Miscellaneous.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES
We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on [illegible] of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my28

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.

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. aug8

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

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 came at night for the purpose of procuring coffins.
GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., May 16, '76-1y.

NEW
FLOUR, FEED,
AND
GROCERY
STORE.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.,
Room No. 4, Pie's Opera House,
Clearfield, Pa.
Keep constantly on hand
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
TEAS,
SODA,
COAL OIL,
SYRUP,
SALT,
SPICES,
SOAP,
Canned and Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Cider Vinegar, Butter, Eggs, &c.
ALSO, EXTRA OME MADE
Wheat and Buckwheat Flour,
Corn Meal, Chop, Feed, &c.,
All of which will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce.
A. G. KRAMER & CO.
Clearfield, Nov. 18 1874.-tf

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.
A STERLING REMEDY FOR DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE SKIN; A HEALTHFUL BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION; A RELIABLE MEANS OF PREVENTING AND RELIEVING RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, AND AN UNEQUALED DISINFECTANT, DEODORIZER AND COUNTER-IRRITANT.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap, besides eradicating local diseases of the skin, banishes defects of the complexion, and imparts to it gratifying clearness and smoothness.
Sulphur Baths are celebrated for curing eruptions and other diseases of the skin, as well as Rheumatism and Gout. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* produces the same effects at a most trifling expense. This admirable specific also speedily heals *sores, bruises, scalds, burns, sprains* and *cuts*. It removes dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray.
Clothing and linen used in the sick room is disinfected, and diseases communicable by contact with the person, prevented by it.
The Medical Fraternity sanction its use.
Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.
N. B.—Buy the large cakes and thereby economize. Sold by all Druggists.
"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.
C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway, New York.
(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel),
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHROMOS & FRAMES,
STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS
Albums, Graphoscopes, Photographs, and kindred goods—Celebrities, Actresses, &c.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
We are headquarters for everything in the way of
Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns,
Being manufacturers of the
MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISER'S STEREOPTICON,
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.
Each style being the best of its class in the market.
Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.
Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.
☞ Visitors to the Centennial Exposition will do wisely to defer purchasing goods in our line until they come to our store in New York, where they will find greater variety and more moderate prices, and can select them at their leisure. But we have a concession to sell some styles of our goods in the building of the Department of Public Comfort, and those not coming to New York are invited to call on our representation there.
☞ A full stock of Views of the Exposition and their contents.
☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference. ☜
June 7, 1876-1y.

Miscellaneous.

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

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory
[illegible]
BURNED OUT
BUT NOT
BURNED UP!
The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a 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, Satinetts, 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 Woo 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,
april26tf Bower P. O.

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 13, 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 he 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 Pulleys, 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.

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.
Jan. 3, '77. JAS. H. LYTLE.

THE REPUBLICAN.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1877.

BY-AND-BY.

What will it matter by-and-by
  Whether my path below was bright,
  Whether it wound through dark or light,
Under gray or golden sky,
  When I look back on it by-and-by?

What will it matter by-and-by
[illegible]
[illegible] me think of the by-and-by?

What will it matter by-and-by
  Whether with laughing joy I went
  Down through the years with a glad content,
Never believing, nay, not I
Tears would be sweeter by-and-by?

What will it matter by-and-by
  Whether with cheek to cheek I've lain
  Close to my pallid angel, Pain,
Soothing myself through sob and sigh,
  "All will be elsewise by-and-by?"

What will it matter? Naught, if I
  Only am sure the way I've trod,
  Gloomy or gladdened, leads to God,
Questioning not of the how, the why,
If I but reach Him by-and-by!

What will I care for the unshared sigh,
  If, in my fear of slip or fall,
  Closely I've clung to Christ through all,
Mindless how rough the path might lie,
Since He will smooth it by-and-by?

Ah! it will matter by-and-by
  Nothing but this: That Joy or Pain
  Lifted me skyward, helped to gain,
Whether through rack, or smile, or sigh,
Heaven—home—all in all, by-and-by!

A NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

INTERESTING EPERIMENTS WITH A WONDERFUL INVENTION—LAUNCHING TORPEDOES FROM SHIPS IN FULL SAIL.

Some very interesting experiments were made a few days ago at Cherbourg with the little submarine vessel called the Thorneycroft. It was the first occasion of testing in French waters whether a torpedo could be launched from a ship in full sail. Accordingly, Admiral Juarez, who commands the squadron, ordered a disabled ship, the Bayonnaise, during a rather rough sea, to be towed out by a steamer belonging to the navy. A second lieutenant, M. Lemoinne, was sent for, and informed that he had been selected to make the experiment of launching the Thorneycroft against the Bayonnaise, both being in full sail. He accepted the mission without hesitation, picked out two engine men and a pilot, and went down with them into the interior of the Thorneycroft, of which only a small part was above water; this visible portion being painted of a grayish color, so as to be easily confused with the sea.

The torpedo was placed so as to project from the bow of the vessel, at the extremity of which were two lateen sail-yards about two metres in length. The towing steamer then took up its position in front of the squadron, and the Thorneycroft also assumed the position assigned for it, an interval of three or four marine miles separated the torpedo and the Bayonnaise. On a signal being given both were set in motion, the steamer advancing in a straight line, and the Thorneycroft obliquely so as to take the Bayonnaise in flank. The steam tug went fourteen knots an hour, going at full speed in order to escape the Thorneycroft. The latter went at nineteen knots an hour, a rate not attained by any vessel in the squadron. The chase lasted about an hour, the squadron keeping in the rear so as to witness the operations.

At the end of that time the distance between the Thorneycroft and the Bayonnaise had sensibly diminished, and at a given moment the former, in order to come up with the latter at the requisite distance had to slacken speed to eight knots an hour. The whole squadron watched this last phase of the struggle with breathless interest, and people asked themselves whether the shock of the torpedo would not infallibly destroy the little vessel which bore it. It was feared that the lives of the second Lieutenant, Lemoinne, and his three companions were absolutely sacrificed. However, the two vessels got visibly nearer. All at once the Thorneycroft put on a last spurt, and struck the Bayonnaise with its whole force on the starboard bow. The sea was terribly agitated, a deafening report heard, and the Bayonnaise, with a rent as big as a house, sank with wonderful rapidity. As for the Thorneycroft, rebounded by the shock about fifteen metres off, even before the explosion occurred, it went round and round, for a few moments, and then quietly resumed the direction of the squadron. No trace remained of the Bayonnaise; it was literally swallowed up by the sea.

Unanimous plaudits greeted the courageous sailors as they joined the Admiral's squadron to report on the mission they had accomplished. The experiment was repeated two days later, under the same conditions, with another disabled ship, and with the same success, and in the opinion of competent men, this is one of the most decisive torpedo experiments which have yet been made. The little torpedo boat, with its lateen sailyards, resembles a small grey lizard, and is scarcely discernible in the water. It is evident that a single boat of this enemies ship unless at dusk, or when it would be impossible to distinguish it at a distance, for had such an attack been attempted in broad daylight the Thorneycroft would manifestly have been knocked to pieces by the guns of the threatened ship before it could have carried out its project.

On the other hand, it would be quite impossible for one or even several ships to defend themselves against a stimultaneous attack, say by twenty or twenty-five Thorneycrofts; and, as these cost only the fiftieth part of the expenses of a man-of-war, this experiment presents a formidable problem to State navies. What is certain is that those who witnessed the affair were greatly impressed by it, and are persuaded that it is the starting point of an inevitable transformation in naval tactics.—Paris Correspondence of the London *Times*.

◆

The prosecution of Ex-Secretary Robeson for his alleged misappropriation of the funds of the Navy Department will be a leading feature of Democratic policy in the forthcoming session of Congress. All the facts are being collected, at the instance of prominent Democrats in the North, and, together with the law and parliamentary precedents governing the matter, will form the basis for procuring the proposed indictment of the Ex-Secretary.

THE NEW LAW IN RELATION TO RAILROAD STRIKES.

