Miscellaneous.

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!

[illegible]
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. B. 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. 4, Pie's Opera House,
Clearfield, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

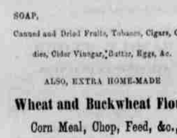
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
TEAS,
SODA,
COAL OIL
SYRUP,
SALT,
SPICES,
SOAP,

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 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.

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, 10½ Sixth street,
June28,1876-1y. Pittsburgh, Pa.

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] 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 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 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 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, JUNE 13, 1877.

A GLANCE AT PENNSYLVANIA.

The contest in this State in November next involves a Supreme Judge, State Treasurer and Auditor General. No Congressmen or members of the Legislature are to be chosen, and the [illegible] portant. There will be no local issues to call out the vote of either party, and, beyond the political power that is presumed to attach to the control of the Treasury, there is nothing immediately at stake that is likely to summon the reserve resources of the political leaders. Indeed, by some inexplicable sort of general assent, the result for November has been discounted on the Republican side, and those who have hitherto been ready to sound the long roll when the loss of the State seemed possible, look on the present struggle with the most sublime indifference, and smile complacently as they tell how the Democrats are likely to sweep the State. Some would be glad to save Judge Sterrett, who will doubtless largely lead his ticket, and others would take some trouble to save Major Hart, the now commonly accepted nominee for State Treasurer, but the general disposition is to let things slide and give President Hayes a chance to explain as best he can after Ohio shall have chosen a Democratic Governor and furnished another Democratic United States Senator to succeed Stanley Matthews, and Pennsylvania shall have piled up one of her largest old-fashioned majorities.

A careful study of the political outlook in Pennsylvania at this time presents an entirely exceptional condition of affairs in the Republican organization. The leaders do not mean to sacrifice their power in the State, and yet they do not expect, nor specially care, to win the next election. While they have made no aggressive demonstration against the national administration, they have widely planted the dry rot in the very heart of the party, and are systematically spreading the infection throughout the organization. Their organs are either silent or curse the President with faint qualified praise, and there has not been a movement of any sort within the Republican ranks to commit the party to the support of the President. While they say that sectional peace is all very well in its way, and that civil service reform is a capital topic for a campaign speech or a plank in a platform, they reject both as a steady diet, and mean that they shall have a return to the bloody shirt, to the division of offices by contract and to their perfected system of machine politics, or that there shall be no Republican orgaization that the new dispensation can lead to victory. While they have studiously refrained from any open aggressive assault upon the policy of the President, they have shown their sullen hostility in the most pointed and practical manner as far as it has been practical to do so. Four county conventions of the party have been held in the four Republican strongholds of the State—Philadelphia, Lancaster, Allegheny and Bradford. They gave an aggregate majority of 36,500 for Hayes; more than double the majority in the State. And in these controlling counties the machine Republican domination of the State was supreme. Had it been the policy of the leaders to strengthen the President, they could have done so by saying the word; but they wanted the party to chill most effectually on the administration, and it was done. The Republican convention of Philadelphia tabled a resolution, drawn in the mildest form, expressing confidence in the President, and its consideration provoked the harshest and most contemptuous epithets against him. This body was a full representative convention of the leaders; made up and controlled by the men who make the ticket and the platform for November, and they have given notice that they discard the administration of Hayes. Lancaster, that gave nearly 9,000 majority for Hayes, had no representative convention, but the return judges of the party are presumed to give expression to the wishes of their constituents, and they footed up the votes for candidates and separated without so much as notice of the Republican President. Allegheny, that gave nearly 10,000 majority, held a full representative convention a few days ago, and twice deliberately tabled a resolution approving of the administration—the last time but few daring to vote for it. Senator Cameron had been in the county a week or ten days before, and the men who shared most in the counsels and knew most of his wishes yelled the loudest in crying the Hayes resolution. Bradford, the Republican Gibralter of the North, whence come a Surveyor and Deputy Surveyor, and where the postoffice is the perquisite of the old party organ that is owned by the Surveyor, the issue was squarely made at the primaries in favor of the President by the opposition to Cameron, Goodrich & Co., and Cameron, Goodrich & Co. won and the President lost an approving resolution.

It is worthy of note that the four great Republican strongholds of the State have been made to give the key-note to the other counties, and it is improbable that an expression of confidence in the administration will come from a single local convention. And to what end must such a policy logically lead? The State convention has been postponed to the last day, to escape immediate responsibility, and then the President will be squarely or tacitly reproached, or be disposed of by significant silence or stabbed by qualified praise. Whatever is possible, his cordial, earnest indorsement is impossible. The ticket will be presented as a matter of form, and the party told to elect or defeat it, no matter which. And none will misunderstand the true meaning of such orders and example. They will mean that the success of the ticket would be an indorsement of the reform notions of the President, and the overthrow of the whole machine system of the State, and the ticket will be defeated. As parties stand to-day, the whole Republican majority in the State last fall would be lost in Philadelphia, Lancaster and Allegheny, and the Democratic majority in the other counties might be anything from thirty to fifty thousand; but will not the leaders who are now wooing defeat to win back their own sceptres, pause by and by to consider how far the destruction may extend if they invite the tempest upon Hayes? They may not be able to save the Republican ticket, but can they stand the accusing gory locks which will disturb their feast when the work of death is done? Since it is [illegible] party [illegible] the direct authors of overwhelming defeat? They have already done so much to demoralize their own ranks that they could not entirely undo it if they would, and the only question for them to consider now is whether they shall keep on swelling the tide of revolution against the party, or whether they shall stop and accept the death-beds they have already made. The problem is a perplexing one for hot weather, but the leaders may as well fall back on their fans and linen dusters and solve it before it grows beyond the control of its authors.—*Philadelphia Times.*

JOURNALISM MILITANT.

A gentleman, a native of Mississippi, recently died near Houston, Tex., and one of the most remakable circumstances in his life, according to a local journal, was that he had been editorially connected with the Vicksburg *Sentinel* for nearly a year without fighting a duel or taking part in any encounter. To persons who are acquainted with the belligerent record of the editor of the *Sentinel*, the circumstance will seem almost incredible, since it used to be said in Vicksburg that no man could stay on the paper a month without shooting or being shot at, and in three months he was almost certain to kill or be killed. The *Sentinel* no longer exists, and during its continuance of five-and-thirty years there was more warfare than among the members of any other staff since the foundation of the Republic. Dr. James Hagan was the first editor to attract attention, and consequently to provoke hostilities. He was a native of the north, quiet mannered, very polite and amiable in ordinary social intercourse, but one of the fiercest of fire-eaters. In 1838 and 1839 he had several desperate street fights and two duels, one with the editor of the rival sheet, the *Whig*, in which he killed two men and was himself three times wounded. Between that time and 1842 he had seven more encounters, killed two more men, and received five or six pistol balls in different parts of his body. In the spring of that year he abandoned the habit of carrying weapons, and the following June was shot dead by Daniel W. Adams (an utter stranger to him), who killed him, he said, on account of an article reflecting on his father, Judge George Adams. James F. Fall, another editor of the gunpowder journal, fought several duels, and was twice severely wounded. James M. Downs, another editor, was badly hurt in a "chivalrous" meeting with T. E. Robbins, a banker, who considered himself aggreived. Walter Hickey, another *Sentinel* man, had a street fight, mortally wounded Dr. Downs, formerly on the paper, and was afterward killed in an encounter in Texas. James Ryan, still another editor of the *Sentinel*, was killed by R. E. Hammet, of the *Whig*. George Jenkins, his successor, was also killed in front of the office by H. A. Crabbe, whom he had assailed. Many other fights and wounds were made, given and received by the *Sentinel* men. Who can read this gory account of that warlike sheet without longing for the return of the good old days of journalism in the South when every editor was a walking arsenal and forced as a buisness measure to keep his private graveyard?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE SUNDAY QUESTION IN LONDON.

It appears, according to the London correspondents of some our metropolitan journals, that the question as to whether the opening of "galleries, museums, and libraries" to public use on on Sunday should be encouraged or opposed, is agitating the thoughtful portion of the population of that city.

Even the clergy and professors of religion are divided in opinion respecting the question.

It is stated that an immense meeting was held in the Freemason's Tavern, the object of which was to advocate the public use of such places as we have named. According to account from abroad the Dean of Westminister presided on this occasion, and "made a thorough-going yet most judicious speech in favor of its great object."

Such action on the part of Dean Stanley is sufficiently remarkable to be worthy of notice. His acknowledged high qualities, religious zeal, and great abilities, under his influence and advocacy, upon one side or the other, of any important question, are difficult to withstand.

It must be admitted, however, that even his great name and influence in behalf of the movement, are sufficient to render its consummation an event which is likely to take place at an early day. Whilst its advocates assume to be engaged in "God's" work, its opponents declare it to be the "Devil's" work."

* * *

The Brookville *Jeffersonian* says: "We notice that in many of our exchanges Hon. G. A. Jenks, of this place, is mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Jenks is not, and has not been, a candidate for the position, and in making up the list of judicial aspirants hereafter, it would be just as well to leave his name out. This statement is authorized by Mr. Jenks and can be relied upon."

* * *

At the Millstone well, twenty miles southwest of Ridgway, Elk county, there is 800 feet of oil in the tube, which is fast filling. The people in the neighborhood are said to be wild with excitement, and a grand demonstration is talked of to celebrate the large development of oil.

* * *

Fifteen students of Princeton are about to start for the Black Hills. They will dig for science, not for gold.

* * *

About all of Uncle Daniel's original donations to the Drew Theological Seminary that is left is the name.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY.

The attempt made by the President to support the army independently of Congress is defended by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, on the grounds that the "army exists through the operation of a permanent statue;" that until that statute is repealed Congress is bound to provide for the maintenance of the army; and that when Congress fails to do its duty in the premises it is the business of the Executive to step for- [illegible] astonishing as it is in all its legal and political aspects, may be regarded, we suppose, as a semi-official statement of the Administration; and, as the subject is one upon [illegible] that the people should have clear and decided views, it is well enough to brush aside these sophistical cobwebs as fast as friendly spiders spin them over the conduct of the President.

The clause of the Constitution by virtue of which alone a Federal army exists is simple and explicit. It says that Congress shall have the power—

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

This clause of article 1, section 8, was framed in the light of English history by men who had a full knowledge of the bitter struggle of the Commons of England to get control of the army, and who knew that power in all countries goes with the sword. To whom does this clause grant the authority to "raise" an army? Not to the Executive; not to the Supreme Court; but simply and solely to Congress. To whom does it give the exclusive right to "support" such an army? Not to the Executive; not to the Supreme Court; but simply and solely to Congress. Whatsoever individual, therefore, or whatsoever body save Congress, attempts either to "raise" or to "support" a United States army is guilty of usurpation. The theory that when once the army has been "raised" by the authority of Congress the Executive has a right to "support" it is an absurdity. The "raising" and "supporting" are coupled together as a single act, and to prevent any scheme for settling a military establishment upon the country permanently even by Congress itself the imperative declaration is made that no "appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years." Thus Congress itself by the Constitution is obliged to decide biennially whether it will continue to maintain an army or not. Congress may suppress it completely by an act at any time, and unless the supplies are voted by the popular branch at least once in two years, says Judge Story, "the whole establishment must fall." In plain terms, the Constitution provides that the army shall not be a "permanent" institution, and cuts off any opportunity for a subservient legislature and an ambitious President to settle it upon the Nation for a longer term than two years. As a matter of custom, and only of custom, Congress has made this virtual renewal of the army's lease of existence annual instead of biennial. Against the letter and spirit of the Constitution, the apologists of the President quote section 1,094 of the Revised Statutes, which says that "the army of the "United States shall consist of one "general, and lieutenant general," and so on, and draw from this language the amazing inference that an act which merely recites how the army, being in existence, shall be organized, implies that the army remain organized forever whether Congress provides for its support or not. As a mere matter of fact Congress may kill the army, with its general, its lieutenant general and all its staff, with the assent of the President, by means of a legal enactment at any time, or it may effect the same result without the assent of the President by cutting off the appropriations. A nice distinction may perhaps be drawn between the two methods; but one is practically just as effective as the other, since the army which the House of Representatives makes no appropriation to "support" cannot be lawfully supported. The men who framed the Constitution were freemen who knew the conditions of freedom, and they meant to make impossible in this country the establishment of a military force which could not be abolished without the consent of the Executive, and which might be maintained by Executive contrivances. The Forty-fourth Congress determined, in the exercise of its high prerogative, that the army was used for purposes dangerous to American institutions, and, determining this, it wisely and righteously refused to grant money for the "support" of the army beyond the 30th of June next. That action of Congress was deliberately taken and was a just and necessary vindication of popular government. We see its immediate effect in the abandonment of lawless interference by the Federal Government at the South. The money to maintain the army after the 30th of June can only come lawfully through Congress. The President cannot grant it; his Cabinet Ministers cannot supply it; the General of the Army cannot bestow it. An army which the House of Representatives has made no appropriations to "support" ceases to be in the pay of the United States after the 1st of July, and is the creature of those who may provide the means to keep it on foot. Besides the clause of the Constitution covering this point, the Revised Statutes are explicit in their provisions for restraining the control of expenditures in all departments of the Government, and the Administration, by retaining the army in service, making arrangements for certifying officers' pay-rolls and reviving an obsolete statute to contracts for supplies, is virtually setting aside section 3,679 of the Revised Statutes, a law passed in 1870, which runs as follows:

> "No department of the Government shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations."

In a word, then, the conduct of the President in this matter is in violation of the Constitution and of the laws; is in direct conflict with the spirit of the Government; is in flat defiance of the political traditions and convictions of our race. To excuse his wrong-doing he has not even the plea of necessity. By his submission to the Southern policy of the Democratic majority of the country he has abated the cause which compelled the last Congress to refuse to grant supplies for the army; and it was his plain duty to call an extra session of the Forty-fifth Congress before the close of the fiscal year. He has followed the evil example of his immediate predecessor in his disregard of law; he has jeoparded the existence of the army, and he has brought great and cruel inconvenience, and even suffering, upon thousands of brave officers and soldiers; and he has done this merely to avoid embarrassment [illegible] less political intrigues. This is the plain truth of the position, and it is worse than childish to attempt to evade it.—*New York World.*

THE BOSS BABIES.

OR, THE COMING BABY SHOW AT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Preparations are progressing satisfactorily for the great baby show, which begins to-morrow and lasts the the rest of the week at the Exposition building. Raised platforms have been erected for the children and nurses, with sufficient room to accommodate a thousand of the little screamers. It should be understood that this is not some merely private money-making enterprise, but, on the contrary, that is managed by the Executive Committee of the Exposition, so that its promises can be relied on. It will give $1,505 in gold in prizes, and one-half of the net receipts will be divided among the charitable institutions of the city. It will be conducted in a high-toned manner, and Secretary Reynolds says no mother need hold back for fear of not having good company for her darling.

The entries are already quite numerous, but there is plenty of room for more. It is particularly desired that General Sheridan enter his twins. The list is as follows:

Wednesday—To the finest boy over six months and under one year: First prize, $75; second prize, $40; third prize, $20; fourth prize, $10. To the finest girl over six months and under one year: First prize, $75; second prize, $20; fourth prize, $10.

Thursday—To the finest boy over twelve and eighteen months: First prize, $75; second prize, $40; third prize, $20; fourth prize, $10. To the finest girl over twelve and under eighteen months: First prize, $75; second prize, $40; third prize, $20; fourth prize, $10.

Friday—To the finest boy over eighteen months and under two years: First prize, $75; second prize, $40; third prize, $20; fourth prize, $10. To the finest girl over eighteen months and under two year: First prize, $75; second prize, $40; third prize, $20; fourth prize, $10.

Saturday—To the finest pair of twins over six months and under one year: First prize, $75; second prize, $40; third prize, $20; fourth prize, $10. To the finest pair of twins over one and under two years: First prize, $75; second prize, $50; third prize, $20; fourth prize, $10. For the finest triplets under two years old: First prize, $75; second prize, $40; third prize, $20; fourth prize, $10. Sweepstakes—To the finest boy over six months and under two years old, a prize of $100; to the finest girl over six months and under two years, a prize of $100.

PURSE AND SWORD.

The flatterers of Mr. Hayes naturally claim for him exclusive credit for the release of South Carolina and Louisiana from military duress. The Southern people, groaning under the consequences of years of misrule, were disposed to be grateful even for justice, and have conceded to the President the merit of magnanimity for doing what he was really constrained to do by the firm attitude of the House of Representatives. On the very last night of the session, within an hour of the adjournment, Mr. Field, of New York, addressed these words to his fellow members: "I appeal again to every member on this side of the House to stamp his condemnation once for all upon the monstrous doctrine that the President can use your army as he pleases. It is your right, not his, to make rules for its government and regulation. We held the purse-strings; control of them was given to us for this very purpose. Else why the provision that no appropriation for the army shall be for a longer term than two years? No act of Congress can be passed that shall tie up the hands of the House. Let us stand firm. [Here a burst of sunlight flashed over the ceiling.] Behold, the light cometh and the sun shines out gloriously; I accept the auspicious omen. [Applause.] Let us stand firm. The responsibility of an extra session will not rest with us. If the Senate choose to say to this House 'The army bill shall not be passed unless you give the President power to keep Packard and Chamberlain in office,' then let us answer back, 'Take that responsibility if you dare.' [Applause.]" Mr. Foster, Mr. Garfield and all the special representatives of Mr. Hayes implored the House, in the most piteous manner, to make the appropriation for the support of the army without annexing the condition that no part of it should be used to interfere with the State governments. Mr. Foster, particularly, was most urgent. "I suggest," said he, "that the House make the appropriation for three months." "Not for three days days," was the firm reply. As, upon a similar occasion in the British Parliament, the constitutional maxim of Ileta, *In populo regendo superiorem habet Rex curiam*, was completely reduced to practice. The House of Representatives earned for itself all the praise which Lord Jeffrey awarded to Parliament. By withholding its grants, and without disturbance or opposition, it exerted an effected constitutional control over the lawless pretensions of the executive. "No law or ordinance can be passed without its consent. No minister will dare to pursue any system to which it has declared its oppostion. No culprit, however great, can escape its vengeance. No delinquency, however secret, can elude its research." It compelled Belknap to resign the office which he had stained with the taking of bribes and it forced Hayes to obey the constitution which his predecessor had been violating for eight years. The supreme power of the State resides in those to whom the constitution has entrusted the voting of supplies, and the efficacy of the prerogative was never more signally displayed than in the present instance. The advisers of Mr. Hayes, after exhausting every expedient to avert the calling of Congress in extra session, had not the courage to face that body until they had first liberated the two bayoneted States. They knew that neither threats nor supplications would extort a dollar for the support of the army so long as the right of those States to the control of their own affairs was denied. Hence the ne- [illegible] ingenious device of a commission to relieve the President from the logical dilemma involved in the abandonment of Packard. It is to the resolute and unflinching attitude of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives and not to the magnanimity of the President that South Carolina and Louisiana owe the restoration of their liberties.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A MURDERESS AT LARGE.

HARTFORD, May 30.—Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the notorious Derby poisoner, contrived in some manner to escape from the State Prison at Wethersfield last night. It will be remembered that she was tried in the spring of 1872 for poisoning her husband, Horatio F. Sherman, with arsenic in various articles of food at their home in Darby early the previous year.

Had she escaped conviction she could have been placed on trial for muder in a similar manner of two previous husbands and six children, some in New York and some in Connecticut, at periods several years apart. But although very ably defended, she was convicted of murder in the second degree, mainly on the brilliant toxicological evidence of Professor Barker, then of Yale College, and now of the University of Pennsylvania.

The jury made the verdict one of murder in the second degree, partly because a law of the State permitted such a verdict when the evidence is purely circumstantial and is not equal in the minds of the jurymen to that of two direct witnesses.

She was detained in the New Haven jail until January 11th, 1873, when Judge L. F. S. Foster, the acting Vice-President of the United States during Johnson's Presidency, and the recent referee in the Nicholls divorce case, sentenced her to State prison for life, expressing his regret that the verdict had not been one of murder in the first degree. She was soon after removed to Wethersfield, where, report has it, she has shown or assumed symptoms of insanity.

This remarkable woman was born in Burlington, N. J., December 24th, 1824. She poisoned successively her first husband, Edward Struck, a New York policeman, her children, Martha, Eliza, Edward and George, and subsequently her third husband, Horatia N. Sherman, of Birmingham, Conn., and his baby son, to all of which she confessed, and it has been supposed that she poisoned her second husband, John Hurlburt, of Huntington, Conn.

For some time she had feigned illness, and having disarmed suspicion and prepared an exit by persuading a matron to leave open a prison door, she escaped easily.

* * *

COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF.—Compressed corned beef, put up in tin cans, mainly in Chicago, where some 500 cattle are slaughtered by one firm and 20,000 cans packed daily, is destined to materially affect the fresh beef trade, and should not be forgotten by cattle-buyers for eastern and foreign markets. The Edinburgh *Courant* of May 7 thus alludes to the introduction of this beef into Edinburgh:

> "The compressed corned beef and ox-tongue come to this country in hermetically-sealed tins, and those who have used the beef state that it is impossible to tell whether it has been cooked several months or only a few hours. A preserved meat which possesses this quality will be sure to become popular, and when it is stated that it possesses none of that musty flavor which is so generally inseparable from canned meats its successful introduction will only be a matter of time."

The same corned beef is largely used in New York and other cities of this country, and many families prefer it to the generally bad cooked corned beef which Bridget habitually served hot from the pot in the days of her supremacy. But an intelligent cook, who will select the right cuts of a bullock, properly corned, put the same into a good-sized pot and let it slowly boil or simmer for three hours or more, according to the size of the cut, skim off the fat when done and permit the beef to cool in the liquor, will be able to serve corned beef vastly superior to any compressed beef ever put up in cans in any country.

* * *

The Sultan tells his faithful followers to hold the fort, for Grant is coming.

* * *

The Governor of Maryland was married in a business suit with sack coat.

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.

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,
Grampion Hills, May 9, 1877-6t. Adm'rs.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of R. F. C. Hunter, at 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, handspike, 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 22d 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*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in the possession of Cyrus Lydick, of Lawrence township, to wit: 1 cook stove, with cooking utensils and pipe, corner cupboard, parlor stove, 1 clock, set of chairs, rocking chair, parlor carpet, 1 table, 1 map, barrel of vinegar, 2 beds and bedding, 2 looking glasses, lot of blankets, spreads, single trees, chains, grabs, canthook and axe, 7 bags, 2 hoes, trailing rope, 1 pair log sleds, 1 pair twin sleds, 3 hogs, 9 chickens, 2 plows, 1 shovel plow, 1 harrow, about 1 acre rye in ground, about 4½ acres wheat in ground, about ½ acre potatoes in ground, about 3 acres growing grass, ½ of 5 acres of corn, all of seven acres of corn, two horses and harness, one wagon, one cutting box, two buckets, peck and half bushel measures, 1 buggy, 1 set harness, 1 fanning mill, lot of hay and straw in mow and 5 window sash. Said property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 4th day of June, 1877, and is left with said Lydick on loan subject to my order at any time.

CHAR. WAUGH.
Clearfield, Pa., June 6,'77-3tp.

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,
July 12-'76-tf. Proprietor.

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.— [illegible]

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

WM. S. BRADLEY,
May 17, '76. Proprietor.

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

The undersigned having taken charge of this 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. R. 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. 6:1:74

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-tf.

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,
Oct. 18, '76-tf. J. L. R. HEICHHOLD.

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

J. M. STEWART,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
(Office in Masonic Building.)
Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

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 suitable for Holiday presents.

dec1873 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)
KATZER & LYTLE,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER,
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Jan. 3, 1877-tf