Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND [illegible], LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23jy'72

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

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

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. 7:16'73y

FOR SALE.—

The undersigned will sell at private sale all that tract or parcel of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., within a short distance of the Tyrone & Clearfield R. R., and adjoining lands of Robert Hudson and others, and known as the Jacob B. Gearhart lot. The said tract containing 60 acres more or less, with two veins of valuable coal thereon, has about 30 acres cleared, and is the key to a large body of coal about being developed. Will be sold low and upon easy terms. For particulars, apply to

DAVID L. KREBS.

Clearfield, Pa., July 12, 1876.

DANIEL GOODLANDER,

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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 Fruits, Cheese and Crackers, Rock and Rifle Powder,

Flour, Grain and Potatoes,

Clover and Timothy Seed,

Sole Leather, Morocco, 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.

HUEY & CHRIST,

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE

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DR. STŒVER'S

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121 N. 3d Street,

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March 29, 1876-6m

Hardware, & Tinware.

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.

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DEALERS IN

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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.

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Published every Wednesday by

GOODLANDER & LEE,

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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.

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We are prepared to do all kinds of

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WILL RECEIVE

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Goodlander & Lee,

Clearfield,

Clearfield County, Pa.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, 1876.

FIGHTING THE SIOUX.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE SITUATION.

A TIMELY AND INTERESTING TALK WITH THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE—PRESENT CONDITION AND NEEDS OF THE ARMY—STRENGTH OF TERRY'S FORCE.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of War were in attendance this morning before the House committee on military affairs in reference to the Senate bill now before that committee for the increase of the cavalry regiments for operations against the Sioux Indians. General Sherman, being asked to give his opinion on the subject, said:

I think it will be very prudent to provide now, in advance, for at least 2,500 men, and I cannot conceive of a more economical or better method of doing it than the one proposed by the Senate, which is simply to increase the number of private soldiers to that extent. By this plan we can reinforce the regiments in the field, so that each company of cavalry will consist of 100 men. An increase of 2,500 men will enable us to do that, and the estimates prepared and sent to the Senate will be amply sufficient for the purpose.

The Chairman. Have you any doubt as to the ability of our army now in front of the Sioux to whip them? General Sherman. I have not a particle of doubt but that, if the Indians will stick together, Crook alone can whip them, or Terry alone can whip them. Jointly, there is no doubt of it. But the Indians may scatter, and propably will scatter, and the mountainous character of the country will facilitate their concealing themselves. They will divide up into small parties, and that will probably necessitate an increase of force over that which would be necessary to whip them in the aggregate. If the Indians scatter, then we will have to divide up into detachments, and each detachment is liable to encounter the whole of these Indians if they should assemble again.

Mr. Hurlbut. What is your view in regard to the material out of which this increase of force should be obtained? A. We have got to trust, in a way, to luck for that. The pay of soldiers is very small compared with that paid for labor, and therefore, as a matter of course, we have got to take the best material we can get for that pay, but those who are in charge of the field operations against the Sioux, Terry, Crook, Sheridan and others, are willing to risk that branch of the proposition. They are all in favor of increasing the strength of the companies rather than of resorting to a call for volunteers.

Mr. McDonald. Do you think that recruits can be got in time? A. Yes; I think the recruits will be collected pretty rapidly now.

