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 Propr'tor.

[illegible]

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and 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. S. 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. '11:1:74

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.

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.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Dr. A. M. Hills would inform his friends and patrons that he is now putting up Artificial Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS PER SET.

By a new and greatly improved process of polishing Rubber Plates, he can give a much stronger plate with less thickness—the plate being all over the palate of an equal thickness, renders it much more pleasant to the patient than the old style plates. As I have the exclusive right to use this process in this county, no other Dentist can put up as good plates by any other mode.

☞ All work guaranteed satisfactory. ☜
Clearfield, June 13, 1877-tf. A. M. HILLS.

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,

ooking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec16'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

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

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

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

H. A. KRATZER,

(SUCCESSOR TO)
KRATZER & LYTLE,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER,
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Jan. 3, 1877-tf

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Has the Largest Circulation [illegible]
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:

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.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1877.

HAYES AND THE PRESIDENTIAL FRAUD.

Of course Republican partisans are not pleased with the plain and em- [illegible] ment of history against them and their practices in the last Presidential election was recited by the leading speakers at the meeting held recently in the Manhattan Club in honor of Mr. Hendricks. But they cannot be permitted to divert the force of that indictment from their party organization, against which it will be pressed by the moral sense of the American people, and to belittle it into a mere personal arraignment of the Administration. Still less can they be permitted to misrepresent the spirit in which Democrats propose to deal with the actual political situation in this country. That spirit was accurately and fully expressed by Mr. Hendricks when he said: "The Democrats will make no factious opposition, nor will they seek to embarrass the *de facto* Administration. They will sustain it in what is right because it is right and for the welfare of the country, and not at all because of any fealty to the party that stands defeated and condemned by the people." The Democratic party has no intention of allowing itself to be deluded into deserting its unassailable position, on the high ground of morals and of right, for a doubtful contest over merely legal issues. It has had some experiences and has learned some useful lessons. No well-informed and candid man in this country to day believes that Mr. Hayes was chosen President by a majority of the American people or by an honest majority of the Electoral College; but it is both absurd and mischievous to deny that as a matter of fact he is now the Chief Magistrate of the Union according to the forms of law. Technically speaking is he not only the *de facto* but *de jure* President, if we restrict the latter term, as we ought to do, to its legal and not to its moral sense; for he holds the office and performs its duties, while nobody has disputed his title in the courts, and no body in his right mind dreams of so disputing it. He did not literally steal the Presidency, and it is silly as well as scandalous to charge him with doing so; he did not actually buy it; he did not capture it by force. What he did was to receive it, although he had no adequate assurance of his right to it, at the hands of the two houses of Congress, acting after what they had deliberately declared was a constitutional method of deciding upon his claims. In what sense, then, can he be properly described as a fraudulent President? The answer is simple. His title is fraudulent, when morally considered, because the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana, which were actually given to Tilden, were dishonestly certified for Hayes. This was the basis of his claim to the Presidency, and this was the foulest piece of political knavery in our annals. The plot through which it was consummated was contrived and carried out by the Republican leaders, and Mr. Hayes, if not an actual accomplice in the villainy, as there is no reason to suppose he was, at least looked on consenting where a high-souled and self-respecting man could not have failed indignantly to protest. His title is fraudulent, when morally considered, because the wrongful conversion of the electoral votes in Florida and Louisiana was made effective through threats of revolutionary action, which resulted in forcing through Congress the compromise known as the Electoral Commission. The radical Republicans announced their determination to maintain by force if necessary the right of the President of the Senate to count the votes for President and Vice President, and troops were concentrated at Washington to give meaning to their threats. A few of the more conservative Republicans, who were committed as lawyers against such absurdity, and who are patriots dreaded its evil consequences, sought an alliance with the Democrats in Congress, and with their consent and help formed the Electoral Tribunal. We earnestly opposed the formation of this alliance at the time, and plainly warned the Democratic party of its almost inevitably result, thinking it the part of men to meet wrong and repel it when its coming is plain, rather than to reserve protest and indignation till the evil thing has been consummated, and the interest of great communities have adjusted themselves to the condition of affairs which it creates.

