Miscellaneous.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES
We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my26

CHEAP GROCERIES!
LUMBER CITY, PA.
The undersigned announces to his old friends and patrons that he has opened a good line of [illegible] patronage.
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. aug3

E. F. GULICH. E. 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 10, '76-1y.

NEW
FLOUR, FEED,
AND
GROCERY
STORE.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.,
Room No. 1, 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 HOME-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 STEROPTICON,
ADVERTISER'S STEROPTICON,
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. 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 especially for sale cheap for cash.
Work done at short notice. 7:16'75y

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory
Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.
BURNED OUT!
BUT NOT
BURNED UP!
The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a neighborhood necessity, in the creation 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 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,
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 12, 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 dealin
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.
Jan'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, MAY 30, 1877.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE ARMY.

Gen. Sherman is a professional soldier, the actual commander of the army, with pay and emoluments aggregating eighteen thousand dollars a year. The New York *Sun*, says, he is also a good deal of a politician, and has no taste for hiding his light under a bushel. He is troubled with a grievance, and never loses a chance to ventilate it, as he did the other day at the anniversary dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, in very bad taste and with a glaring disregard of facts.

He undertook to criticise and to sneer at the economy which was carried through by the Democratic House of Representatives in the last Congress, after a bitter opposition by the Senate and the Administration, by way of showing that the army had been badly treated. It is the habit of a certain class of officers to make light of every effort of retrenchment, especially when it applies to their own pay and grandeur. They took upon themselves and the officers of the navy as belonging to an aristocracy which the Government is bound to maintain without regard to expense.

More than this, since the era of extravagance and corruption began, they have contended for a big army and a big navy, as necessary to their consequence and rank. These ideas did not exist before the civil war. The gallant and distinguished men who had won their laurels and wore them modestly were content with what the country could afford. They never importuned Congress to revive obsolete rank or to create offices, unknown to our service. All this has been changed, and still Gen. Sherman is not happy. "What," said he, "is the army of the United States? Twenty thousand enlisted men and twenty-five hundred officers." Yet it is only a few days ago that an official order was issued by the War Department reducing the army to twenty thousand five hundred which had been voted last year for the Sioux war, then supposed to be imminent. Gen. Sherman could not possibly be ignorant of the fact, and therefore when he cut off 5,000 soldiers by a figure of speech, he did not increase his credit with those who may look upon him as an authority for the force and efficiency of the army.

The condition of the country demands the strictest economy in the administration of all its affairs. The civil service was largely reduced in the last Congress, and will be still further cut down in the present one. More than seven million were stricken from the navy, against an organized clamor, without in the least degree imparing efficiency. The army alone escaped the axe, and that was owing to a combination of circumstances which cannot well recur.

Beyond the imperative necessity for curtailing the public expenditures, the army is numerically far beyond any real or supposed need of the country. We have seen during the last eight years to what degrading partisan uses the army was put, until States were converted into satraples, and the bayonet substituted for the ballot box. And it is no secret, whatever may be professed now, that Gen. Sherman did as much as any other living man to favor that policy, and especially to collect a force at the capital to overawe the House of Representatives and inaugurate a Fraudulent President.

There has been altogether too much army in our recent politics and the time has come when the standing menace must be set aside, and the force reduced to the lowest point consistent with protection to the frontiers and with taking care of the forts. When Gen. Sherman tells the public that commerce depends upon the army, and that "pirates would be free to anchor at our wharves and take possession of our cities" but for this protection, he insults the public intelligence and depreciates his own character for candor.

Ten thousand men are abundant for our standing army in time of peace. The fathers warned the people against the dangers of military authority. They had seen the fate of other republics, and regarded the army as among the chief perils to which free government would be subjected. This warning ought to be heeded after the recent experience. Certainly, when a great policy is to be carried out, the army should bear its portion of the retrenchment. The people insist upon a reduction that will save fifteen millions a year to the taxpayers, and Congress dare not refuse it. At least we look to the House of Representatives to stand firm.

VAGARIES OF IMPERSONAL JOURNALISM.

"The political morals of Mr. Tilden have always been of a low order. He was for years a leading member of the ring of plunderers of which Tweed was the head. While Tweed was robbing the Treasury of New York, defrauding the legal voters of their rights, and carrying on the system of spoliation that has made his name synonymous with the worst type of political infamy, Samuel J. Tilden was his confidential friend and adviser. It was only when the villainy of Tweed was exposed, and concealment was impossible, that he turned upon his former friend and denounced him. Under the providence of God, the Nation has been saved from the great calamity that would have fallen upon it in the election of such a contracted, mean-spirited man to the Presidency. A graduate of Tammany Hall, he would have transported to Washington the vicious system of politics that is blighting the prosperity of New York, and which has made it odiously conspicuous for the want of honor, conscience and integrity in its municipal administration."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The *Times* cannot too strongly condemn the offensive personal journalism that ebbs and flows in its season through the columns of Col. Forney's *Press*. True, the *Press* rushes in to assail personal journalism itself when a plunderer is brought to bay by calling things by something like their proper names, and then it thanks Heaven that it isn't as other men, and that it never allows "assaults upon mere individuals, high or low, to disfigure our (its) columns." Next it turns to a private citizen of a neighboring State, who gave the first substantial victory of the age to political reform by the overthrow of the most formidable combination of plunderers the country has [illegible] of all journals and citizens save those who trembled when justice was about to assert her majesty. That man was Samuel J. Tilden. The only crime of which he has been guilty is that of submission to a fraud that defied the plain expression of the Nation and gave the Presidency to his defeated competitor, and the *Press* hates him for the wrong it has helped to inflict upon him. He bowed in dignified silence rather than convulse the country, and the boasted impersonal journal denounce him as "a leading member of the ring of plunderers of which Tweed was the head;" as the "confidential friend and adviser" of "the worst type of political infamy," and as one who "would have transported to Washington the vicious system of politics" that is "odiously conspicuous for the want of honor, conscience and integrity." We present the new lesson of the *Press* simply as one of the many confirmatory evidences the average Philadelphia newspaper presents to forbid forgetfulness of the contempt that Philadelphia journalism has taught for itself.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE PEACH PROSPECT.

A special excursion has been made through the fruit growing regions of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, lying between the Delaware river and Chesapeake Bay, for the purpose of inspecting and estimating the crops and working arrangements for shipping the products to market. The fruit never promised better, the germs being all in a forward state of development and giving assurance that the yield will be very heavy and the best quality. The young peach trees are very strong and loaded with the forming fruit, much in advance of the rather backward season. A larger acreage is planted than ever. The crop of 1876 was a failure, owing mainly to the late frosts, wet weather and exhaustion of a large number of trees, being only about 1,058,500.

The shipment of fruit will begin about the 20th of July. The heaviest crop of peaches ever raised in this region was that of 1875, when the total shipment amounted to 9,072 car loads; aggregating, 4,330,000 baskets, but the entire yield aggregated 6,000,000 baskets, nearly a third having spoiled en route to market. The average price in 1875 was about thirty cents a basket of those shipped, but it is expected that a better average price will be made this year. The shipments for 1875 were as follows: From Kirkwood (sixteen miles below Wilmington), 41,495 baskets; Mount Pleasant, 341,496; Armstrong's, 186,761; Middleton, the banner station, 632,427; Ginn's Station, 105,010; Townsend, 139,263; Blackbird, 48,258; Green Springs, 70,000; Clayton, a junction station fed from the Kent county, (Md.) and other branch railroads, 860,743; Brenford, 162,751; Mooreton, 129,095; Dover, 153,201; Wyoming, 227,182; Woodside, 32,395; Canterberry, 40,456; Fulton, 88,183; Harrington, 49,427; Farmington, 30,209; Greenwood, 65,855; Bridgeville, 131,670; Ross Station, 12,553; Seaford, 35,298; Broad Creek, 9,500; Laurel, 64,367; Delmar, 28,384.

This year the yield is expected to aggregate 7,000,000 baskets.

THE SECRET OF IT.

Don Piatt professes to have unraveled the exact and reliable true inwardness of the postponement of the extra session of Congress. The carpet-baggers of the Senate, holding the balance of power in that body, had been in negotiation with the Democrats to do what the Electoral Commission refused—go back of the returns and unseat Hayes by showing that Tilden was elected. We quote:

"The Radical rascals of South Carolina and Louisiana, maddened by the unexpected desertion of Hayes, had ready for publication all the rottenness of Florida and Louisiana through which Hayes secured his inauguration, and the production of that would have forced an investigation and the President would have found himself dependent upon five desperate fellows in the Senate. They would then be masters of the situation, instead of the Administration.