The Chairman. Under a law passed by this Congress it is provided that all cavalry regiments may be recruited to one hundred men for each company, and it is further provided that this shall not increase the total aggregate of the army to more than 25,000 enlisted men. General Sheridan, by his letter appears to understand that this increase applies to only regiments on the Texas frontier? A. You will recollect that was the first proposition suggested by a member from Texas, General Mills. I think that proposition obtained a good deal of publicity, and General Sheridan was under the impression that the bill as passed by Congress was passed on that basis.—He was in error there. The bill as passed enables us to put a hundred men into each company of all the ten cavalry reigments, but in trying to do that we would have to deplete the infantry companies in all parts of the United States so low as to almost make them valueless. When you get a company below 30 or 40 men it ceases almost to be a military organization. The officers lose interest in their profession, and the consequence is that if you put the whole 12,000 men into ten cavalry reigments, the infantry regiments and the artillery regiments would be probably below 25 men to the company. Every gentleman who has served in any army must know that that takes the life out of any military orgaization. I would call the attention of the committee to another branch of the proposition. It is very easy to take 25,000 men and divide them up into ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery and twenty of infantry in a very fair proportion, but we have other detachments what we call noncombatants, unavailable men. You all know that in a battle you can only bring about two-thirds of the best organization to the front, and I would challenge any member of the committee to say that he could take 10,000 men and bring 6,000 into line of battle. We have 852 men unassigned to any regiment or organization, engaged in the recruiting service. That may be in excess of propriety, but it seems to be the result of experience, and I certainly have striven by all means in my power to reduce that number. Then we have 299 men charged as general service men, men who are employed at the War Department, at the headquarters of the army and in the different military divisions and departments, who are, in fact, clerks and nothing else. Then the Ordnance Department, which never sends a man into the field, as a matter of course, has 355 enrolled and charged against this aggregate of 25,000 men. Then we have 230 men at West Point to aid the young men there in their instructions, to take care of their horses, do police work, etc. Ever since the Revolutionary war we have always kept from 100 to 200 men at West Point, therefore there are 230 men, a number which is not regarded by the authorities as excessive. If I could I would reduce it somewhat. Then we have 226 hospital stewards; you all know what they mean. They do not take muskets. Then we have 112 ordnance sergeants, scattered along the seaboard mostly; of course they cannot be brought into the field in the Indian or any other wars. Then we have 151 commissary sergeants, 66 men as a prison guard for Fort Leavenworth, and 273 recruits, who are available and will be sent forward. This makes nearly 2,000 out of our 25,000. The remainder has not only to engage in Indian wars, but has to take care of an immense amount of property, probably hundreds of millions of dollars worth, all of which would be exposed to plunder and all the accidents of common property were not these men stationed as they are. Indeed, our five artillery regiments are mostly engaged in guarding public property, but recently, under the pressure, we have taken nearly one-half of them, leaving the rest to take care of the guns, magazines and property of the most valuable kind on which Congress has expended hundreds of millions of dollars, and which, if not watched, would run to decay or be carried off, probably, by people around about. I can account for every man in the army.

Mr. Hurlbut. Do you include in that list the Signal Corps? Answer. No, sir. They are not charged against the twenty-five thousand. The number of men in the army, according to our list return, is 24,670. In trying to keep within the twenty-five thousand we have, as a matter of course, got to keep well within the standard. In the meantime discharges are going on on account of expiration of service or of sickness, deaths, etc., so that I doubt whether we have to-day 16,000 men who are, properly speaking, soldiers in the line of battle. There is another consideration. We cannot send the whole of our available force into the Indian country, because the Indians occupy a central position, with the reference to four very important Territories—Montana, Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska. These Sioux Indians have for years and years been depredating upon these Territories. Then the Pacific Railroad passes through Wyoming and Nebraska, over which we have invited travel from all parts of the civilized globe, and if any accident were to happen to one of their trains from Indian hostilities, and if people were murdered in them, it would be a national disgrace and shame.—Therefore we are compelled while we are engaged away up on the Yellowstone in fighting Sitting Bull and his Indians to guard against the chances of detachments striking either the Pacific Railroad or the scattered settlements around about. Then again we have, through the civil branch of the government, to provide for friendly Sioux amounting to about 36,000 people all told, of whom probably 6,000 are warriors. Although these are friendly and Christian Indians in one sense, they are suspicious Indians in another sense, and we have to watch them to see that they do not go out themselves to join and reinforce the hostile Indians, and that they do not send them out provisions and stores, and that such as come back wounded or who desire to shake hands, as they term it, making peace again, shall be arrested and punished by the law of the land. Therefore we have to keep a good many men along the Missouri river. It was only yesterday that an Indian agent away out in Montana called for 200 men, whom we could not give him because we did not have them. We feared that the Nez-Perces, the Bloods and the Blackfeet Indians would break out and commence hostilities against the northern and western border of Montana, where they have no soldiers at all, and where we could not get them without abandoning other country quite as valuable and quite as much exposed.

The Chairman. With the authority under the law as it now stands to fill up the cavalry regiments, can you not, if necessary for defense against the Sioux, take men from the infantry and artillery, at different points as it is proposed to take them from the infantry to fill up the cavalry regiments of the Texas frontier? A. I don't know that we have proposed to that. We have proposed to send all the recruits that we can get to those regiments on the Texas frontier, the Eighth and Tenth Cavalry, but we have not transferred any from the artillery or infantry to those regiments, nor have we designed to do so. We intend to fill them up by recruits, just as we propose to do in this case. We can, and probably will, overhaul our artillery and infantry companies, and with the consent of the men may transfer some to the cavalry. But a man transferred to the cavalry without his consent would be a dead weight and of no sort of service.

Mr. MacDougall. Is there any recruiting station in Texas? A. At every military post in the United States there is a recruiting station, where some officer is authorized to enlist.—We are very glad to enlist men right on the spot.

Mr. Reilly. As I understand the Senate bill it provides an enlistment for a term of three years. A. The War Department will undertake to discharge men the very moment that hostilities cease. The appropriation bill is a sufficient limitation on the department. General St. Clair was defeated on that very proposition. He had six-months men and was forced to go into action, and was defeated; and so in the civil war we were defeated by the term of volunteers expiring and some of them left the battle-field.

Mr. Terry. Would you not be likely to get a better class of men if they had the assurance that they would be discharged as soon as the emergency on which they entered the service terminated? A. I think not; I think we will get good men who will whip Sitting Bull, and that is good enough.

Mr. Reilly. You would enlist them for three yeas? A. Yes, and we would reduce the army to 25,000 the moment that hostilities cease.

Mr. Ferry. Would you not get a better class of men in the Territories if they had the assurance that after the emergency passed they would be discharged? A. I have no objection to the enlistment of men for three years or during the pending hostilities. That could be put into the bill as a clause.

Mr. Terry. I can very well understand that a young man on the border would be willing to go in for the emergency. A. Our experience is that those men are not so good as they profess to be. They are a good deal better at bragging than fighting.

Mr. Terry. Would you not as soon have a volunteer force out there in this emergency as the kind of men whom you can enlist in the regular service? A. No, sir, I would not. I would prefer to have the regular troops, because with the old sergeants and about thirty standard men in each company you can engraft upon that company any kind of men, and in six months the new men are very good soldiers; but in the case of volunteers the officers and non-commissioned officers are popular men, not men who have seen service. They are men who do not know how to cook their provisions or to provide for themselves or their men. It takes about a year to make a good infantry soldier and about three years to make a good cavalry soldier, if you take an organization entire. But if you take a company of fifty men, where there are four sergeants, four corporals and two good officers, and add fifty new men to it, in a short time the new men would be almost as good as the old ones, and they could hardly be told apart. They will learn from each other a great deal better than they can be taught. I would take a company of fifty old soldiers, such as we have on the frontier (than whom there are none better, for those men with Custer were just as good soldiers as men who had fought after four years of instruction in the civil war,) and engraft upon that company another fifty men, and in six weeks a skilled officer would take them into battle with confidence, while he would be a little doubtful with volunteers, unless we could get some of our old troops, and that I do not think we can do, as they are so scattered.

Mr. Terry. Have there not been quite a number of volunteer organizations who have tendered their services to the government? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Terry. Would you not feel entire confidence in those men? A. No, sir. Most of them are from cities like New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Memphis and New Orleans, and though they are brave men and men of individual capacity, they would be like children in that Yellowstone country.

Mr. Terry. In Indian warfare, is it more individual courage that is effectual than mere military organization? A. No, sir. The great trouble is (and you will find it recorded back as far as our government goes) that our Indian failures have resulted from excessive confidence and from the inability of our men to rally on the first appearance of danger. Old soldiers rally at once to their company standard, but new men scatter, each man seeking his own individual safety, and you soon lose your command. The men may be brave, but they have not the force of habit to rally them to their company standard, and they will scatter about in the ravines, hollows and woods and be killed in detail. We had a regiment of Kansas troops in 1867 who were commanded by Gov. Crawford, good frontiersmen, but somehow or other they never came up.—Custer led that column through the Kiowas and Cheyennes, but the volunteers did not come up. They were good men, but somehow or other they were behind. Regular troops can be handled by their officers, but volunteer officers must consult the feelings and dispositions and wishes of the men.

Mr. Cook. Regular troops are far less expensive to the Government? A. Yes, in the aggregate. Regular soldiers do not cost one-half as much as volunteers, because you never know when you are done paying volunteers. The Montana troops were got up by a Governor there utterly unauthorized, and yet I believe that Congress is to-day paying those Montana claims. With the regular troops when the pay roll is paid and the men discharged the thing is done. It seems to me that when such officers as Terry, Crook and Sheridan (who are charged with the responsibility for the result) are willing to take this cheap class of interior men (of whom you speak), Congress should be satisfied.

Mr. Terry. But Congress has to exercise its own judgment. A. Yes, but is not better to defer to the judgment of the men on the spot?

The Chairman. Is there an absolute necessity for this? A. I think there is.

Mr. MacDougall. You think that anybody can make a soldier who knows enough to obey orders? A. If he has good legs and arms, and a good digestion, and will obey orders, he will generally accomplish what the Government wants. I have seen a good many of the private soldiers within the last two years in traveling in Texas and the Indian country, and I assure you that they are a better class of men than even I myself hoped we could get at the present pay.

Mr. Reilly. Compared with the pay of laboring men, the private soldier is very well paid? A. Congress is perfectly competent to judge of that.—Congress says that $13 a month is sufficient; we say so, too. We do not complain of the pay. The soldiers of our army are better taken care of than the soldiers of any other army on the globe.

The Chairman. Well, they ought to be. A. They are. Some of our regiments are down to 323, 362 and 382 men. If you were to take from them 100 men to make up these cavalry companies you would reduce their companies to 24 or 25 men.

The Chairman. Are there not too many companies and regiments for the number men? A. Yes; we have too many regiments for 25,000 men.

The Chairman. There were on the 8th of July 3,334 troops in the Southern States. Could not reinforcements be made up from them? A. Some have been drawn from Virginia and some from North Carolina and South Carolina. There are now some 3,000 troops in the South, outside of Texas. Texas has more troops than any other part of the United States. They are along the Mexican border and the Indian border, but there are none within the settled parts of Texas.

The Chairman. Does not the reelection of President Lerdo de Tejada and the departure of Cortina diminish the danger in that quarter? A. Cortina has got back and is worse than ever. He is at Matamoras getting up a new revolution. The Mexican border is in as bad a state as it can be.

The Chairman. Could the army in the Indian country be properly reinforced by the 3,000 men now located in the Southern States, outside of Texas? A. I understand from the highest authority that these troops are needed there by marshals and revenue officers for maintaining the public peace, etc. that is as far as I have the right to go.

Mr. Hurlbut. Some are in garrison along the seaport forts? A. Yes, there are some 400 in the forts and at Fortress Monroe which is a school for artillery and has nothing more to do with the South than with Maine.—There are five companies there and 150 extra recruits and extra officers for instruction in the science of artillery. They are not subject to the commanding General of the department, but to my orders.

Mr. MacDougall. Is there a surplus of officers in the army? A. There is not, but a great scarcity, especially of junior officers. There are plenty of high officers, but a scarcity of young captains and lieutenants.

Mr. Reilly. There are 461 men in Mississippi. A. There are only six companies there. Some men were sent up from Holly Springs to escape yellow fever in Louisiana. They are merely cantoned there. Every time that we propose to withdraw troops there is an effort made by the Governors and members of Congress to keep them there. I do not believe there are more than 200 men stationed in Mississippi. I suppose there is no concealment of the fact that the negroes down there are uneasy and restless. They claim assistance and protection from the Government of the United States, and the orders are to afford it to them; not to interfere with the State authorities by any means, but to afford protection to any human being that applies for it at a garrison.

Mr. Cook. I do not think that the troops have been called on in ten years. A. I do not know that they have, but the people of Georgia are very glad to have a garrison at Atlanta.

The Chairman. The object of my inquiry was to ascertain whether troops could be spared from the South to reinforce the army in the Indian country. A. I am compelled to answer that they cannot be spared, because those who are entrusted with power judge their presence there necessary. That decision is to me sacred and final, and governs me.

Mr. Terry. You do not, however, say that it is your judgment? A. It is hardly right to ask a soldier for an opinion behind his duty. We ought not to form an opinion.

The Chairman. Your advice would be against reducing the present term of enlistment? A. Yes, I would prefer to enlist them under existing laws.

The Chairman. If the term of enlistment was made shorter do you not think you could get these recruits into service earlier? A. No. If a man makes up his mind to enlist he does not stop to inquire as to the term. We can get as many recruits for five years as we can for three years or for one year. The Indian Department now is in full active co-operation with us, and we are acting in perfect harmony. Crook and Terry have received at this time all the reinforcements that they have asked for or that we expect to give at this moment. We are now looking to the question of our rear.—The Indian Department is in full sympathy with our army.

The Chairman. What is the strength of Crook's and Terry's commands? A. I think they amount to 2,500 men each.

Mr. Williams. Are you not impressed with the idea that the Indians are breaking up? A. I think they are scattering now. Crook and Terry are both extremely careful, prudent, cautious men, and will not attack these Indians in position until they can give them a tremendous whipping.

Mr. Terry. What proportion of the troops is infantry? A. Crook must have got 28 companies of cavalry that would average about 60 men. He must have 1,500 cavalry and about 1,000 infantry. Terry must have 1,600 infantry and about 500 or 600 cavalry. He has the whole of the Seventh Cavalry (which we have reinforced as much as possible) and four companies of the Second.

The Chairman asked the Secretary of War whether he desired to make any statement to the committee, but the Secretary merely said that he concurred entirely in all that General Sherman had said.

THE DEGRADED SENATOR.

The Republican Senate has stood in the way of all substantial reforms throughout the eight months and a half that Congress has been in session. There is not a redeeming feature in the proceedings of the majority.

Every measure of the session looking to retrenchment, economy, and improvement in the civil service, has originated in the Democratic House. If measures of this class have been finally passed, it has happened only after a protracted struggle, in which the Democrats of the House stood squarely up to the work, while the Republican leaders in the Senate did their best to defeat them. In the entire history of the session there cannot be found a solitary exception to this sweeping remark. In this respect the present Senate has made the most infamous record in the annals of that body.

The Republicans now have a majority of nine in the Senate. The terms of seventeen of the Republican members expire in March next. There is every reason to believe that the Democrats will secure enough of these seats to give them a majority of two in the next Senate. Then, with a majority of reformers in each branch of Congress, and with Sam Tilden in the White House, the country will turn over a new leaf indeed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

More counties in the United States are named after Washington than any other President of the United States, the number being 29. The names of the other Presidents represented by counties occur as follows: Jefferson, 23; Jackson, 21; Madison, 19; Monroe, 18; Lincoln, 17; Grant and Polk, each 12; Johnson, 11; Harrison, 9; Adams, 8; Taylor, 7; Van Buren, 4; Pierce, 4; Buchanan, 3; and Fillmore and Tyler, 2 each. In many cases, however, in the above list, counties were not named after the Presidents, but the selection of a name was influenced by local considerations. There are 22 counties named after Franklin, 20 after Colfax, 17 after Marion, 2 after Fremont, 3 after Greeley, 1 after Hendricks, 8 after Benton and Boone, 9 after Cass, Marshall and Putnam, 14 after Carroll, 11 after Douglas, and 18 after Montgomery. The names of almost all the Revolutionary heroes are represented in the list.

DEMOCRATIC DUTY, PROSPECTS.

It is entirely in the power of the Democracy to determine the result of the Presidential contest that is upon us. This conclusion is based on certain facts which have already become well recognized, or are in process of gradual and certain development. The results of former Presidential elections, during and since the war, have been disastrous to our party, either because of actual majorities against it, or on account of Federal interference when the election ought to have gone really in its favor. This year, all that is required in order to secure Democratic victory is *a full Democratic vote.* The people have reached the point of "back returning." They desire a change of Administration; they want reform, economy and honesty in public affairs. Adherents of all parties are anxious to abandon that false system of politics heretofore insisted on, and by which they have been the victims of corruption, partisan legislation, robbery, and powerless laws. We repeat, then, that the Republican party can be turned out of office this fall, if only the full vote is polled. We hope every good citizen will give the effort his support; for united work in this direction means success.

The Democracy have an excellent ticket in the field, representing no part of the corrupt system which has made our Civil Service a national abomination. The ticket represents the national sentiment of Reform and Reconciliation, and gives assurance that it means all that those words imply by the nomination of men who have the record of Reformers for Reform's sake. The public sense has been outraged and the public heart sickened with the spectacle, under Republican rule, of betrayed trusts and corruption in office, of high places sought and held solely for private gain, and of the incompetence and worse which have distinguished the management of our national affairs under the present Administration. The people know that with corruption begins the decay of Government, and that without honesty and virtue in the Administration no form of Government can long endure. They have resolved, therefore, to unite in a struggle to achieve reform, caring little which party thereby secures power, so long as the main object is gained. We believe they will give the control into the hands of the Democracy, for the reason that the St. Louis ticket presents many and marked advantages over that nominated at Cincinnati, and because the nation has already been too long in the hands of caucus managers and unscrupulous politicians. To *insure* this result, however, the Democrats themselves must show their faith by their works, and resolve to poll every vote in the party for Tilden and Hendricks. Seeing this determination, and being thereby convinced of our sincerity, the independent voter will join us, and victory will crown a noble effort thus happily begun and valorously maintained.

Let the Democratic watchwords be, Honest Money, Civil Service Reform, and Economy in Expenditure. This is all the platform the people want. Let them be sure that the men who stand upon it represent these measures, and November will signalize the opening of the new century of our national existence by the re-establishment of Democratic supremacy and the renewal of national prosperity.—*Williamsport Sun.*

Grant throws open the door and lets the guilty Belknap escape by resignation. A Republican National Convention heartily indorses the President. Hayes cordially approves the indorsement. A Republican Senate then turns back the avenging House of Representatives, and laughs the people to scorn. And this is the sort of an administration the people are asked to approve by electing Hayes.—*Albany Argus.*

A NICE BIRD.—The *North Star* says: A Louisville, Ky., mocking bird can whistle correctly "Dixie," "St. Patrick's day in the Morning," "Over the Fence is Out," "Old Scissors to Grind" and "Yankee Doodle."

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 FRANCIS SHORT, deceased, late of Clearfield, 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.

F. A. GAULIN, FRANK FIELDING, Executors.

Clearfield, Aug. 16, '76-6t.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in the possession of Henry C. Bailey, of Knox township, viz: One sorrel mare and colt, and 1 sleigh, as said property belongs to me, and not to my son, he holding them subject to my order at any time.

SARAH JACKSON.

Anderson, Aug. 16, 1876-3t*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in the possession of George W. Lutzer, of Goshen township, viz: One wagon, 2 timber sleds, 2 horses, 1 yearling colt, 7 head of cattle, 2 hogs, 1 grain cradle, 2 mowing scythes, 3 rakes, 1 cultivator, 1 plow, spreads and chains, wheat, rye, oats, corn, hay and buckwheat, 4 set harness, 3 beds, 14 chairs, 1 cook stove, 1 parlor stove, 1 table, 1 clock, 1 stand, and 1 harrow, as said property belongs to me, and is left with said Lutzer on loan only, subject to my order at any time.

WM. GRAHAM.

Clearfield, Aug. 16, 1876-3t*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in the possession of A. S. Holden, of Bloom township, viz: One plow, 1 sleigh, 1 old two-horse wagon, 1 gray horse, 1 bay horse, 1 set double harness, lot of loose lumber, 1 fanning mill, 1 cutting box, 1 set twin sleds and box, 1 grind stone, 3 tons of hay, more or less, ½ interest in 140 acres oats, more or less, 100 R. R. ties, more or less, ½ interest in threshing machine, as said property was purchased by us at Sheriff's sale on the 12th day of August, 1876, and is left with him on loan only, subject to our order at any time.

BIGLER, YOUNG & REED.

Clearfield, Aug. 16, 1876-3t.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Frank Orcutt, of Bloom twp., viz: 1 gray horse & harness, 1 bay horse and harness, set light harness, ½ interest in oats in barn, ½ interest in 60 dozen of wheat, 14 tons of hay, more or less, 2 sows, 1 buggy, 3 log sleds, and chains, 2 two-horse wagons, 4 acres buckwheat, more or less, ½ interest in 4 acres of corn in ground, more or less, 20 R. R. ties, 1 grind stone, 1 plow, 1 fanning mill, 1 grain cradle, ½ interest in threshing machine, as said property was purchased by us at Sheriff's sale, on the 12th day of August, 1876, and has been left with him on loan only, subject to our order at any time.

BIGLER, YOUNG & REED.

Clearfield, Aug. 16, 1876-3t.

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 15, 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 Pulley 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.

Jan'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 realize 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, Bower P. O.

april26tf

E. V. GULICH. R. M'CORKLE. D. HEILBRUN.

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 18, '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 Alright 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, Curwensville, Pa.

sep20-68-y

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. GARDNER, Proprietor.

July 12-76-tf

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 refurnished, 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, Proprietor.

May 17, '76.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.

NEWTON READ, Proprietor.

Having become proprietor of this Hotel, I would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. House insantly and conveniently situated; newly refitted and refurnished; good sample rooms attached. All railroad trains stop at this house. jan5-1y

SHAW HOUSE,

(Cor. of Market & Front streets)

CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Hotel, would