It is but just to say, however, that the mischief done by the Electoral Commission is traceable not so much to its theoretical defects as to the conduct of the men who were put upon it by its Republican authors. In the composition of this body the Republicans secured a majority, which voted steadily on a party basis, and it is this majority which is responsible for the final action of the commission. The Republicans selected men who were expected to decide and who did decide that the United States had no power to inquire whether Mr. Hayes had not obtained the votes of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina by fraud, or whether sundry electors in those States and elsewhere had or had not any constitutional right to vote all. The effect of this decision was to maintain that an uninvestigated title tainted with allegation of illegality and fraud was as good as any other. This decision every Democrat on the Electoral Commission opposed, and every Democrat in the House and Senate voted to reject it. Every Republican on the commission sustained it, and every Republican in the House and Senate save two voted to accept it. Thus the whole Republican party is clearly responsible, in the first place, for the perpetration of the frauds on which Mr. Hayes based his claims; and clearly responsible, in the second place, for maintaining those frauds;—responsible first for transgressing right, and then for perverting the law to justify this transgression. The moral guilt of Mr. Hayes himself consists in accepting the office of President with the knowledge that no fair trial had been had to show that another man was not fairly entitled to it. His speech at Columbus immediately after the election showed that he himself thought Tilden was elected, and his abandonment of Packard proves that he was aware of the dishonest means by which the electoral votes of Louisiana were gained for himself. His treatment of Chandler and of the other men who put him in office is a virtual confession that they used vile means to accomplish [illegible] ages in history, he h[illegible] shown his moral sensibility and sought popularity "by destroying his tools." Since his inauguration the Democrats have had no purely political grounds for quarreling with his Administration, but on moral grounds they hate it, and must hate it with a perfect hatred, as having been conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity; and the destruction of the guilty party which it represents has become to every Democrat a duty of patriotism rather than a partisan object. Like every duty of patriotism, therefore, it must be done in the spirit of patriotism, and not in the spirit of faction—scarcely even in the spirit of party. The leaders who are to guide the Democratic party to the victorious achievement of this duty must devote themselves, not to exasperating but to obliterating old issues, not to sterile discusion over the past, but to the development of such a liberal and national policy as alone can entitle the party which upholds it to the confidence of the country and to the control of public affairs.—*New York World.*

RETURNING BOARD CRIMES.

The organs of the administration are doing a great wrong in their herculean efforts to prevent the legal proceedings against Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board. It may be said that President Hayes cannot afford to allow the transactions of the board to be brought under the searching light of judicial investigation; but, however that may be, it is beyond doubt that he cannot afford to show solicitude as to its results or take any steps to prevent the rottenness from being uncovered. We have seen with amazement reputable journals like the New York *Tribune* and its Chicago namesake, which are supposed to have intimate relations with the administration and to speak its voice, if anybody does, first imploring the people of Louisiana not to betray their friends, meaning Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet, by allowing the trial to go on, and then threatening the whole South with the direct consequences if their prayers for the compounding of felony are unheard. The New York *Tribune* went so far as to say that the South may depend upon it that if Mr. Hayes is "broken down" the soldier and the carpet-bagger will march back into the Southern State Houses perhaps before the end of the present Presidential term. This threat occurring in an article on the Returning Board indictments is nothing more nor less than an admission that the conviction of the accused will lead to the overthrow of Mr. Hayes's title to the Presidency, if not to his expulsion from the White House. Other administration journals are enforcing the same view, with variations. It is high time that such utterances should be in some way disowned if indeed they are unauthorized.