In view of the strikes on some of our leading railroads at this time we deem it but proper to lay before the public a copy of the Act passed at the last session of our Legislature, entitled:

An Act to provide for the better protection of passengers upon railroads, and to insure the prompt transportation and delivery of freights.

Whereas, Strikes by locomotive engineers and other railroad employees, and the abandonment of their engines [illegible] safety of passengers and subjects shippers of freights to great inconvenience, delay and loss; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That if any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee upon any railroad within this State, engaged in any strike or with a view to incite others to such strike, or furtherance of any combination or pre-concerted arrangement with any other person to bring about a strike, shall abandon the locomotive engine in his charge, when attached either to a passenger or freight train, at any place other than the schedule or otherwise appointed destination of such train, or shall refuse or neglect to continue to discharge his duty, or to proceed with said train to the place of destination as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. If any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee within this State, for the purpose of furthering the object of or lending aid to any strike or strikes, organized or attempted to be maintained on any other railroad, either within or without this State, shall refuse or neglect, in the course of his employment, to aid in the movement over and upon the company employing him, of the cars of such other railroad company, received therefrom in the course of transit, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. If any person, in aid or furtherance of the objects of any strike upon any railroad, shall interfere with, molest or obstruct any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee engaged in the discharge and performance of his duty as such, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. If any person or persons, in aid or furtherance of the objects of any strike, shall obstruct any railroad track within this State, or shall injure or destroy the rolling stock or any other property of any railroad company, or shall take possession of or remove any such property, or shall prevent or attempt to prevent the use thereof by such railroad company or its employees, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and may be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year at the discretion of the court.

Approved—The 22d of March, A. D. 1877. **J. F. Hartranft.**

MAKING SKILLED WORKMEN.

In at least one of the Atlantic cities some gentlemen, with something of an idea of what the country needs, have engaged in a movement for the establishment of a system of school shops to afford young men an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of industries. It is not very creditable to have to to say that Americans have very generally been lacking in knowledge of this kind: we have not furnished our proportion of laborers, either skilled or otherwise. Possibly the proposed school shops rightly conducted would be of material service in properly diversifying the efforts of our people, but they must have the assistance of willing subjects to educate and mould. We have to a large extent gone abroad for our artisans and skilled mechanics because they could not be found among our own people. This was not for want of educational opportunities, for numberless factories, shops and mills have offered abundant advantages. It has been difficult to direct the attention of capable young men to industries of this kind. They come from school at a comparatively early age, a few to engage in professional studies and the balance to get cheap jobs of book-keeping, which is attractive because it is genteel and does not always draw very heavily upon the intellectual faculties. Some of these acquire success in business by virtue of natural talent, but the number is relatively small, while the others continue to be book-keepers, and the newspapers are full of their advertisements every day, asking for situations. There are more book-keepers than there are places for them, and yet it would be impossible to get these young men to turn their attention to the industrial arts, to acquire an education that would make them useful to themselves and the world, and place them in a position beyond the need of asking through the newspapers for situations.

The really essential thing is some influence to guide the talent of youth in the proper direction. Much time and ability are wasted in the failure to make a lawyer out of a young man who would have been a splendid success as the superintendent of a workshop, but somehow it seems much more attractive to be even a dull lawyer than a bright artisan, and so while, as Daniel Webster once said, "there is plenty of room up stairs," the places belolow are so crowded that a great many find it very difficult to get standing room. The newsboy, grown up on the street, begins life with a more capable business education than the young man turned upon the world from college, and the college youth who has no talent or desire for professional life and is to smart to fall helplessly into the counting-room, usually sees that he has made a great mistake in not having devoted his college time to fitting himself for the real duties of life, in acquiring a practical, intelligent knowledge of that one of the innumerable industries which his tastes and talent naturally directed him to.

If the proposed school shops can get the material to work up into artisans and skilled mechanics they may prove successful and valuable, and to get this material will be their greatest difficulty. It has not been for want of schools that there are so few American [illegible] young men [illegible] they had done so they would have found abundant opportunities for acquiring knowledge, and thousands of persons would not now be suffering for want of something to do.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A. CASE THAT SOLOMON DECIDED AGAIN IN THE COURTS.

Some ingenious news editor ought to make in book form a collection of the romantic stories that he finds in his exchanges; for the tales of crime, adventure and intrigue therein would furnish an inexhaustible magazine of materials for future novelists. What Boccaccio has been to the poets such an editor would be to the writers of prose fiction. From time to time we are tempted to notice some of the curious incidents that enliven American society, and suggest rare lights and shadows of dramatic interest, even when rehearsed in the matter of fact-style of the average reporter. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* tells such a tale, which may prove worth reading even at second-hand. A wealthy old man named Hull, living at Kalamazoo, Mich., offered a prize of $5,000 for the first grand son that should be presented to him. He had to wait an unreasonable time before the reward was claimed, but finally the wife of his son, while on a visit to Kansas City, telegraphed to him that an heir had been born to him. He made a hasty visit to her, as in duty bound, and the auspicious event was made the occasion of great family rejoicings. The unusual joy probably led to an exposure of the fraud on which there is reason to suspect it was based. A young woman in the Home for the Friendless, named Wiley, claimed to be the true mother of the baby in possession of Mrs. Hull, and her title to the child was vouched for by the ladies who were patrons and managers of the institution. It appears, according to their story, that Mrs. Hull had adopted the child from the Home with the purpose of satisfying her own maternal instincts and deceiving her husband into the belief that there was a new bond of affection between them; and the fond mother and charitable woman who had no compunctious visitings of conscience about giving her the baby, were outraged at the thought of the use to which she had turned it. The husband, like the man in California upon whom a similar trick was played not long since, left his wife and began a suit for divorce as soon as he discovered what he deemed the imposition that had been practiced. In this case, however, serious complications arose, as the wife, instead of confessing her guilt, steadfastly maintained that she was the mother of the child, and that the inmate of the Home of the Friendless who claimed it, had any title to the infant whatever. The suit for the possession of the child, which became of importance in the settlement of the divorce suit, was brought to trial at Leavenworth, Kan., and as the baby had to be produced in court, the Sheriff took possession of it at Kansas City, and brought it away, allowing Mrs. Hull and her nurse to take care of it on the journey. The spectacle of a Sheriff watching all night beside the crib of an infant four months old, and bringing it forward in a court-room on a writ of *habeas corpus*, was something worth looking at. The baby, clad in fine white raiment richly embroidered, was brought into the awful presence of justice in his nurse's arms and set between the two women who claimed to be its mother, oblivious of the terrors of the place, of the issue of its own fate and of the staring crowd. Only after the lawyers stood up and made their arguments, disputing concerning its maternity with words of learned length and thundering sound, it became discouraged and lifted up its voice and wept. The spectators watched with lynx-like attention the behavior of the rival clients, and it was noticed that Mrs. Hull displayed a great deal of anxious solicitude, while Mrs. Wiley was quite cool during the proceedings, and only became demonstrative when she had an opportunity to take it in her arms for a moment after the case was adjourned. While she was caressing it in the ante-room, Mrs. Hull was pleading with the Judge not to commit her baby, which is to remain in the custody of the Court until a final decision of the question at issue, to an asylum; and at her solicitation it was sent to a hotel where she could have control of it under the Supervision of the Sheriff. The Court is still, however, by fiction of law, its dry nurse. Mrs. Hull says that she never was near the Home for the Friendless at Kansas City, and that the child is her own, as she can readily prove; while Mrs. Wiley declares that she recognizes the baby as hers, and recognizes Mrs. Hull as the woman to whom it was given. The curious point of the case is the inconsistency of the latter, and the ladies who support her claim in surrendering the child to a stranger and then attempting to take it away again, although it seems to be well provided for. Perhaps, however, they set the welfare of the baby lower than the principles of justice. If Mrs. Wiley be the true mother she deserves little sympathy if she loses the child, and the child deserves much sympathy if she wins it. If Mrs. Hull be the true mother, the loss of the baby so long desired and so fondly cherished, would be an inexpressible torment to her and a great misfortune for it. An anxious public pretty fairly divided in its sympathies are waiting for the resumption of the case on the 24th.

A Proper Investment.—An exchange says: "The rolling chairs used at the Centennial Exposition last year, have been purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and placed at the principal stations and depots on the line. There are some three hundred and sixty five of these chairs, and in their adoption the company evidence a regard for the accommodation of their patrons who are invalids or cripples."

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

There is a cheering prospect that the Louisiana question will very soon cease, like that of South Carolina to be a topic of newspaper discussion. The Democrats will no doubt accept the proposition of the Commissioners for a reconstruction of the Legislature upon the basis of the election returns before their manipulation by Wells and his associates. In suggesting this plan of settlement the Commissioners [illegible] the letter of Secretary Evarts. When the reconstructed Legislature meets the returns for Governor will be counted and the election of Nicholls will be declared. The troops will then be removed and nothing will remain for Mr. Packard but to step down and out. He may make a greater show of resistance than Chamberlain, possibly going to the desperate length of provoking an outbreak on the part of his more reckless and ignorant followers, but in the absence of support from the Federal troops or the national administration any demonstration of violence against the lawful government of Louisiana would be promptly and sternly suppressed.

It is not strange that the extreme Radicals are unable to see exactly where the compromise comes in with this settlement of the Louisiana dispute. With the loss of the Governor, the Legislature and two United States Senators, Packard is the Governor of Louisiana *de jure* whose title cannot be enforced. The reconstruction of the Legislature on the basis of the election returns by the Commission acting as the agents of Mr. Hayes is a distinct and emphatic repudiation of the Returning Board frauds by which he was elevated to the Presidency. The simple and unconditional withdrawal of the troops as in the case of South Carolina would have accomplished the purpose in view quite as effectually. The Packard Legislature would have melted away with the absorption of its legally elected members in the Nicholls Legislature. But in order to break the severity of Mr. Packard's fall Mr. Hayes must establish a Commission and the Commission to vindicate the existence must find something to do. In doing this it has succeeded in compromising Mr. Hayes by deliberately repudiating his Returning Board. This is the only compromise that is visible in the settlement suggested by the Commissioners. A Legislature is constructed on the very returns which gave Tilden a majority of nearly ten thousand votes and the Legislature counting these same returns declares Nicholls elected Governor by the same majority.

The Commissioners have forged a weapon for the Radical opponents of the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes which they will not be slow to handle. The tone of their leading newspapers is changing from murmurs and hints to loud denunciation. Hayes is warned of the example of Tyler and Johnson. Ben Wade accuses him of betraying the party and deserting the men in Louisiana to whom he is indebted the most. Extracts from the speech of Mr. Evarts to the Electoral Commission are posted on the dead walls at Washington to show the change that has taken place in the views of the leader of the Administration. Mr. Evarts then eulogized the Returning Board machinery as "a scheme of energetic law to preserve society from destruction" in Louisiana. Under his instructions the Commission which he sends to New Orleans has cast aside his "scheme of energetic law." These are the inconsistencies and tergiversations which Blaine and Butler are preparing to fling into the faces of Hayes and his Cabinet when Congress meets. But the advantage of Mr. Hayes over the Radical opponents of his policy will be in the restoration of orderly and peaceful government in Louisiana and South Carolina. By the time of the meeting of Congress the condition of these States under the firm and just rule of Nicholls and Hampton will be discussed as little as the political affairs of Virginia and Arkansas. Blaine and Butler and the rest of the Radical malcontents, by reviving questions that are settled, would be justly accused of wanton and reckless agitation, and they would have a very small following in the country. These demagogues are too shrewd to embark in a conflict with the Administration which could not restore the carpet baggers in Louisiana and South Carolina, but would only bring more reproach on the party by renewing the history of the disgraceful frauds by which their candidate was elevated to the office of President.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

PRICE OF EVARTS AND SCHURZ.

When Evart came to Washington just before the Electoral Bill passed, he had no idea of defending Hayes' case before the Electoral Commission. Indeed on the contrary, he had been in negotiation with the friends of Tilden to defend that gentleman's claims, and before leaving New York to visit this city he had entered into the arrangement, the only detail omitted being the payment of his fee. While here the Commission organized, and Zack Chandler asked him, on behalf of the National Republican Committee, to take the case of Mr. Hayes and defend it. Evarts declined at first, and did not agree to go into it until he had an interview with Ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio, in this city. Even then he was disinclined to accept the service, but at a second interview with Dennison, unknown to Zach Chandler, he allowed himself to be retained. It is asserted here that when Dennison made the first request for his services Evarts made the condition upon which he would give them that he should be appointed Secretary of State. There was an interval of two days between the first and second interview with Dennison, and the story goes that meanwhile Dennison received assurance that if Hayes was successful that Evarts should have the place he coveted. Next he appeared before the Commission as Hayes' defender. The goods have been delivered, and he is now Secretary of State. It is also charged that before Schurz consented to enter the campaign in Hayes' interest, he had the assurance from the usurper himself that he should have a Cabinet billet. He is now, of course, a Civil Service Reformer.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A MAN AMONG MEN.

There are some men who, though eagles among doves, become very dove-like in the company of eagles. There are others of such original genius that their individuality makes them men of mark in every relation, and their absolute worth is recognized in whatever position they may be placed. Such a man was Andrew Johnson, of whom Hon. H. W. Hilliard writes to the *Tribune* in a manner well calculated to set [illegible]

I saw Mr. Johnson for the first time in December, 1845, at the opening of the XXIXth Congress, when I took my seat as a member of the House of Representatives from Alabama. The House was at that time composed of men who would have attracted attention in any parliamentary body in the world. John Quincy Adams sat at his desk alone, still illustrious as well for the great qualities which distinguished him for the honors he had won. Douglas, of Illinois, in the prime of manhood, had already attracted the attention of the whole country. Hunter, of Virginia, was still adding to his great reputation. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, elegant, accomplished, and able, yet growing as a statesman, and afterward Speaker, shed a grace upon the body in which he sat as a member. The two Ingersolls, the one a Whig, the other a pronounced Democrat, represented Philadelphia. Hamlin, of Maine, aspiring to still higher honors, was already conspicuous. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, and Duer, of New York, were men of marked ability. Alexander H. Stephens and Howell Cobb, of Georgia, had just entered the road to distinction. Yancy, of Alabama, and Clingman, of North Carolina, were there, the one destined to be a leader of the extreme school of Southern Democrats, the other growing in influence as a Whig. Davis and Robert Toombs took their seats as members of the House for the first time. Andrew Johnson had already served two years and, having been re-elected, entered the new Congress among those able and distinguished men.

I had been in Europe for some years, and most of the faces were unknown to me. Looking over that large body of men, representing the whole country, with its boundaries as they were then marked, I soon learned to appreciate the men of force who took part in its proceedings. It was impossible to overlook Mr. Johnson. Without elegance, and destitute of high culture, still his appearance was impressive. The great quality that distinguished him was earnestness. In politics, in manners, in dress, in everything, he was one of the people. He hated everything aristocratic. He knew the source of his strength; he shunned the circles where the graces of life were appreciated, and loved to exhibit himself as an illustration of the triumph of the man over the conventional forms of life. He displayed on two occasions in the House his characteristic traits. He proposed to give a home to every man who would settle upon it. At the close of the Congress, in which Mr. Winthrop had presided as Speaker of the House, when the customary resolution of thanks to the retiring officer was offered, Mr. Johnson opposed it in a bitter, vehement speech, because he fancied that some slight had been put upon him by the gentleman who had filled the chair with so much grace and ability.

A SAMPLE LEAF OF THE ANNALS OF THE POOR.

On Friday afternoon John Morrison, aged thirty-two, residing at 1861 Beacon avenue, Jersey City, was run over by a coal train at West End, and both legs and one arm were cut off. He died in the evening. On Saturday his widow, with two children, the eldest five, the youngest three years old, cling to her skirts, called on a number of undertakers, trying to arrange for the burial of her husband. Her story was particularly sad. Her husband had been out of employment for nine months, during which time the pawnshop had absorbed everything of value that could be spared from the house. On Friday he secured an odd job to remove a piano, and was to receive one dollar for his services. This, he told his wife, would take them over Easter. Soon after a postman called with a note from George W. Downing, Superintendent of the Jersey Horse Car Company, telling him to report for duty on Monday, April 2d. The family rejoiced over their good fortune, and devising means for spending the dollar in the most economical manner, they found there would be none left for coal. The happy father seized an old bag, which had frequently done similar duty during the winter, and said he would go out on the railroad and pick up coal enough. He had collected half a bag full when the accident occurred. On Friday night there was neither fuel, light nor food in the house, and the widow sat beside the mangled corpse with the window open to let the moonlight in, that cost nothing. The family is entirely destitute.—*New York World.*

* * *

SHRINKAGE.—An estate on Tremont street, Boston, was sold by auction last week for $29,850, of which the assessed value was $35,000, and five years ago the owner was offered and refused $65,000 for it.

* * *

The steamer Germanic, of the White Star Line, made her last run across the Atlantic from Queenstown to New York in seven days, eleven hours and thirty-seven minutes, the best time on record.

* * *

The large rolling mill property of the bankrupt firm of Glass, Neely & Co., Pittsburgh was bought in by lien creditors for $60,000 at a sale made on Thursday. Just one-third the original cost.

* * *

The Allegheny poor board brought suit against a stakeholder in an election bet a few days ago for the recovery of fifteen dollars. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs.

* * *

The County Commissioners of Venango county have increased the assessment for county taxes from four to seven mills.

* * *

—Astronomers announce another comet coming this way.

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by

GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Has the Largest Circulation of any paper in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

[illegible]

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

BLANKS.

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.

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. CARDON,
Proprietor.
July 12-76 tf

ALLEGHENY HOTEL,
[illegible]

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,
Proprietor.
May 17, '76.

SHAW HOUSE,
(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of the 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

LOYD HOUSE,
Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.
jan 1,'76.
ROBERT LOYD

Banks.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. E. 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.
[illegible]

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,'76.

Dentistry.

Full set of Artificial Teeth. - -	$25.00
Single set of Artificial Teeth. -	$15.00

DRS. HILLS & HEICHHOLD,
DENTISTS.
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

Dr. A. M. Hills would inform his friends and patients that he has associated with him, in the practice of dentistry, Dr. J. L. R. Heichhold, a gentleman whom he can recommend with full assurance of giving satisfaction, should he chance to be out of the office. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
A. M. HILLS,
J. L. R. HEICHHOLD.
Oct. 18, '76-tf.

STEWART & BLACKBURN,
DENTISTS,
Curwensville, Clearfield County, Penn'a.
(Office in Gates' New Building.)
Curwensville, jan 12, 1876-1y.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,
DENTIST.
(Office in Bank Building.)
Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
mch 22 '76-tf.

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion 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—NEW SHOP.

The undersigned hereby informs the public in general that they keep on hand, regularly, at their shop, adjoining JOHN GULICH'S furniture rooms, opposite the Court House, the

BEST FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON LAMB, PORK, ETC., AT

REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

Market mornings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays. Meat delivered at residence when desired.

A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
March 1, 1876-1y.
STAGE & NORRIS.

NEW CABINET MAKING SHOP.
M. B. SPACKMAN

Desires to announce to the public that he has opened a

CABINET MAKING SHOP IN CLEARFIELD,
Where he will KEEP ON HAND
FURNITURE,

And do all kinds of CABINET WORK and REPAIR FURNITURE of all kinds, on short notice and in the best possible manner. Shop on Fourth street, opposite Park & Merrill's Carriage Shop.
Aug 2, '76-1y.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

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

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would be suitable for Holiday presents.
dec10'73
JOHN TROUTMAN.

READING FOR ALL!!
BOOKS & STATIONERY
Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office,)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet Music, for either Piano, Flute or Violin, constantly on hand. Any books or stationary desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c.
P. A. GAULIN.
Clearfield, May 7, 1868-tf

H. A. KRATZER,
(SUCCESSOR TO)
KRATZER & LYTLE,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER,
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf