Miscellaneous.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

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

Also, all kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.

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

Work done at short notice. 7:16"75y

HUEY & CHRIST,

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE

CELEBRATED

AND

DR. STEVER'S

TONIC HERB BITTERS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HUEY & CHRIST,

121 N. 3d Street,

PHILADELPHIA

March 29, 1876-6m

FARMERS, LOOK HERE!

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

Would call the attention of Farmers to the fact that they are receiving

ONE CAR LOAD OF

Hebron's Patent Lock Level Tread Thresh Machines,

ONE CAR LOAD OF

CHAMPION MOWERS and REAPERS

COMBINED.

And two kinds of GRAIN DRILLS—FARMERS' FAVORITE & FARMERS' FRIEND.

All the above Machines will be sold CHEAP for CASH, or exchanged for good HORSES and FAT CATTLE.

They have also a lot of new

TWO-HORSE ROAD WAGONS,

Which they will dispose of in the same manner.

Our Threshers, Reapers and Drills are of the best makes in the country, and warranted first-class in every particular.

Call at our meat market in Pie's Opera House and examine these machines.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.

Clearfield, Pa., March 22,'76.

Hardware, & Tinware.

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.

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.

SACKETT & SCHRYVER

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

and manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,

Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Having refitted our store room and doubled our stock, we are prepared to offer bargains to purchasers in our line. We have decided to do a

Strictly Cash Business,

and can therefore sell at greatly reduced prices.

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

Tools and Building Hardware,

which is new and of the best manufacture.

We keep a large stock of

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

All kinds of Bench Planes, Saws, Chisels, Squares, Hammers, Hatchets, Plumbs and Levels, Mortised & Thumb Gauges, Bevels, Braces & Bits, 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.

Farm Implements, 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. Plumbing and gas fitting attended to by experienced workmen. May 3, 1876.

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by

GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Has the Largest Circulation of any paper in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The large and constantly increasing circulation of the REPUBLICAN, renders it valuable to business men as a medium thro' which to reach the public.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

If paid in advance,	$2 00
If paid after three months,	2 50
If paid after six months,	3 00

When papers are sent outside of the county payment must be in advance.

ADVERTISING:

Ten lines, or less, 3 times,	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion,	50
Administrator' Notices,	2 50
Executors' Notices,	2 50
Auditors' Notices,	2 50
Cautions and Estrays,	1 50
Dissolution Notices,	2 50
Professional Cards, 5 lines, year,	5 00
Special notices, per line,	20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS:

One square, 10 lines,	$8 00
Two squares,	15 00
Three squares,	20 00
One-fourth column,	50 00
One-half column,	70 00
One column,	120 00

BLANK'S

We have always on hand a large stock of blanks of all descriptions.

SUMMONS,

SUBPŒNAS,

EXECUTIONS,

ATTACHMENTS,

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

LEASES,

BONDS,

FEE BILLS,

CONSTABLE'S BLANKS,

&c., &c., &c.

'JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to do all kinds of

PRINTING

SUCH AS

POSTERS,

PROGRAMMES,

CARDS,

LETTER HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

BILL HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

PAMPHLETS,

CIRCULARS,

&c., &c.,

IN THE BEST STYLE,

AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

ORDERS BY MAIL

FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK

WILL RECEIVE

PROMPT ATTENTION.

Goodlander & Lee,

Clearfield,

Clearfield County, Pa.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1876.

REFORM CAMPAIGN SONG.

BY CARL SBREST.

Sam Tilden is a gentleman,
A true and honest man, sir,
And when we call for honest work,
He's just the man to answer.
He represents the very truths
That we have all been drilled in
And we couldn't have to lead us on,
A better man than Tilden.

The thieves and rogues have ruled the land,
And all the people swindled;
Expenses every year increase,
While revenues have dwindled.
'Tis time to drive the rats and mice
From out the Treasury buildin';
There's only one can do the job,
And him we call Sam Tilden.

The Empire State, so proud and great,
We on the verge of ruin;
With Tilden for its Governor
'Twas saved from such undoin',
Because the task of smashing rings
Needs work that he is skilled in,
The man we want for President
Is honest old Sam Tilden.

He drove out all official thieves,
And stopped their shameful plunder,
And the way he brought the taxes down
Made people shout and wonder.
So now we want the offices
With honest fellows filled in,
And at their head are proud to place
That honest man Sam Tilden.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN A. GREGORY, COUNTY SUPT.

In submitting the following Annual Report of the condition and improvement of the schools in our county, it affords me pleasure to be able to say that notwithstanding the prevailing stringency in financial affairs, that operated greatly against the advancement of our work, our schools have made substantial and encouraging progress during the year. Our teachers were better qualified; labored more earnestly, and rendered better satisfaction than during the previous year. A greater number of local institutes and educational meetings were held. These with the County Institute and County Normal School were more largely attended and by the teachers being better qualified were made more successful.

SCHOOLS.

Houses Built.—Seven houses were built during the year. One in Brady, one in Decatur, one in Goshen, one in Pike, one in Union, one in Union Independent and one in Woodward.—These are all good, substantial buildings; each one, however, lacking completeness in various ways before it could be called a first-class building for the present day. Two of the rooms are plastered but the plastering is neither painted nor whitewashed. The others are lined, but the lining is not painted, hence the walls present a gloomy instead of a bright and cheerful appearance. Six of the houses are furnished with substantial and comfortable desks. Four have neat porticos in front. The one in Goshen has convenient rooms for baskets and clothing. All are well ventilated. The blackboards in four of the houses are too high and have poor surfaces. No apparatus has been supplied for the new buildings.

Graded Schools.—The schools of Lumber City were graded during the year. Houses are now under contract for graded schools at Rumbarger and Jaynesville. These promise to be large buildings and are much needed.

Apparatus.—Very little apparatus was procured during the year. Three houses were furnished with maps by directors and ten with maps and mottoes by teachers.

Libraries.—The directors of Curwensville borough purchased eighty dollars worth of books for their school library.

Management.—The school houses, with but few exceptions, were scrubbed once each month and were found in a very tidy condition when I visited them. The schools in all the districts were kept open the entire five months—the time required by law—and in three districts eight months. All the branches required by law were taught in all the schools and some of the higher branches in 21. Pupils from all parts of the county, who desire to pay special attention to the higher branches have the privilege of attending the Leonard Graded School at Clearfield. Most of the teachers held monthly examinations, sending a report of the standing of the pupils to their parents, and a rigid examination at the close of their term. Daily reviews were conducted by all the teachers and I am glad to say a greater degree of thoroughness was found among the pupils than during the previous year.

INSTITUTES.

County.—The County Institute was held in Pie's Opera House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on December 27th, and continuing for five days. 131 teachers and 42 directors were present. The exercises consisted in developing what we considered the best methods of teaching the different studies pursued in the schools of the county; in answering a list of questions on school economy, previously prepared for the Institute; in debating questions on the necessities of our county's work; in the reading of essays and delivering addresses by the teachers on general subjects; and in evening addresses by gentlemen from our own county and from a distance. The citizens and directors of the county showed their interest in the advancement of the school by greatly aiding us in our work. Ex-Sheriff Pie charged us no rent for the Opera House; requiring us only to pay for the light and fuel, and that at reduced rates. The citizens of Clearfield town furnished pleasant accommodations for the teachers at low rates, and the directors of many districts made special arrangements for their teachers getting to the Institute. Specially prepared lectures were delivered by Deputy State Superintendent Curry, and Prof. H. Collier; also by Rev. H. S. Butler, Rev. J. B. Young, Wm. M. McCullough, Esq., and T. H. Murray, Esq., from our own county. The evening lectures were all very able ones, composed with choice language, were well delivered and particularly appropriate for the occasion.

Local.—Local Institutes were held for each part of the county, several townships being united in one Local Institute District. These were well attended by teachers, directors and citizens, and resulted in great good. In all our Institute work during the year our teachers manifested a great interest and no longer questioned the propriety of adopting the system laid down for our county, but debated on how they could be successful in carrying out such measures and use them most profitably. Truly this is one of the best steps to success. To not only have a good system but to have the teachers unanimously adhere to this system. The importance of reviews, the benefits of programmes, the advantages of all the studies required by law being taught to every pupil and many other subjects laid down in our school system are no longer subjects to be disputed but only to be advocated to be better developed.

Scholars.—The scholars attending the different schools of Penn township held District Institutes during each alternate Saturday of their school term. Their exercises consisted in essays, debates, class drills and orations. Their meetings were well attended by citizens and directors, and their work reflected credit upon the teachers who assisted and instructed them. I hope the scholars of many other schools will try the same.

OFFICIAL WORK.

During the year I held 25 examinations; examined 238 applicants; granted 228 Provisional certificates; 6 Professional, and rejected 4; made 219 visits to schools; visiting all the schools but two once and those of nine districts twice; held a County Normal School for a term of twelve weeks, with an attendance of 120 teachers; corrected and forwarded the Annual Report of each school district; also one written, one statistical and twelve monthly reports to the School Department at Harrisburg; attended 3 institute meetings, held education meetings, one County Institute, and one Normal School.

SUGGESTIONS.

No. 1. A few directors still persist in dividing the five-month term and having part taught during the summer months and the remainder during the winter months. This certainly cannot prove of any special benefit to any parties concerned, but does great injustice to the scholars who desire an education. These terms are generally taught by two different teachers and where a good teacher has been employed for the former term, an inferior one will be employed for the latter, as the good teacher will succeed in getting a five month term, and five months school taught by two different teachers cannot prove of much benefit. Many other disadvantages are connected with this that the directors are well acquainted with.

No. 2. The directors of a few districts advocate the plan of their keeping the schools open only three or four months during the year on account of the difficulty of collecting taxes, claiming that they are willing to lose the State appropriation, as it would be less than the amount necessary to keep their schools open one month. This certainly is something that directors have no power over. With the same propriety that they could take off one or two months they could conclude to have no school during the year. The State law, and not the directors, fixes the time at not less than five months, and the directors, by lessening the term, would not only be openly violating the laws of the State but cheating the children out of one of the greatest benefits granted by a free State. Directors can economize by getting good teachers at reduced salaries in times like these, or by lowering the other expenses of the schools, but are required by law to keep the schools open not less than five months. Would not the better plan be to have a closer supervision over the work and make the school more profitable for those who attend?

No. 3. Were the School Boards to appropriate a small amount of money each year to the improvement of each house and supplying apparatus it would be but a short time until the houses and grounds would be in good condition and the schools be supplied with all necessary apparatus. But we have school-rooms that have never received any paint since they were built, and the grounds have never been cleared off nor fenced, being filled with rocks and stumps. The school grounds could, with but little expense and labor, be improved some each year. The rooms, if not painted, could be papered or whitewashed. One article of apparatus could be supplied each year and the schools would be made attractive and pleasant for the pupils to attend and the expense would not be as great as that incurred through neglecting the property and keeping the children in unhealthy houses, dark, gloomy and poorly ventilated.

APPENDIX.

GROUNDS.—Grounds of sufficient size 169; grounds suitably improved, 6.

HOUSES.—Number in district, 185; No. of frame, 182; No. of brick, 1; No. of log, 2; No. built during the year, 7; No. unfit for use, 34; No. badly ventilated, 58; No. without suitable privy, 93; No. of first-class school houses, 69.

FURNITURE.—Number with suitable furniture, 100; No. with injurious furniture, 63; No. supplied with furniture during the year, 9.

APPARATUS.—Number well supplied with apparatus, 43; No. without apparatus worth mentioning, 80; No. in which apparatus was increased during the year, 16.

SCHOOLS.—Number of graded schools 21; No. graded during the year, 3; No. of graded schools needed, 28; No. of schools well classified, 187; No. in which the books are uniform, 190; No. in which the Bible is read, 172; No. in which drawing is taught, 40; No. in which vocal music is taught, 65; No. in which any of the higher branches are taught, 21.

EXAMINATIONS.—Number of public examinations held, 25; No. of directors present, 87; No. receiving provisional certificates, 228; No. receiving professional certificates, 6; No. of applicants rejected, 4; Average grade of certificates, 1.82.

TEACHERS.—No. of males employed, 115; No. of females employed, 83; average age of teachers, 24; No. who have had no experience, 35; No. who have taught less than one year, 46; No. who have taught more than five years, 69; No. who intend to make teaching a permanent business, 195; No. who have attended a State Normal School, 23; No. who have graduated at a State Normal School, 4; No. who have read books on teaching, 196; No. who hold professional certificates, 15; No. who hold permanent certificates, 8; No. of failures in teaching, 7.

VISITATIONS.—No. of visits to schools by County Superintendent, 219; Average time spent at each, two hours; No. of schools not visited, 2; No. of directors accompanying Superintendent, 93; No. of patrons met in the schools, 46.

DISTRICTS.—No. of schools regularly visited by directors, 153; No. of schools regularly visited by patrons, 185; No. in which a district institute is held, 14; No. employing a teacher not a director as district Superintendent, 3; No. of meetings held by County Superintendent, 5; No. of districts with libraries, 2; estimated number of children of school age not in school, 89.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—No private ungraded schools in district.

THE KEY-NOTE OF THE CONTEST.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, generally conceded to be the most vigorous journalist in the country, a Republican of many years standing, managing editor of the New York *Tribune* in its palmy days, and Assistant Secretary of War under Stanton, consented to act as chairman of the Tammany meeting in New York on Tuesday night last, and in that capacity made the following address:

Fellow Citizens—I have come to Tammany Hall with great pleasure to aid in ratifying the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks as the candidates of the Democratic party. (Applause.) In my judgment, it is of the greatest importance to the people of this country that these candidates should be elected, and I will join hands with any man who desires and labors to secure their success. I know both the candidates; and I am sure that by their election the administration of the Government will be reformed; that the corruption which now threatens to destroy free institutions will be stopped; that the enormous taxes which eat up the fruit of labor will be reduced; that the stagnation of industry and the depression of business which deprives so many men of all employment, and turns skilled laborers and their families out to starvation will be ended, and an era of new activity and prosperity be begun for the country. The Republican party has been in power for fifteen years, and see where it has brought us and where it has brought itself. One member of the Cabinet is now under impeachment for bribe-taking; another, more guilty, but more cunning than he, deserves impeachment, and I hope to God he will get his deserts; another, lately Secretary of the Interior, having committed grand larceny in his office, resigned to avoid impeachment; and another, lately Attorney General, having committed petty larceny, was finally removed from his place through a contemptible social intrigue. Such are the representatives of the Republican party in the height of power; and going down from that elevation we find everything corruption, venality, contempt of law and plunder of the taxpayers. One would suppose that the decent men of such a party seeing its condition, would be overcome by a sense of shame and would require it to step down and out, to hide its face and to die from the memory of men; but instead of this, it comes forward with candidates and a platform to ask for the votes of the people and to make a fight in the election. The impudence, the effrontery of this proceeding exceeds everything heard of before; and yet we have here the same managers who have brought the Republican party into this condition, with Zach Chandler—(hisses)—at their head, talking about reforming the civil service and restoring the earlier purity of our politics! Do they expect anybody to believe them? Is there any considerable number of fools in the country who can again be deceived by such fraud? These are questions which the election will answer, as I hope and trust, by putting Sam Tilden in power—(applause)—and establishing the St. Louis platform as the charter of a real, radical and lasting reform. (Prolonged applause.)

Seldom have words of fiercer might been uttered. They deserve to be read and memorized by every man who is in doubt about the insignificance of the coming campaign; and who underrates the importance of hurling from power the wretches who have done so much to sap the vitals of government. Mr. Dana is evidently in earnest and his words will carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind.

REFORM WANTED.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* says: Reform is the watchword of the Democratic party for 1876. And they mean it, too. As the embodiment of their views and purposes, they have nominated the great reform Governor of New York, who does not only promise what he *will* do, but points to what he *has* done. Taxation in New York reduced from sixteen to eight millions of dollars! The Tweed ring broken up, imprisoned and dispersed! The canal robbers routed horse, foot and dragoons, and an honest administration of the affairs of the State by honest men—all going on under the watchful supervision of "Uncle Samuel." Good times for the country after he has had a chance at the thieves, robbers and rings that are now plundering the national Government. Relief for the people after he has had an opportunity to economize the finances and reduce the taxation. Prosperity for the citizens after he has a chance to cut down the salaries, turn out Grant's office-holders, protect the Treasury and reduce the expenditures. Vote for Uncle Sam Tilden, boys, if you want to see the era of reform and honesty set in once more.

If you want the furnaces, forges, mills, manufactories and mines to start up again, if you want plenty of work and good wages, *kick the Republican party out of power*. That is the vampire that is living on your sweat and blood and robbing you of the profits of your honest labor. You *must* change the administration of the Government to other hands, if you want relief. Vote for Tilden.

A THOUGHTFUL YOUNG MAN.—An exchange says: At the closing of a concert, while a young gentleman was struggling with his hat, cane, overcoat, opera glass and his young lady's fan, all of which he was trying to retain on his lap, a suspicious looking black bottle fell on the floor. "There," he exclaimed to his companion, "I shall lose my cough medicine." That was presence of mind for you.

A WHISPER WITH CARL SCHURZ.

Carl Schurz is the ablest disputant and the feeblest leader of American politics. He is nothing if not revolutionary; he cherishes unrest when others rule, and crushes the sceptre with unbalanced waywardness when it comes within his grasp. He is a political dreamer who is ever vexed at failure and fretful over the real or imaginary imperfections of victory. He hurls his thunders at the shadows which flit over his political pathway, and heaps curses upon the sunshine because the God of day is not spotless.—He theorises of parties such as angels would create; of political achievements which would be unmarred by the hunger of the placeman; of candidates who would promise nothing, award nothing for political merit, and then he would recoil from the ungrateful victor who thought not of the greenest laurels for Carl Schurz. A master revolutionist, he is ever faithful to his calling; and when his revolution is complete over his foes, he straightway breeds revolution to invite failure over his own works. He is happy only when miserable, and his single unmixed sadness is when the Dead Sea fruit of victory comes to mock him. In the early struggles of Republicanism, when to plead its cause was to invite the obloquy of the country and to quicken the hate of the men who now revel in its highest places, Carl Schurz was the leader of leaders—the ablest, the bravest champion of them all. His plume was topmost and his shield brightest in the forlorn hopes of early Republican conflicts. He wrestled with Douglas and mastered him when he had scarcely learned our language, and from the far west he pleaded the cause of the manhood of every race throughout the Kansas tempest, with an eloquence and power which made a nation pause. And thus he battled until a national victory for his party brought its shadow for its ablest defender. He was last on the field, teaching an unselfish patriotism, and he was first at the throne when the laborers came for their hire. He sought to bear to a foreign court the revolutionary resentments he had nursed in the Fatherland, and the grateful Lincoln obeyed, but only to recall the foolish blunder that offered an insult to a friendly power when rebellion was thundering within sound of the Capitol. His ambition then turned to squadrons he would set in the sanguinary field and hurl them as sweeping reapers of death against the heroes of the stars and bars, and he went and conquered not. He could criticise our tardy generals, plan the grandest campaigns, define the proper conduct of the war to the minutest details, settle questions of international law with the dash of his brilliant pen, teach Presidents how Presidents should teach, and advise cabinets how cabinets should advise; but the history that tells of the patient, hopeful progress, through storm and sunshine, through bereavement and victory to the grand consummation, is forgetful of Carl Schurz.

When peace came Carl Schurz manfully braved the terrible tide of sectional passion that war had left to vex the land, and a grateful State, happily rescued from the angriest internal conflict, made him Senator. It was the field of all others worthy of his pre-eminent ability, but he was on the side of power. Had he come to battle with the Senate of 1860 he would have ridden on the storm of parliamentary disputation, and towered above his fellows in lordly pride. He stood on his supreme pinnacle of studied statesmanship and confessed intellectual mastery, and looked down in contempt and pity upon the little ones who were his peers or clothed with authority that fate cruelly denied to him. And when the trial came, and others bent or prostrated themselves before fitful power, he stood erect and was broken. He saw Grant and Morton and Conkling and Cameron toy with his theories make merry over his eloquence, pour contempt upon his logic and defy the revolutionist. He saw Sumner smitten by his side, with an approving Senate, and one who had ineffaceably marked a nation's shame, crowned with Sumner's honors. He saw Trumbull displaced from his well-earned leadership, and Fenton driven into the valley of humiliation, and Tipton hurled over the Republican battlements, and himself made a stranger to the chief aims of his own party, because he and they had questioned the arrogance of the most debauched rule the nation has ever known. To Cincinnati he turned his steps, and the writer hereof followed him. There were unsightly sectional scars to heal, consuming abuses to correct, and a discordant people to unite in brotherhood and peace. None joined him more cordially than he who now criticises him in resisting the nominations made at Cincinnati, but a successful election was not the only great necessity of a distracted and demoralized country. In the light of the last four years men may or may not deplore the defeat of Horace Greeley; but there is not a patriot of all the more than forty millions of free people, who does not point with boundless gratitude and pride to the North and South, for the first time and for all the future, unified on their sectional estrangements and on all the future, unified on their sectional estrangements and on all questions lingering as the irritating sores of war, by the sincere and manly deliverances of Cincinnati and Baltimore in 1872. Had Carl Schurz done nothing more in his eventful life than pluck that jewel for his crown, he might have been content; but he thrust his fretful favor upon his own work until he sickened his own worshipers. He half mourned the defeat, and would have sorrowed over victory. He returned to the Senate to meet the insolent thrusts of power and sit under the rude jibes of ignorance and littleness. He was formally declared to be outside of all healthy political organizations, and the Grant Senate that is to be the right arm of Hayes, if elected, hunted him with tireless vengeance. He returned to his State, and was welcomed by the majority parity, which would have rallied around him without asking any sacrifice of his manhood, and returned him to the Senate with the sincere approval of his constituents; but such a victory was common-place—it was such as lesser men achieved, and our Cæsar would feed on no such meat.—He would have a Rubicon of his own, cross it before an admiring world, and he plunged—and Schurz was great no more. His improvised party fell in hopeless defeat, and the men who recently nominated Hayes have howled their delight over his disaster, have spit in his face, have kicked and cuffed him from Grant the President to Orvil the petty trader, and to-day scarcely endeavor to conceal their mingled pity and contempt for the deceit that he unwittingly employs to renew the power that points to the overthrow and humiliation of Schurz as among its most savory victories.

In May he called the better elements of Republicanism about him in New York to teach parties their duties.—Here and there men hearkened and came to sit in council with him, and the ideal Presidential candidate was pictured in beautiful word-painting for the country. Those who would gaze upon it need but turn to another column of this journal. It is the poetry of Carl Schurz; the dream of the restless revolutionist; the fitful flash of a hope that perishes in its birth; but it painfully teaches how falsehood may win a lodgment in an honest effort through the caprice of a meteoric brain. In every paragraph we quote from the trenchant pen of Schurz at the Fifth avenue conclave, there is the most pointed condemnation of Rutherford B. Hayes as a Presidential candidate.—He sat in Congress four years and was silent. No abuses called him to utterance; no wrongs made him lisp reform; no effort of his life has made him a terror to evil-doers. He is the candidate of the men who speak and act for the organization of the party to-day, and who have hissed the name of Schurz with undying resentment because he is not a thief nor the friend of thieves. He was created by Grant and Morton, and Conkling and Cameron, and has in them partisans who outstrip even Schurz in their zeal for his success.—Behind them are Babcock and Shepherd, and Kellogg and Pinchback, and Patterson and McDonald, men in prison stripes and men who fear about prison stripes in the future, all trembling lest the reform candidate of Carl Schurz may fail of an election. They have driven Bristow, Mr. Schurz's Presidential candidate, from the Treasury, with every faithful officer who aided him; they have made Pratt seek retirement because he was honest; they drove Jewell out to illustrate Hayes' civil service reform by giving the Post Office patronage over to Morton to carry Indiana for Hayes; they made Dyer bite the dust because he sought to punish the guilty; Henderson was dismissed because he ventured to approach the truth in the temple of justice, and Wharton is deposed for fidelity to the law. These are not Grant's acts; they are the acts of the leading, controlling friends of Mr. Hayes; the authoritative oracles for him and his party. They have sanctioned every Presidential wrong, and Hayes is dumb as the sheep before the shearer, as Morton and Conkling prostitute the whole Grant civil power to advance Hayes' election, and Cameron is breeding disorder and death in the South to make the ballot-box declare bayonet victories for Mr. Schurz's candidate. Such is the entertainment to which Carl Schurz invites himself to reform a nation.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the great soft money organ of the west, gracefully lowers its flag. It says: "We prefer Tilden to Hayes, and shall advise the Democratic organizations to stand by the nominees. The election of Tilden would signalize the triumph of certain Democratic principles. We shall feel it our duty to counsel harmony, for the organization of the Democratic party must be preserved.—There is nothing for the Democratic party to do but to close ranks and move forward to the music prepared at St. Louis."

Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, has been elected President of a Tilden and Hendricks Club at Cincinnati.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having any claims against the estate of Abraham Kyler, late of Morris township, must present them for settlement at once, or not later than the 1st of October, 1876.

W. ROTHROCK, Executor.

Aug. 9, 1876-4t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JOHN W. IRWIN, deceased, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., 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 L. CUTTLE, Executor.

Clearfield, July 19, '76-6t*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of CHRIST. NEFF, 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.

JOS. H. BRETH, Administrator.

New Washington, July 19, '76-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of ROBERT PROTT, late of Huston 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 against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

Accounts can be left with Alexander Prott, at the Summit Tunnel (Sabula P. O.), Clearfield county, Pa., or with W. D. J. MARLIN, Adm'r.

July 19, 1876-6t* Brookville, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in the possession of G. Flegal, of Boggs township, viz: Six acres oats in the ground, 4 acres corn in the ground, a lot of hay and rye in the barn, as the same belongs to me, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. ED. FLEGAL.

West Decatur, Aug. 2, 1876-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Mark Witheright, of Ferguson township, viz: 1 cow, 1 cook stove, 1 sink, 1 cupboard, lot of potatoes and oats in the ground, as the same were purchased by me, and have been left in possession of said Witheright on loan, subject to my order at any time. SAMUEL McCULLY.

Marron, Aug. 2, 1876-3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in the possession of O. H. West, of Girard township, viz: 70,000 feet more or less of sawed lumber, 50,000 feet more or less of hemlock and pine logs at O. H. West's mill, 20,000 feet more or less of sawed lumber at the mouth of Deer creek, a lot of blacksmith tools, 5 pairs of twin sleds, 2 two-horse wagons, 1 sleigh, 1 buggy, 2 bay horses, 3 gray horses, 4 sets harness, 4 tons hay more or less, 2 cows, 6 acres buckwheat in the ground, 1 sewing machine, 1 safe, 3 stoves, lot of chairs, 2 tables, 1 clock, and 1 saddle, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 24 day of August, and is left with him on loan subject to my order at any time.

Clearfield, Aug. 9, '76-3t. H. BURGETT.

Miscellaneous.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS!

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS!

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFF

VARNISHES,

BRUSHES,

PERFUMERY,

FANCY GOODS

TOILET ARTICLES,

OF ALL KINDS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes.

Trusses, Supporters, School Books and Stationery, and all other articles usually found in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. Having a large experience in the business they can give entire satisfaction.

J. G. HARTSWICK,
JOHN F. IRWIN.

Clearfield, December 16, 1874.

BIGLER, YOUNG & REED,

(Successors to Boynton & Young,)

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS

Manufacturers of

PORTABLE & STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES

Corner of Fourth and Pine Streets,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

HAVING engaged in the manufacture of first-class MACHINERY, we respectfully inform the public that we are now prepared to fill all orders as cheaply and as promptly as can be done in any of the cities. We manufacture and deal in

Mulay and Circular Saw-Mills

Head Blocks, Water Wheels, Shafting Pall's Gifford's Injector, Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Oilers, Tallow Cups, Oil Cups, Gauge Cocks, Air Cocks, Globe Valves, Check Valves, wrought iron Pipes, Steam Pumps, Boiler Feed Pumps, Anti-Friction Metres, Soap Stone Packing, Gum Packing, and all kinds of MILL WORK; together with Plows, Sled Soles,

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,

and other CASTINGS of all kinds.

Orders solicited and filled at city prices. All letters of inquiry with reference to machinery of our manufacture promptly answered, by addressing us at Clearfield, Pa.

Jan1'74-tf BIGLER, YOUNG & REED.

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory,

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinette, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realise a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,
April 26tf Bower P. O.

E. F. GULICH. E. M'CORKLE. D. HEILBERN.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.'S

(Successors to John Gulich),

POPULAR

FURNITURE ROOMS,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

We manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see our stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. We keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this branch of our business.

We have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time.

A member of the firm has his sleeping apartment at our ware-room, where he can be found by any person who come at night for the purpose of procuring coffins.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., May 10, '76-1y.

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,

HANGING VASES,

Stove Lining and Fire Brick,

kept constantly on hand.

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!

Fisher's Patent Airtight Self-Sealing Fruit Cans!

BUTTER CROCKS, with lids,
CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS,
APPLE-BUTTER CROCKS,
PICKLE CROCKS,
FLOWER POTS, PIE DISHES,
STEW POTS,

And a great many other things too numerous to mention, to be had at

FRED'K. LEITZINGER'S

STONE-WARE POTTERY,

Corner of Cherry and Third Streets,

CLEARFIELD, PA. aug3

Clearfield Nursery.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,

J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20-65-y Curwensville, Pa.

Hotels.

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. W. C. CARSON,

July 12,'76-tf Proprietor

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY,

May 17, '76. Proprietor.

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; newly refitted and refurnished; good sample rooms attached. All railroad trains stop at this