The Democracy, at least no leading Democrat, would enter into a conspiracy for any such purpose, especially with carpet-baggers and convicted rogues who turn State's evidence. But suppose some startling discoveries were made by Mad. Wells and Packard, who now, by and with the consent of Hayes, are being kicked out of the South, the Democrats would have to order an investigation, and the result of that would depend on the handful of desperate and rebellious Republicans in the Senate.

And so to avoid all this the extra session was called for October.

Yes, and that is not all. If they find they can run the machine smoothly until then, the President will revoke his proclamation and we shall have no extra session at all."

FIVE CHILDREN BURNED.—Early on Tuesday morning, May 15th, a horrible catastrophe occurred at Little York, a station on the Syracuse and Binghampton railroad, fifty miles north of Binghampton. The place is a flag station and the station house was occupied by Frank Danigan, section foreman. About five o'clock he started the kitchen fire, and accompanied by his wife went across the track to the barn, leaving their five small children asleep in the house. The mother returned from milking shortly afterwards and found the house in flames. Calling her husband, they both went into the building, but could not reach the second story on account of the fire. The mother attempted to rush into the flames, but was restrained by her husband. Both were severely burned. The children were all burned to death. The bodies were recovered in about two hours afterwards. The oldest child was about nine years of age. It is supposed the fire caught from the kitchen stove.

A COLORADO OUTFIT.

The editor of the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, furnishes the following programme for an outfit for those who want to "go West." He says:

"Let the outfit be as simple as possible, but everything of first quality. There is no economy in taking inferior tools or clothing into a region where repairs.

Persons going into the San Juan country to prospect require from $300 to $500 cash, besides the following outfit:

Half-gallon coffee pot	$ 60
Frying pan	60
Camp knife	1 00
Bake oven	1 00
Bread pan	75
3 tree in plates	25
Knives and forks	25
Coffee mill (iron)	50
Tin cup	10
Two teaspoons	10
Two tables, each	20
Total	$5 25

THE BEDDING,

consisting of three double blankets and one poncho, would cost about $12.

CLOTHING.

One substantial suit of clothes, one pair of heavy boots, the soles filled with hob-nails, with perhaps a pair of shoes to wear about camp, a soft hat and overalls and blouse, and you have all that is necessary for comfort and convenience.

FOOD.

A man will eat about one pound of flour per day, one-half pound of beef or one-fourth pound of bacon. Dried fruits, such as apples, currents and prunes, should be used freely with heavy diet, to insure perfect health.

MULES AND BURROS

are a great assistance to the prospector after he arrives in a mining country, as well as in going in. A good mule will cost in San Juan from $100 to $150; a pony about $75, and a burro about $30. But a person who does not choose to be to this expense may find facilities for getting in with freighters, who are daily starting into the country.

While a tent is a very good thing, it should only be taken when transportation is ample; very few take them, as sleeping in the open air is attended with no suffering or inconvenience in that climate.

MINING TOOLS.

The best steel for gads is English steel. This can be seldom found except in the larger cities in the States, but all the mining towns in Colorado keep all varieties. It costs from thirty-five cents to forty-cents per pound. Drills for prospecting work should be made out of seven-eighths or one inch steel and three in number—four are sometimes used—No. 1, eighteen inches long; No. 2, 26 inches long, and No. 3, 36 inches long. You also want one striking hammer—a six pound, cost $4.50. Also, one breaking hammer, eight pounds, cost about $5.00; one tracing pick, cost $2.00; one prospecting pole pick, cost $2.000; one long-handled shovel, cost $150; four gads made of square one and one-fourth inch steel, eight inches long; also powder and fuse. This gives a general idea of an outfit as used in San Juan, and it is about all that is necessary for a season of prospecting in the Rocky Mountains.

RETRENCH THE ARMY.

So jealous were the fathers of the Republic in regard to the possible abuses of the military arm of the Government, that they even restricted Congress within narrow limits when reciting its grant of powers, in section eight of the Constitution, as follows:

"To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years."

We have seen how this Constitution has been trampled under foot and mocked at to carry out partisan measures; and now, after twelve years of so-called peace a Fraudulent President not only defies its letter and its spirit, but openly and audaciously sets aside the laws intended to protect the Treasury, by assuming to support the army in the beginning of a new fiscal year on credit, and without a dollar of appropriation by Congress.

If the Executive be allowed to take upon himself legislative functions, and to usurp the guardianship of the public purse for three or four months, why not for a year? Where is the line to be drawn, when a Fraudulent President claims the discretion to decide for himself, and is upheld by an obsequious Cabinet? By postponing the call of Congress until after the Ohio election, he has thwarted a needed reform and imposed a burden of many millions on the people.

When the troops were gathered at Washington by his advice to threaten the representatives of the people, Gen. Sherman repeatedly stated that they were only transfers in the regular course of service and their presence at the capital had no significance whatever. Those troops were kept in state of preparation for flagrant war, the batteries were kept loaded, and it required only a touch of the new telegraph wire constructed for the purpose to open fire on the House of Representatives, and for soldiers to rush into the hall, Cromwell fashion, to disperse the people's agents.

The secret history of that startling episode has yet to be written, but when it is published, a conspiracy to steal the Presidency and the public liberties will be revealed that will astound the world. If the army did not then come to the front it was not because the troops were unprepared to strike quick and hard, but because another method was contrived to make the fraud successful without bloodshed.

The lesson must not be forgotten. Independent of it there is no need for an army exceeding ten thousand men. Associated with it, there is every reason for a reduction down to the last man needed for duty. The county demands economy. The army is the greatest leak, and it must be stopped. Nearly six thousand officers, of the large and small degree, are drawing pay, or about one officer to every three or four men.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Peter Herdic, President and principal stockholder in the Williamsport boom monopoly, has a legal quarrel on hand with the Lock Haven Boom Company. Herdic's complaint is, that the latter, by an illegal process, catches and detaines floating logs which the owners intended for the boom at Williamsport, and he has asked the Supreme Court to restrain the Lock Haven people by an injunction from doing so any more.

A CHANCE FOR A HOWL.

The *Patriot* in alluding to Union feeling down South, says:

"Here is another chance for Ben. Wade. Let him replenish his stock of expletives or he will not be able to do justice to the subject. A New Orleans dispatch states that Gov. Nicholls and staff visited the United States ship [illegible] of seventeen guns [illegible] displayed and the usual ceremonies by a man-of-war paid to the visitors. Governor Nicholls expressed to Captain Barrett the hope that the Plymouth would remain here until after Thursday next, the time appointed for a grand ball and reception tendered by the citizens to the officers of the United States army and navy stationed at this port. The dispatch continues: 'It may be stated that there are mutual regrets on the part of the citizens and the officers of the Plymouth that the departure on Saturday morning of that vessel from this port will prevent a participation by the ship's officers in the reunion on the 24th. This promises to be the most brilliant event of the social season here, as it will be a graceful and hospitable evidence of the fraternal feeling between the people of this section and the representatives of the federal government." If this is not flat burglary in the opinion of Wade, Phillips, Blaine and company, we should like to know what is.

MOCKERY.—The modesty of England is refreshing. The English heart bleeds for the oppressed Christians of the Balkan Peninsula, and the rule of the Turk is hateful to the English conscience. Even Russian vengeance would be sweet, it visted on the Ottoman oppressor, provided the British mind could contemplate such a thing without the horrible dread of a conquest of Turkish territory by the Russian armies. But while England warns Russia against the direful consequences of such an international outrage, a cable despatch informs us that the Transvaal, a defenceless little Dutch Republic in South Africa, at peace with all the governments of the world, has been subjugated by English arms and proclaimed a part of the British Empire. It would seem that the royal right of conquest belongs exclusively to John Bull.—*The Commonwealth.*

BEYOND THE REACH OF PRAYER.—The Allegheny *Democrat*:—Hon. Sumner Baldwin, who was an interested spectator at the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Hayes, said to us, when he returned: "I tell you, Nichols, that Gov. Hayes is a second Abraham Lincoln." His opinion amused us, but not more so than the remark he made on his return from the Assembly two weeks ago. Said an earnest Republican to him: "What do you think of Hayes?" "O," he replied, with a mournful look, "I am afraid he is a traitor—that the Democrats have captured him,—but let us watch and pray!" "Pray and be d—d," said the irascible radical, "I've *watched* him long enough to become convinced that he is beyond the reach of prayer."

Some administration journals announce with much apparent gratification that the difference between Hayes and Blaine on the President's policy are in process of adjustment, and we don't doubt it. Hayes is a Radical and will soon fraternize with his old confreres. All he has done in the way of conservatism was merely in fulfillment of the contract made by his friend, Stanley Mathews, and which secured him the Presidential office.

A carefully prepared statement from the Agricultural Department shows that the wheat product of the United States last year was nearly three hundred million bushels, and, taking the average of the past five years as a basis, it is shown that the amount required for home consumption will be about two hundred million bushels, leaving a surplus of one hundred millions for export.

The Rochester *Democrat* imagines Field Marshal Halstead crying excitedly to Gall Hamilton: "Hi there! don't shoot. I never said anything. It was Deacon Richard Smith."

One of the warmest political contests of the day is for the Marshalship in Kentucky. Messrs. Fry and Burns are the candidates. Their names are sufficiently suggestive.

The Des Moines *Register* would like to have it understood that ex-Governor Carpenter resigned his position in the Treasury because he couldn't indorse the President's policy.

The Democratic State Committee of Ohio will meet on May 31st, to designate the time for holding the next State Convention.

Packard no longer wastes his valuable time writing letters to the President. He now presents his grievances to Blaine.

Legal Advertisement.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JONATHAN WISOR, Sr., late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, 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.
ABRAM PEARCE,
Williamsgrove, May 9, '77-6t. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN B. RAFFERTY, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
CHARLES HELPER,
MRS. B. RAFFERTY,
Grampian Hills, May 9, 1877-6t Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of BALTHAZER GENNIL, late of Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
JOHN B. RENO,
Administrator
Frenchville, Pa., May 2, '77-6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of WM. T. THORP, late of Greenwood 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.
CHARLES THORP,
Bower, April 25, '77 6t. Administrator

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Edward Davis, of Beccaria township, viz: One bay horse, 1 black horse, 2 sets harness, 1 wind mill, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 4 hogs, 1 two-horse wagon, and 8 acres of wheat in the ground, as the same belongs to me and is left with him subject to my order at any time. JOSHUA K. DAVIS.
Glen Hope, May 16, 1877-3t*

Miscellaneous.

Fine Farm at Private Sale!
Situate in Huntingdon county, Pa., one mile north of the village of Barat Cabins, Fulton Co., containing three hundred and twenty eight acres, more or less, limestone, gravel and slate land, under good state of cultivation. The improvements consist of frame dwelling house, bank barn, 40x72 feet, wagon shed, corn crib hog pens, hay-scales, two tenant houses, saw mill, two young apple orchards bearing fruit, one thousand panels post and rail fence. Fifty acres timber, one hundred acres timber. A stream of never failing water runs through this property, making it particularly well adapted to both stock and grain raising. If desired, will be divided to suit purchasers. This property is on or near projected routes of two railroads, one of which will be built this coming Summer. Terms of sale, Apply to
S. V. WILSON,
Lock Box 180, Clearfield, Pa.
Clearfield, March 14, 1877 6m*

100,000
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
Facts for the Farmer—Facts for the Merchant—Facts for the Horseman—Facts for the Stock-raiser—Facts for the Poultry-keeper—Facts for the Bee-keeper—Facts for the Lawyer—Facts for the Laborer—Facts for the Doctor—Facts for the Dairyman—Facts for the Fruit-raiser—Facts for the Gardener—Facts for the Household—Facts for every family who wants to save money.
FACTS FOR AGENTS.
That this is the most important advertisement for you yet published, being the best chance to make money ever offered. The press endorse it, your own paper endorses it, every one endorses it.
The Book of the 19th Century.
Male and female agents coining money on it. Send to us at once and get circulars free.
INGRAM, SMITH & BLACK,
731 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
apr. 11, '77-3m.

ATTENTION!
FARMERS & GARDENERS.
Do you want to increase the production of your Farms and Gardens at a small outlay and no trouble? If so, send for a package of
Waugaman's Vitative Compound, or Seed and Plant Invigorator.
This is a wonderful chemical discovery, containing all the ingredients in a condensed form for the immediate and certain germination of the seed, and the vigorous and rapid growth of the plant. Its value can hardly be estimated, as it not only insures the production and hastens maturity, but protects the seeds and plants from the attack of insects and worms. Put up in packages at $1.00 and $2.00 each; the small is sufficient for half a bushel, and the larger for one bushel of seed. Sent by mail on receipt of price, and 10 cents additional for postage, by
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH, Agents,
137 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Or address
WAUGAMAN & CO.,
Care of Geo. Bingham, Adams Express Co.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Or, WAUGAMAN & CO.,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
April 18, 1877-6t.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES.
"THE TIMES" IS A FIRST CLASS
INDEPENDENT
MORNING NEWSPAPER,
And has closed its first year with an established bona fide circulation larger than that of any other daily in Pennsylvania, with a single exception. It has now the most perfect machinery and appliances for printing its large edition, having two new Hoe Perfecting Presses, each capable of printing 30,000 complete copies of THE TIMES in an hour, so that it can give the very latest news and make the earliest delivery to its readers. It contains
ALL THE LATEST NEWS,
including the ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS, SPECIAL TELEGRAMS and CORRESPONDENCE from all points of interest, Full and Accurate Local Reports, and Fearless Editorial Discussions of all Current Topics, making it the most complete and cheapest newspaper in Pennsylvania.
"THE TIMES" is Thoroughly Independant,
in everything, and will, in all political struggles, be faithful to truth and its own convictions. It makes no hollow pretence of neutrality on the leading questions of the day, or to political contests as they pass, but will ever discard the blind partisanship that would subordinate the right to party success, no matter for what organization, or in whose interest such claim is made, and will fearlessly criticise political errors and the want of public integrity whenever found. It demands economy and fidelity in every department of authority, City, State and National, and boldly arraigns those of every party who abuse public trust. It discusses public issues, public events and public men, with that measure of freedom that is dictated by truth, but with that dignity and courtesy which should ever characterize the press of the most enlightened nation of the world. Price two cents per copy; mail subscribers, postage pre-paid, six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month. Address THE TIMES,
713 Chestnut St., Phila'a.
April 25, '77-3t.

NOTICE TO
TAX-PAYERS.
In accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 22d day of March, A. D. 1870, and the supplement approved the 8d day of April, A. D. 1872, "relating to the collection of taxes in the county of Clearfield," notice is therefore hereby given to the taxpayers residing in the districts below named, that the County Treasurer, in accordance with the second section of said Act, will attend at the places of holding the borough and township elections on the following named days, for the purpose of receiving the County and State taxes assessed for the year 1877:
For Union township, Monday, June 4th.
For Dufbois, Brady township, Tuesday, June 5th
For Troutville, Brady twp., Wednesday, June 6th.
For Luthersburg, Brady twp., Thursday, June 7th
For Bloom township, Friday, June 8th.
For Penn township, Saturday, June 9th.
For Gulich township, Monday, June 11th.
For Beccaria township, Tuesday, June 12th.
For Jordan township, Wednesday, June 13th.
For Chest township, Thursday, June 14th.
For Newburg bor., Friday, June 15th, from 8 to 12 o'clock.
For New Washington bor., Friday, June 15th, from 1 to 7 o'clock.
For Burnside twp., Saturday, June 16th.
For Burnside bor., Monday, June 18th.
For Bell township, Tuesday, June 19th.
For Grevemont township Wednesday, June 20.
For Ferguson township, Thursday, June 21, from 7 to 12.
For Lumber City borough, Thursday, June 21, from 1 to 5.
For Knox township, Friday, June 22.
For Huston township, Saturday, June 23.
For Pike township, Monday, June 25.
For Curwensville, Tuesday, June 26, to 3 o'clock.
Upon all taxes paid to the Treasurer there will be a reduction of five per cent., while five per cent. will be added after the first day of July next, to all unpaid taxes, making a difference of TEN per cent to prompt taxpayers. Parties can, from the 1st of May, pay their taxes at the Treasurer's office.
NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.—A rare opportunity will be given to merchants to come forward at the time and places set forth, and lift their License for 1877. DAVID McGAUGHEY,
Clearfield, May 16, 1877. Treasurer.

AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA,
(APPLETON'S)
NEW REVISED EDITION,
Complete in 16 Volumes.
Entirely re-written. Everything brought down to the present time. Illustrated throughout with
Over 3,000 Illustrations
AND MAPS of every country on the globe. Sold only by subscription. It is not obligatory to take all the volumes at once—a volume may be delivered once a month, or once in two months. Ten cents a day, the price of a cigar, will pay for a set of CYCLOPEDIA ON A BI-MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION in less than three years. Then there will be something substantial saved and a storehouse of knowledge, indeed a universal library in itself secured, with but little effort or sacrifice.
PRICE AND STYLE OF BINDING:

For Extra Cloth, per vol	$ 5 00
For Library Leather, per vol	6 00
For half Turkey Morocco, per vol	7 00
For half Russia Extra Gilt, per vol	8 00
For Full Morocco Antique, per vol	10 00
For Full Russia, per vol	10 00

For further information address
J. H. WILLIAMSON,
Publisher's agent, 104 Sixth street,
June28,1876-1y. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,
Published every Wednesday by
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Has the large 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: