Miscellaneous.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEE BILL, 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. my18

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., Mc. 8 70-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

F. P. GULICH. E. M'CORKLE. D. REITERER.
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 comes 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 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 rheumatism and other diseases of the skin, as well as Rheumatism and Gout. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* produces the same effects at a much trifling expense. This admirable specific also speedily heals *sores, bruises, welds, 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.,
501 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 LANTERNS, 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 representative 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. 7:16'75y

FIRE AT SMITH'S!
Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.
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 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 Straitsville and Carwensville 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 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. 5, '77. JAS. H. LYTLE.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1877.

TIME TO ME.

Time to me this truth hath taught,
'Tis a truth that's worth revealing:
More offend from want of thought,
Than from any want of feeling.

There's a time we should convey it:
If we've but a word to say,
There's a time in which to say it.

Many a beauteous flower decays,
Though we tend it o'er so much;
Something secret on it preys,
Which no human aid can touch!

So, in many a loving breast,
Lies some canker-grief concealed,
That, if touched is more oppressed,
Left unto itself—is healed.

Oft unknowingly, the tongue
Touches on a chord so aching,
That a word, or accent wrong,
Pains the heart almost to breaking.

Many a tear of wounded pride,
Many a fault of human blindness,
Has been soothed or turned aside,
By a quiet voice of kindness!

Time to me this truth hath taught,
'Tis a truth that's worth revealing;
More offend for want of thought,
Than from any want of feeling.

FIGHTING UNDER COVER.

The attitude in which such prominent and hitherto aggressive Republican leaders as Blaine and Morton are presented towards the administration by recent utterances and actions, is not creditable to their manliness, patriotism or statesmanship. They are brave leaders under all ordinary circumstances, and have at times electrified the Nation as much by their courage as by their great ability. When the party lines are clearly defined they do not hesitate or falter by the wayside. They are to the fore in every conflict and jealously resent all efforts at rivalry in their mastery. But now they tremble and equivocate and take refuge behind irresponsible organs or cultivate silence while others, who draw their inspiration from their accepted chiefs, conspire to overthrow the policy of the President and denounce every effort that aims at sectional peace and a higher standard of public service. It is known that Blaine and Morton confer with President Hayes and do not declare their hostility to the leading measures of his administration; but it is patent to every intelligent observer that they both seek the councils and direct or encourage the movements which are industriously crystallizing the opposition. If they were to take the head of their own columns, and avow to the world their purpose to recall the Republican party to bayonet rule and thoroughly debauched civil service, they would command respect for their consistency and candor. But their palpable double dealing and unfairness to the administration are fast gathering about them that profound distrust that is ever awarded to the insincere friend and the unmanly foe.

Two events have transpired within the last few days which bring Blaine and Morton more prominently before the country in their doubtful political positions than any actions or deliverances they have hitherto presented to the public. A secret meeting of the friends of Mr. Blaine was held in Washington on Thursday evening, for the two-fold purpose of organizing the opposition to the President, and to advance the political interests of their favorite leader. From one to two hundred politicians, whose occupations seem to have perished under the policy of the administration, met in secret conclave and resolved to effect secret organization throughout the country to give practical direction to the disappointed and dissenting Republicans. It is a national party, or claims to be such, and the secret feature is adopted doubtless for the purpose of making it the more readily marketable when an opportunity offers for a speculation that will profit the managers. Of course, Mr. Blaine disavows any agency in its creation, but if he meant to be faithful to the President he would denounce it with such distinctness as could not fail to scatter it to the winds at once. Instead of declaring his hostility to it, however, he is content to disclaim responsibility for it, and he allows it to go on, using his name and summoning his followers to give it character and power. Morton is somewhat more bold, as what he would have said he says he himself, although his manner of saying it is unworthy of one who ranks among the ablest statesmen of the country. His letter on the Southern question just given to the public is one of the most studied and subtle assaults upon the policy of the President that has yet been made since Ben Wade's rude attack upon him. It is unworthy of a statesman, inasmuch as it is uncandid and cowardly, and hurls the deadliest blows while professing sympathy and even passive assent to what the President has done. If half be true of the States of Louisiana and South Carolina that Morton says is the truth, and if the President possesses the authority to interpose with the military power of the government as Mr. Morton claims that he has, then is the policy of the administration at war with every principle of law, patriotism and justice—more, it is a base surrender of the rights of a helpless people to the vindictive and murderous domination of treason itself. There is no escaping the conclusion that either Mr. Morton is wrong in his premises or President Hayes is a perfidious ingrate and has surrendered States to the brutality of political demons. And the rhetorical efforts to condemn the policy of the President and yet sustain his sincerity and plead the necessities of the case but show to what measure of insincerity and duplicity to modern statesmen of admitted ability may attain.

The manifest unfairness of the Republican leaders like Blaine, Morton and Cameron in leaving the President to battle alone in defence of a policy that they depise but dare not condemn, has not escaped the notice of intelligent men of all parties, and they miscalculate the temper of the American people when they dream that they can stand idly by as apparent neutrals and be credited with having supported the policy if it succeeds, and with superior sagacity and fidelity if it fails. The one attribute that an intelligent people most love is manly courage, and if President Hayes should fail to crown his policy of peace with success there would be no credit accorded to the hesitating leaders who have waited for the tide before declaring their positions. Nor will they be any more respected if the President shall succeed. It will be vain for them then to plead that they assented to it and helped on to the grand consummation, for the whole Nation well knows better and will give honor only to whom honor is due. Such men as Blaine, Morton, Conkling and Cameron owe it to themselves, to the President and to the country to accept the issue fined, and either give it a cordial support or manfully declare their dissent. Either would be better, much better, than the trimming of the mere politician, and even a mistake would be excused by the people if committed sincerely and courageously. But these leaders most wrong themselves forgetting that they owe the Republic that has honored them sectional peace and public integrity, and they will not be held blameless if they fail to give the President a positive support in the great effort for the tranquility of the country and the elevation of the official service. If the Republican leaders who are to-day hesitating and trimming their sails for adverse currents, were to give a positive support to President Hayes, the battle would be won and peace and law and good government would be at once assured throughout the whole land. It is on this point that they will yet be called to answer for their responsible stewardship, and it will not be well for them if it shall be believed that they hindered the triumph of national pacification.

THE WICKEDEST TOWN IN AMERICA.

I have seen wicked cities in my time, I have seen sprecing at the Esler in St. Petersburg, seen fellows "make a night of it" in the Orpheum in Berlin, seen the wickedness at Mijni Novgorod during the September fair, seen the Mabille packed with depravity when the empire was at its meridian, but I never expected to see hell itself, I sauntered out on the streets of Cheyenne at midnight. Fifty saloons and a dozen licensed gambling houses line the principal street, all thronged and gaily illuminated till the morning sun puts out the lights.

What makes Cheyenne the wickedest city in the world?

I. Cheyenne is the metropolis where the rich owners and buckskin-clad drivers of five million dollars' worth of cattle rendezvous for a weekly spree.

II. It is the nearest point where the Black Hillers can sell their gold dust and nuggets and then gamble and spree away the proceeds so as to go back to the mines.

III. It is the point to which all the Indian-fighting army officers come as a place where they can spree away a hundred dollars in a night and make up for lost time on the Big Horn.

IV. It is the stopping point for all the swell demimond from San Francisco, St. Louis and Chicago. In a word, it is the American paradise for licensed drinking, fighting, gambling, &c.

Walk with me into one licensed house on the principal street of Cheyenne at 3 o'clock in the morning. The house is a medley. It is the Parisian Varieties on Sixteenth street, John Morrissey's Saratoga gambling house, Argyle rooms on Sixth avenue, and the Alhambra, with its fifty waiter girls, in London, all crowded into one. The building is perhaps fifty by one hundred and thirty feet, and two stories high. On the ground floor is a theatre stage, room for three hundred cow boys, soldiers, ranchmen and waiter girls, and just out of it are the gambling tables and bars. At the tables every known game is played. Among the dealers are several French women dressed in silks and diamonds. Utterly devoid of delicacy they shuffle and deal the cards and handle the chips for the swearing, drinking crowd that throng around the tables.

On the stage there is a constant variety show going on. Skillful variety actors are employed, and there the tight-rope walkers, the song and the dance women in tights, the low-necked ballad singer, the clog-dancer, the negro ministrel, the model artists, and the female bathers come out in a continuous stream from ten at night till morning.

On the first floor every drink is twenty-five cents, and about thirty English, French and American waiter girls keep the crowd constantly drinking. Above this motley crowd of cow-boys ranch-men, Black Hills freighters, miners, and soldiers, is a row of private boxes filled with rich ranch-men, officers, tourists, and fellows who have come down with gold dust from the Black Hills. These boxes all communicate with the stage. Twenty or thirty waiter girls supply the boxes with champagne, the price of which is $5 for pint bottles. All drinks in the boxes are fifty cents. It is a common thing for a rich ranchman, after selling a thousand cattle, to come here and spend $1,000 on a spree. A Colonel in the army, who had been fighting up in the Big Horn country, came in the other evening and spent $1,000, and finally left his watch on the red, and lost that, too. The proprietor of this gambling and variety saloon is a very generous man. Everybody likes him, and he is considered a good citizen in Cheyenne. Clergymen shake him by the hand, and bankers chum with him like an old schoolmate. The profits in the one building are $1,000 per day. I suppose there are a dozen houses on one block where gambling goes on day and night with open doors. Sometimes the marshal and policeman take a hand. The Judge goes out and "bucks the tiger" while the jury are agreeing on a verdict. You will see Colonels in the army standing by private soldiers, and see cow-boys in buckskin dividing the chips with a Cheyenne Indian—all in the most enterprising border town in America and the wickedest city in the World.

To-morrow I am off for the Black Hills.—ELI PERKINS, *in N. Y. Sun.*

An exchange says: "Very few Russians can read or write." Any man who has tried to spell out the shortest name on a Russian war map will not be surprised at that.

A Providence exchange says many houses are empty there, "people are doubling up so." Cucumbers, probably.

WHAT MR. TILDEN WILL DO.

The papers, Republican and Democratic, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, are reviving the story that Mr. Tilden at the meeting of Congress will assert his title to the Presidency, and ask for the passing of a *quo warranto* law to enable him to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court. The Washington *Republican*, an administration organ of an article recently reprinted in the *Post*, manifested considerable trepidation on the subject, and intimates that Mr. Tilden has in his possession evidence of a decisive character as to the way the vote of Louisiana was doctored. The *Republican* seems to apprehend these disclosures are of so terrible a character that Congress will be flooded with petitions from an angered and outraged people calling for the removal or resignation of Mr. Hayes. The New York *Graphic* has a story that the postponement of the extra session of Congress was due to the discovery of a "conspiracy" to have Congress take prompt action on the usurpation of the Presidency by fraudulent agencies. If this is so, it seems to us that the term "conspirators," properly belongs to Hayes and his advisers, and not to those who proposed to enforce undoubted rights by legitimate means. The Electoral Commission law specially provided that it should impair no right of contest. We are inclined to think there is truth in the *Graphic's* story and that Mr. Evart's controlling counsel in securing the delaying of the session emanated rather from Evarts, the Secretary of State.

Governor Tilden has in his possession evidence showing beyond all question, that he was legally and honestly entitled to the vote of Louisiana. The rogues down there are telling on each other, and on the more prominent rascals at the head of the Republican National organization, who incited them to crime and paid them its price. The country, and especially the millions who voted for Mr. Tilden, have been impatiently waiting to hear from him ever since Hayes became the usurping President. What more natural than that Mr. Tilden should have waited to present his accumulated proofs to Congress and ask the Representative of the people and the States to adopt measures that will redress the great wrong and secure substantial if tardy justice?

Charles Francis Adams said the other day, the country had not heard the last of the one stolen Presidency. There are statements every week of new discoveries in Louisiana, made by a Board of Canvassers selected by the Legislature recognized by Hayes. Packard has given some interesting details. In view of all this, it seems to us there are sound reasons to accept the *Graphic's* story of the postponement of the extra session, especially until after the fall elections. But the day of reckoning must come some time. Mr. Hayes' tumble may be greater in October than it would have been in June.

There can be no question as to Mr. Tilden's duty in this matter if he is in possession of evidence confirming the popular belief that the Presidency was snatched from him by fraud, perjury and bribery. It is entirely secondary whether his presentation of the subject to Congress will promote his personal elevation. The great point is that the facts must be made clear as sunlight to the American people. The crime must be covered up. It must stand out in our history as a terrible warning for all time. This will be punishment and disgrace enough for Hayes, should he continue *de facto* President until the 4th of March, 1881. Every interest of the country, moral and political, Republican and Democratic, demands an exposure of the tremendous villainy. And there is no man living to whom the duty of making it so clearly belongs, or who can do it with such power and effect as Samuel J. Tilden.

RADICAL LEGISLATION.

