, as conferred by former laws, it expressly re-enacts in the same words so much of the act of 1856 as requires "the Courts to fix by rule or standing order a time at which application for licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making objections to applications for license may be heard by evidence, petitions, remonstrances or counsel." The hearing thus required was not designed to be a mere idle ceremony. Its purpose is fully explained by the acts of 1858 and 1867. It is made thereby to extend, not only to the fitness of the applicant, but the Court is required to refuse the license if in its opinion the necessities of the public and the entertainment of strangers or travelers do not require a public house to be kept at the point designated. If the Legislature had intended that the character of objections to a license, should not be as broad and comprehensive as before allowed, it surely would in some way have at least intimated such intention by appropriate words. In the absence of a clearly expressed or implied intention to abrogate the laws which have for forty years authorized the Courts to hear and pass upon each application according to its merits, I hold that no intention existed.

It does not, in my judgment, follow that any restriction or limitation of the powers or duties of the court was intended by the increase of the license fee.

On the contrary it is manifest that the Legislature intended, by continuing the powers and duties of the courts heretofore, by increasing the license fee and the amount of bonds, and by adding heavier penalties for violations of the law, and also by imposing further civil liabilities, "to restrain and regulate the sale of liquors."

In the case cited, the present Chief Justice holds this language, "Whether any or all licenses should be granted is a legislative not a judicial question.—Courts sit to administer the law of the land, not to repeal it."

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The election is over, and the Democrats defeated; but still for public information, and to disabuse the minds of honest Protestants, who entertain fears of the Catholics, we publish the following remarks of Mr. Kiernan, United States Senator of New York, made at a public meeting. Mr. Kiernan is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and represents the sentiments of nearly the whole body of the Catholic party:

There can be no question touching the common schools in this election. The constitution of 1846 provides that the common school fund shall be preserved inviolate, and that the income therefrom shall be applied to the support of "the common schools." Your Supreme Court and your Court of appeals more than fifteen years ago decided that the "common schools" meant the ordinary public schools established by the State. The provision of the Constitution adopted last year goes further. It provides that neither the money nor the property of the State, or of any city, county, town or village shall be given to any private institution; thus cutting off all private schools, whether sectarian or unsectarian, from any share of the money that may be received from that provision. (Applause.) Therefore there is no sort of danger to the common schools.

The common schools are embodied in your Constitution beyond the power of any Legislature to interfere with or change them. They must be maintained as common schools, in which all the children of the State may obtain a good secular education, and as schools in which the religious prejudice or feeling of no one child or parent should be wounded. (Applause.) We recognize the duty and importance of every parent and guardian giving a religious teaching to his child, yet he shall not have that religious teaching at the expense of the State. It must be done in the family, in the church, in the Sunday school, and in the private school. (Great applause.) This attempt to bring the common school into the canvass is for the purpose of stirring up sectarian discord among our people, and every christian man should condemn it. (Applause)

It you have any relics of "ye olden time"—one hundred years ago—get them ready for the Centennial.

Legal Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of J. M. KRATZER, 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. E. MARIE KRATZER,
Clearfield, Nov. 10 1875-6t Adm'x.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of R. NEIMAN, late of New Washington, 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. RACHEL M. NEIMAN, HENRY D. ROSE,
New Washington, Nov. 10, '75-6t* Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of J. F. W. SCHNARRS, late of Covington 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 will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. CHARLES SCHNARRS, WM. SCHNARRS,
Karthaus, Nov. 3, 1875-6t* Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of MARY S. MARSHALL, late of Lawrence 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. WM. MARSHALL,
Nov. 17, '75-6t Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JOHN SHEESER, deceased, late of Union 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. DAVID DRESSLER, JOHN SHEESER,
Rockton, Nov. 17, '75-6t* Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of MARGARET HAGERTY, deceased, late of Gulich township, Clearfield county, Pa., 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. JOHN WITHEROW,
New Millport, Nov. 10, '75-6t Executor.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property now in the possession of E. B. Spencer, of Penn township, viz: 1 mare, 2 cows, 1 yearling heifer, 5 hogs, all the household goods, hay, straw, cornfodder, 8 acres of wheat in the ground, wheat, oats, corn and potatoes by the bushel, as the same belongs to me and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. JNO. B. RAFFERTY.
Grampian Hills, Nov. 10, '75-3t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Isaac Davis, of Beccaria township, viz: 1 cow, grain in the ground, 1 cook stove, 1 room stove, 6 chairs, bedstead and bedding, 1 sink, a lot of apples, potatoes and corn, as the same was purchased by me at Constable's sale on the 3d day of November, and was left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. G. W. DOTTS, Sr.
Glen Hope, Nov. 17 '75-3t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the possession of T. T. McKee, of Knox township, viz: 1 sorrel mare, 1 black mare, 1 sorrel colt, 1 red cow, 1 red heiffer, 7 hogs, 5 pigs, 1 two-horse wagon, 2 set double harness, 1 ton hay, 120 bushels corn, 250 shocks cornfodder, 2 plows, 1 harrow, 25 bushels potatoes, 1 cook stove, 1 bed and bedding, 1 table, 1 sink, and 6 chairs, as the same was purchased by me at Constable's sale and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. ROBERT WITHEROW.
New Millport, Nov. 17, '75-3t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 13th day of November, on the premises of Jordan Reed, in Lawrence township, viz: 2 horses, 8 acres of corn in the shock, lot of hay in the barn, 8 acres of rye in the ground, 8 acres of wheat in the ground, 3 plows, 1 harrow, 2 cultivators, 1 wagon, 9 sheep, 1 sow and 7 pigs, 2 head of young cattle, 1 pair twin sleds, 1 cook stove and fixtures, 2 stoves, kitchen furniture, carpets, and furniture in parlor and dining-room. The said property is left with him on loan, subject to my order at any time. W. P. REED.
Curwensville, Nov. 17, 1875-3t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of William Mahaffey, of Bell township, viz: Lot of raft rope, lot rafting tools, 3 canthooks, 6 beds and bedding, 3 set chairs, 1 lounge, 1 cupboard, lot dishes, 1 dining table, 1 sink, about 50 yards carpet, 2 riding bridles, 1 grain cradle, 4 grass scythes, 3 snathes, corn fodder off 22 acres of land, lot of tubs, 3,000 feet hemlock and pine timber, more or less, lot of barrels, about 50,000 feet of sawed lumber, about 75,000 feet pine logs, about 150,000 feet hemlock logs in woods and on bank, about 80,000 feet oak logs in woods, 3 tons hay, more or less, 6 acres corn in shock, more or less, 20 bushels wheat, 40 dozen rye, more or less, 300 bushels corn, more or less, 27 bushels buckwheat, 200 bushels potatoes, more or less, 12 acres wheat and rye, more or less, in the ground, 1 stump machine, 2 plows, 2 shovel plows, 1 harrow, 1 fanning mill, 1 set single harness, 3 sets double harness, 1 buggy, 1 two-horse wagon, pair twin sleds, 1 one-horse sled, a lot of spreads, grabs, chains, cook yokes, etc., 1 [illegible] timber sleds, 2 bay horses, 1 yoke oxen, 6 sheep, 1 hogs, 1 saddle, 6 shoats, 2 cows, 1 yearling heifer, 1 spring calves, 1 cook stove, 1 parlor stove, and 1 cord wood. This property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 11th day of November, and is left with said Mahaffey on loan only, subject to my order at any time. JOHN ORR.
Grampian, Nov. 17, '75-3t

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 ONE-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.

mgh1'75 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.

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

FOR SALE!

A large and well-finished Brick Dwelling, situate on the river bank, in the borough of Clearfield, containing eleven rooms, with good cellar, water in the kitchen, and all the modern conveniences, Pantries, Bath-room, Clothes-presses, &c. Lot sixty feet front and two hundred and thirty feet back, with a twenty foot alley on the east side. Said building, with all the appurtenances, will be sold cheap, with payments to suit purchaser. Application can be made to the undersigned, or to A. C. Tate, Esq., who will give all necessary information to those who desire to inspect the property.

THOS. J. McCULLOUGH.

May 21st, 1873, 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 [illegible], and is in good running order. They will also sell their shingle and lath mill, and all the working machinery on the mill. Further information to persons who wish to purchase. GRAHAM, WALLACE & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., June 30, 1875.

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. REINBOLDT

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.

NEWTON READ, Proprietor.

Having become proprietor of this Hotel, I would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. House located and conveniently situated; newly 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. B. 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.

jel4'71 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,

CLEARFIELD, 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.

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-ly

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 instruction 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. STOEVER'S TONIC HERB BITTERS, which has been successfully used for over thirty years as a Blood Purifier, anti-Dyspeptic and Tonic.

HUEY & CHRIST,

March24'75] 121 N Third St., Philadelphia.

O. I. C.

WHERE to buy my DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Queensware, Glassware, Drugs and Notions, Confectionaries, &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 POSTING.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he is prepared to cry all Auction, Vendue, and other Sales on short notice, and at reasonable rates. Sale Bills, Posters, Programmes, and other advertising posted and distributed in the most conspicuous places. A share of public patronage is solicited.

March 17, '75-tf. N. L. ROBINS. Clearfield, Pa.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a valuable town property in the borough of Clearfield. Lot 50x150 feet, with a good two-story plank house thereon erected, with three rooms down stairs and four bed rooms up stairs. Also, sewing room and bath room on second floor. Good cellar under whole house. Good double porch and hydrant in yard. Price reasonable and payments made easy.

[illegible] WM. M. McCULLOUGH.