THE HISTORY OF A BILL THAT WAS RUSHED THROUGH CONGRESS IN A SINGLE DAY—SUIT TO BE BROUGHT.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Eight years ago last March, Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, rose in the Senate, a sheet of paper in his hand, introduced a bill, made two motions, referred it to a committee, reported it from a committee, and passed it. Two weeks later W. B. Stokes, a Representative from Tennessee, who sold a cadetship and did other worse things, got up in the House, said ten words and passed the bill. By a curious coincidence, Senator Abbott did just the same thing in the Senate for a bill of Stokes's. Abbott's bill took $40,000 out of the United States Treasury. During the war, in 1864, one hundred and five members of the Second North Carolina Infantry were sent on a raid. No record was ever made of their return. They stood on the regimental roll as deserters. This bill wiped out the stain. Of the money then paid the men, W. H. Rollins, of Madison county, North Carolina, got half for passing the bill; the men got the rest. This spring a special agent was sent by the Pension Bureau to Madison county to investigate the pensioners there. Under date of March 26th, he wrote to Commissioner Bentley of the passage of this bill, and said: "I will not now attempt to speak of the unlimited check of Rollins, or detail the manner in which he bull-dozed Congress and the departments. This will fully appear in due time, and the office may be prepared to learn of more than have yet been developed in one place excepting Philadelphia." He also advises that Rollins be sued, as he is good, and the agent thinks he has evidence on which the Government can recover $15,000 or $25,000.

A single woman aged seventy-five, living alone in the hamlet of Pleux, France, had for some years kept a large number of dogs. She lately fell into the fire, probably during a fit, and was burned to death. Her body was found partly eaten by the dogs.

"A ballet-dancer's suit" is spoken of in Philadelphia. There can't be much in it—only a few yards of lace transparency.

It would be rather funny if Taft should be nominated for Governor of Ohio—and funnier still if he should be beaten.

CHANDLER'S RETIREMENT.

Our correspondence from Washington announce that Zach Chandler, has, for the first time in fifteen years, closed his house at the Capital. It seems that he has shipped his furniture to Detroit and set out for his Michigan home with little expectation of returning. It is no secret that he retires from politics a disgusted and as a Cabinet officer it has long been a leader of the Republican party, and as manager of the last canvass he conceived and carried out the conspiracy which, in contempt of the popular vote, finally put Mr. Hayes into the Presidential chair. He made the campaign on old fashioned Republican issues and with old fashioned Republican party weapons; and when he had been beaten at the polls he had no scruple about seeking a victory elsewhere through fraud. Indeed, it is doubtful if the man who once said that the Union "was not worth a damn" unless it was sprinkled with a few drops of blood, would have hesitated to inaugurate the Republican candidate by violence had violence been necessary. He was prodigal of his time, his energies, his reputation, and even of his money, in the cause of his party, only to find after he had won the battle that the policy for which he had fought must be abandoned; that the nostrils of the man whom he had placed in office were put into great indignation like *Truscott's* by the evil odor he had contracted in the conflict; that his rivals and enemies within the party were to reap the fruits of his labor, and that even the cash which he had expended for party purposes would never come back to him. This must have been hard to bear. He had violated many laws and broken many pledges, but his party loyalty he had preserved, and he had kept the faith of a politician to his friends. This proved his heel of Achilles. This single amiable weakness in a character otherwise coarsely strong and compact of evil became his ruin. He had been silly enough to believe that the President whom he had lifted into place and power would not turn his back on the men to whom he owed his elevation. It has now become clear to himself as well as the country that he was thoroughly deceived. He simply made himself a cat's-paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Hayes, Sherman and Schurz, and it must be admitted that in his present humiliation there is something almost pathetic. For such an old politician no misery probably can compare with the thought that he has actually been made a dupe. No honest man, however, can have any sympathy with him in his distress. He has been cheated, but he deserves to be cheated, and though his bitter disappointment will probably be thrown away on him it may teach other aspiring politicians that men cannot overturn the principles of justice, jeopardize the prosperity of the country for party and personal ends and put a fraudulent President in power, and still be sure of profiting by their iniquities. The men who participated in Chandler's guilt, and who have offered him up as a sacrificial atonement for their joint sins, will no doubt, in due time also receive their punishment. The laugh is with Schurz and Sherman to-day, as the late tenant of the Interior Department sadly departs for his home in the setting sun. But "the whirligig of Time brings in his revenges," and the end is not yet.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD ON THE EASTERN WAR.

It has just came to light that in 1866, the newly inducted Charles of Hohenzollern, Dommtor Prince of Roumania, tendered to General P. G. T. Beauregard, then living in Paris, the command of his armies, with the rank of Field-Marshal, a complete outfit and $100,000 a year pay. General Beauregard was to be at liberty to select his own staff and certain other officers, and to designate their rank. It was promised that the army should be kept at a minimum of 100,000 men. The General, however, declined the offer and returned to New Orleans, where he now is. He has written a letter, under date of May 10, in which he refers to this offer and expresses his warm sympathy with Turks, "because they are the weaker party and are defending their homes and firesides." As to the pretext of war—"the protection of the Christians"—he says: "It reminds me of the complaint of the wolf drinking at the same spring with the lamb." General Beauregard adds: "Turkey offers magnificent lines of defence—the Danube and Balkan Mountains. With two or three hundred thousand Confederate troops I would guarantee to hold them against any number of Russians. If I were in command there I would fortify those lines well, and with my iron-clad gunboats I would prevent the construction of any bridges across the Danube. I would send General Forrest with twenty-five or thirty thousand cavalry to destroy all the depots of supplies, railroads and bridges from the Danube to Middle Russia, thence to some part of the Black Sea, where I would transport his command to some other favorable point, say in the rear of the Russian forces operating in Asia, south of the Black Sea. Forrest would be provided with camels to transport his light field artillery, baggage and light pontoon trains. He would have also a full supply of carrier-pigeons to keep me posted as to his movements. My fleet in the Black Sea would keep it free of the enemy's ships. I would then destroy their supplies at Odessa and other ports on the Black Sea. In other words, I would bring starvation to my assistance. How long do you think Russia could stand such a defensive war? Moreover, I am confident that the other powers of Europe will never allow Russia to get any nearer to Constantinople than the Balkan Mountains, if ever she gets there. *Voila mon plan de campagne.*

"But I am a man of peace, now that Louisiana is free."

A GOOD ESTIMATE.—Ben Wade's nephew estimates the Democratic majority in Ohio this fall at 20,000.

Blaine called on Schurz the other day, but it was only to save the Maine pension agency.

There's nothing kills a man as soon as having nobody to find fault with but himself.

Legal Advertisements.

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.—Letters of Administration on the estate of [illegible] ERTY, 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 GENTIL, 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*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of B. F. C. Hunter, of Knox township, viz: One wagon, 2 sets harness, timber wheels, 1 log sled, 1 plow, 1 shovel plow, 1 cable chain, 3 grabs, 1 grain cradle, 1 scythe, 1 pick, hand-spike, forks and rakes, 4 shoats, 3 acres rye in the ground, ½ of six acres of wheat in the ground, ½ of six acres of oats in the ground, ½ of six acres of corn in the ground, 1 lock chain, 1 pair spreads and single-trees, 1 double tree and single-trees, as the same was purchased by me at private sale on the 23d day of May, 1877, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.
HENRY HUNTER.
New Millport, May 30, 1877-3t*

Miscellaneous.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
April 18, 1877-1y*

Fine Farm at Private Sale!
Situate in Huntingdon county, Pa., one mile north of the village of Burnt 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, 46x72 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 meadow, one hundred and fifty acres plow land. The balance consists of 128 acres of white pine, oak and hickory 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. For terms of sale, apply to
S. V. WILSON,
Look 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.
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That this is the most important advertisement for you yet published, being the best chance to make money ever offered. The press endorses it, your own paper endorses it, every one endorses it.
The Book of the 19th Century.
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INGRAM, SMITH & BLACK,
731 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
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A NEW DEPARTURE
IN
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Hereafter, goods will be sold for CASH only, or in exchange for produce. No books will be kept in the future. All old accounts must be settled. Those who cannot cash up, will please hand over their notes and
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I am determined to sell my goods at cash prices, and at a discount far below that ever offered in this vicinity. The discount I allow my customers, will make them rich in twenty years if they follow my advice and buy their goods from me. I will pay cash for wheat, oats and cloverseed.
DANIEL GOODLANDER.
Lutherburg, January 17, 1877.

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THE NEW
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The undersigned would announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has commenced the
Manufacture of Cigars
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TERMS—POSITIVELY CASH.
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Room next door to 1st National Bank,
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