There is no disposition on the part of the public generally to embarrass President Hayes in any respect. He has done so many good things and promised to do so many more that criticism has been wooed to silence and enmity disarmed. His good intentions being recognized, the tendency has been to smooth his pathway as much as possible, and, as to bygones, to let them be bygones. He is the lawful President of the United States by virtue of the electoral act and the proceedings thereunder, and he is universally obeyed and respected as such. But the means by which the electoral votes of three States which voted for another candidate were counted in his favor are a matter of history and cannot be sponged into oblivion. The men who, by perjury, fraud and forgery, robbed Louisiana of her constitutional privilege, still live, still occupy the high places they have polluted and are amenable to the laws of the land. It is urged that by tacit or expressed agreement the Nicholls government is pledged to condone political offenses incident to the campaign. Granted; but forgery is not a political offense, neither is perjury. The resolutions passed by the State Senate pledged the Nicholls government to discountenance persecution, from any quarter, of individuals for past political conduct. Is a trial for notorious fraud political persecution? The alteration of an official record is an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment under the revised code of Louisiana. This was done by Wells and Anderson, according to testimony taken by Congressional authority. The false uttering of an altered, forged and counterfeited official record as a true and genuine one is also a penal offense. This, too, was done by Wells and Anderson, according to testimony taken by the same authority. With such testimony before them the grand jury would have been false to their oaths had they failed to indict these men. And the indictments being found, who is to stay the proceedings in answer to the prayer that comes from agonized lips in the North? Not the Attorney General nor the District Attorney, for they are sworn to execute the laws of the Commonwealth. The court is in like manner estopped, and the Governor has no power in the premises. To ask intervention of the law officers of Louisiana is to invoke perjury to secure oblivion of perjury.

There is no way of getting out of it. The trial must go on, let the consequences be what they may. Sooner or later the truth is bound to come out, and it cannot come too soon. No innocent man will be wronged, no just cause will be imperiled. Any compromise at this stage of the proceedings will be entirely ineffectual to clog the wheels of justice. The sufferers in that event would be those through whose efforts the compromise was effected, and they would forever rest under the suspicion of complicity in the crimes they have tried to hide from sight, while the day of settlement would be merely postponed. Policy has no place in the consideration of the matter, and principle demands that the law should take its course.

But whoever may rise to object, the administration and its friends should be silent. They have maintained that their case as to Louisiana was impregnable; that the law was at the back of the Returning Board, and that the members of that body were incorruptible patriots whose shoes the average citizen was not worthy to unlatch. They challenged investigation and demanded th[illegible] ab[illegible] all the maj[illegible] [illegible] of Louisiana were told that if they had been wronged their remedy lay with the courts of justice. Now that those people have gone to the courts, shall they, at the prayer or threat of these friends of law and order, be turned away empty? Consistency and self-respect require no less than passive acquiescence on the part of the administration. Its friends cannot complain if a contrary course be interpreted as a confession of weakness which will damage it irretrievably in popular estimation.—*Phila. Times.*

FOUR MONTHS A PRESIDENT.

THE POSITION OF HAYES AND THAT OF TILDEN.

The editors of the New Orleans *Times*, New York *Sun*, and other journalists, who advocated the election of Mr. Tilden, as well as scores of conscientious Democrats, all over the country, have taken the liberty of criticising the conduct of Mr. Tilden, because of his seeming indifference to the "Great Fraud" which has been perpetrated upon the country through him. We felt like answering the gentlemen indicated, but feared from lack of ability, that we might fail. Hence we abandoned the case; but fortunately the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, (noble bird) comes to our relief, and in his able manner punctures the captious and the growlers in this way:

"The conscience which makes cowards of the organs, because they know that Mr. Tilden was elected and Mr. Hayes was not, frequently leads them to fear that the Democratic statesmen will head a movement to eject the trespasser from the White House. Fearing this, they proceed to invent the movement. Inventing it, they then proceed to abuse Mr. Tilden without stint, the organs in this business proving the old saying that rascals never forgive a person whom they have causelessly wronged. The people have not been imposed on by these slanders. They know that Mr. Tilden's very failings are more virtuous than all the merits of all the papers that abuse him, and that his personal popularity is a million times greater than all influence of all the Radical journalism in the United States, even multiplied by the devil. Beside there has been no more evidence to connect Mr. Tilden with any such movement to disturb the country than there is to show that Thomas Carlyle was concerned in the frauds of the Louisiana Returning Board, or that Martin F. Tupper instigated the Bulgarian massacres.

The kind of journalism which has occupied itself with lying about Mr. Tilden has lead a Baltimore paper, the *Sun*, to receive from a correspondent a statement which claims to comprise a rejoinderMr. Tilden himself made to a Southerner, who called on him recently, and told him the people of the whole country would have sustained his claim and made him President, had he taken a firm attitude early after the election, and insisted upon his rights. Mr. Tilden, according to the correspondent of the *Sun*, replied that "he had thought carefully and most conscientiously over the subject in all its possible phases; that he had become convinced that, should he adopt the course suggested, it would be resisted by the Radical party to the extent of drenching the land in blood; that he shrunk from the responsibility of precipitating another terrible civil war upon his countrymen, and consented to the compromise which averted so dread a disaster. He felt as keenly as anyone the impropriety of the means by which the present result had been brought about, but for all that he did not regret his own action. As it was, the people of the United States understood it; the Democratic party to-day occupied such a proud attitude before the country as it had never occupied before, and no mortal power could resist its triumphal march to success in 1880." As the Baltimore *Sun* is a very careful newspaper, there is reason to believe that Mr. Tilden said in substance what its correspondent says he received from the gentleman who called upon the Democratic statesman. This is the more probable, too, because the views attributed to Mr. Tilden describe, as well as account for the action he has taken, and are views which are eminently honorable and characteristic. To have declined to become the occasion of civil war, even with all the right on his side and four-fifths of the fighting element of the country with him, will redound more to Mr. Tilden's credit as a patriot and a statesman than any act in our annals does to the credit of any man, with the possible exception of Washington's resignation of his commission and his declination of royalty.

The whole matter of *the fraud and of its consequences is taking care of itself well enough.* Mr. Hayes has the Presidency under circumstances which compel him to take notice, every hour, of *the opinion* of those whose judgment in history, upon *the means* whereby he got his office and upon himself *for taking it.* He has had to ruin his party, trick his creators, *hand over the States which were falsely made elect him to his opponents*, and in everyway demonstrate the untruth of his title and the truthfulness of the Democratic victory in the United States. He has lost the respect even of the men *who counted perjury and forgery of no consequence* in his behalf or their own, and the respect of the rest has not been lost, only because it was never acquired. His policy is a plagarism. His honors are nettles. *His position is a pillory. His name will become as distinctly disesteemed as that of any other principal or tool in capital or political offenses against peoples. He is one of the very few rulers of mankind who can never hope for any credit for any good they may perform or design.* His administration might be fuller of blessings to his country than that of any other Executive, but none of them would produce any regard or affection for him, and all of them would be only accepted as his admission that he was bound to render tolerable his wrongful occupancy of *another's place*, and that while he was incapable of the reparation of relinquishing his position, he was, nevertheless, moved by policy or remorse to make as much atonement, short of that, as possible. The only American who can gain no approbation by benefiting his country is the President of the United States. His desire to do right is construed as the confession of his offense. Every day of his term is a new count in the indictment of the wrong he incarnates. His endeavor to effect any reform is rated an attempt to placate the public memory. He is thankful through his organs that the citizens recognize him. It is held to be a significant thing that, after all, for the sake of the office he holds, gentlemen will personally deal with him, and even sit at the table with him. His escape from insults is recorded as a remarkable and gratifying incident to his trips through the country. *An atmosphere of disparagement surrounds him in every mind.* His party having abandoned either vindication or defense of his title, are already fatigued with excusing and apologising for the fact of his incumbency. The most disreputable garreteer in the remotest corner of the land, can insert a three line lie, in the most obscure paper, to the effect that proceedings to distitle the President are contemplated, and the entire Cabinet and [illegible] solemnly refute the report. Congress is waved back from meeting to a date as distant as possible, the Executive Department that was not elected fearing even the contrast which the assemblage of the Legislative Department which was elected will provoke in men's minds, and fearing most of all the restlessness of the party defrauded in the election and the revenge of the party defrauded since. All this has become fact in the United States within less than three months since the inauguration. Four years of this reciprocal operation of the Government and the people upon one another, in these sensitive and anomalous circumstances, remain. No person with pity in his breast can speculate on the degree of progressive punishment which, in that time, the retribution, already working so fearfully, will inflict. No prophet, with complete knowledge of the days to come, if he were also a patriot, or even a man of common humanity, would have the heart to announce the variety and extent of the lot in reserve for the *embezzlers* of this government, and for those to whom they transferred it. It is doubtless as merciful that the future is concealed as it is certain that the laws of justice, violated by the laws of *men*, will vindicate themselves in it.

As a patriot, Mr. Tilden was incapable of superimposing upon the sure progress of the resentment and reprisal of the victimized people any obligation of redress, vindication or revenge by force. As a philosopher, he well knew that it was unnecessary to do so, and that it would be an inferior choice of remedies to do so. As a statesman, he knew that the people would not have to wait for his policy—as the result has shown—and that policy secured, its defrauded exponent and rightful Executive could wait. His place and claim would be accorded him by the verdict of history. His choice by the people and the nullification of that choice *by fraud* were events which would not be understood even by the judgment of his own generation, while posterity would pass that comment upon him and his competitor which would prove that what appears as success to one age is seen to have been the acme of failure, by the next. This lofty confidence in the people and in time has been vindicated, with a celerity which shows that each generation of Americans prefers to settle its own accounts with those who wrong it. How that account—running now but four months—is being collected of this Administration and is to be collected to the end, we have already suggested. The rest of it, in favor of the party of Mr. Tilden, will be settled thoroughly four years hence. If at that time Mr. Tilden himself should be enabled or induced to head his countrymen, their response to his rights and theirs, would be so signal that he would receive his second election to the Presidency with greater honors, at the outset, than even his not equaled genius for government could accomplish, for the Republic, in the occupation of the office itself.

THE GREAT FRAUD.

The Baltimore *Sun's* Washington correspondent, referring to the indictment of the Louisiana Returning Board says: There is an undoubtful consciousness pervading administration circles that the situation is exceedingly grave, and is within the range of probability that the outcome may be the voluntary retirement of President Hayes from the White House.

Although the two colored members of the Board have been included in the suit it is well understood that there is no desire to punish them for the wrongs in which they were no more than passive accomplices, and it is thought the opportunity may be offered them to turn State's evidence. When the evidence that the Electoral Commission would not receive it is given to the world it will inevitably produce a sensation. There is no authority for the rumored proposed indictment of Messrs Matthews and Sherman. Such is the current gossip in New Orleans and Washington, but there is no such purpose at present entertained. No one familiar with affairs in New Orleans from the 7th of November until the day when the electoral vote was declared could possibly have any doubt that Wells and Anderson were upheld in everything done by them, and in numerous instances actually advised by Messrs. Matthews and Sherman. These two gentlemen were equally responsible, morally and legally, as Wells and Anderson. They went to New Orleans for no other purpose than to do their part toward taking the vote of Louisiana away from Tilden, and it is history how faithfully they kept to that purpose. Notwithstanding this, no good object could be subserved by indicting them, and the legal authorities of Louisiana doubtless understood this very well. The exposure of their complicity with the greatest political crime of all history will be all that is sufficient, and the outraged people of Louisiana can well afford to let them rest on the pillory of indignation on which they will be suspended by the whole country.

Two Limbs of the Law on their Muscle.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Post*, writing from our neighboring town of Indiana under date of July 7th, gives the following account of a little set-to between Gen. Harry White and J. A. C. Ruffner, Esq., practicing attorneys at the bar of that county. The correspondent says:

The usual quiet of our town was somewhat disturbed yesterday afternoon by an encounter between a couple of attorneys. Lawyers generally fight with words, but in this instance it came to blows. A case in which the Indiana County Bank is Plaintiff, and of which General White, our Congressman, is President and half owner, was being heard before Judge Blair, at Chambers. The case involves a large amount, and the different interests were represented by several lawyers. The Defendants allege payment and claim credit for some eight or ten thousand dollars illegal interest. Several legal gentlemen were present arguing the case, and among them General White, for Plaintiff and J. A. C. Ruffner, Esq., for Defendants. The General, who, since his return from performing voluntary services in Louisiana last fall, imagines that he has the whole government upon his shoulders, and that every knee should bow to him, did not relish some of the points made by counsel for Defendants, and in regular pugilistic style struck at Mr. Ruffner, who promptly replied in the same way, and had not the Court and those present interfered, the General would probably have received a severe castigation. No officers being present the gentlemen escaped a term in jail. General White retreated to the strong walls of his bank, and now appears on the street with a stout walking stick. It is thought by many that the end of this affair is not yet.

Who is a "bigger man than old Grant" now? The Johnny Bulls are making a fuss over him, as Americans did over the Prince of Wales some years ago and for no better reason.

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

The bachelor's toast—the day we celibate.

A skunk by any other name would smell as sweet.

Miss Lake, a Newburyport soprano, is noted for her liquid notes.

Bold Benny says that sheep farm in Colorado is a buck-ram story.—*Boston Post.*

[illegible] than the man who keeps school, this weather.

Mary J. Happy of New York, has been made Sad by marrying a man of that name.

R. B Hayes, LL. D., strikingly resembles S. Colfax, LL. D., in many respects.

Bayard Taylor has declined the Russian mission, owing to his literary engagements.

George Francis Train now calls himself "The Stormy Petrel of the Skeptical Ocean."

Some how or other everybody objects to having a small-pox hospital in his neighborhood.

Governor Hartranft and his administration are now driving away dull care in California.

Alder is taking the place of hemlock in the tannin business. Thought birch was more used than either.—*Boston Post.*

It is more important, in the opinion of the Boston *Herald*, that Hayes have a reform successor than a Republican successor.

An exchange suggests a remedy for frozen ears, and will probably tell us next January what is good for a nose peeled by the sun.

The New York *Tribune* says that Mr. Hayes is very far in advance of public sentiment. Yes, in accepting a stolen Presidency.

Navigation of the Danube is promised by the Turks as far as Girls, where it will probably be stopped by the buoys.—*Boston Post.*

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* thinks that if Grant were nominated in 1880, he would probably carry all of Great Britain, except Ireland.

It is said that Mrs. George Rignold uses the love letters that her husband receives to curl her hair. If she is a jealous as some women we'll bet that it curls.

"A ghost that will not down," is the comment of the New York *Sun* on the Wells Nemesis. It is just possible that this ghost is the Banshee giving warning of the political death of Mr. Hayes.

All the newspapers are making fun of Gov. Hartranft for sending a gushing dispatch to Grant "in care of Queen Victoria." The New York *Times* devotes a column of fun and satire to his case.

The St. Louis *Times* is in error. Of the two "snobs," Grant and Pierrepont, one is not "as much entitled to wear a uniform as the other." An act of Congress permits Grant to wear his uniform.

Pertinent query from the New York *Sun*: "Will ex-Judge Hilton exclude Jewish women from the unfinished Home for Working Women, upon which Alexander T. Stewart expended so much money?"

Hayes' southern policy moves the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* to ask once more in despair, 'Are we a nation or a league?' We shall settle this point for the *I. O.* when we discover whether J. Madison Wells is "a vassal or a peer."

Boss Tweed wants an Eight by Seven Commission appointed in his case. That sort of arrangement is good enough to get a man into the Presidency, but it does not follow that it would open the doors of Tweed's prison.

Next year Nevada will elect a United States Senator to succeed Jones, and there is a disposition in some quarters to elect a resident of the State, if those who own Nevada and live in San Francisco will consent to the arrangement.

Three hundred delegates and five thousand visitors were in attendance at the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Edinburgh, Scotland, recently. Rev. James McCosh, of Princeton, made a glorious Fourth of July speech. The Council pans out well.

The talk about Hayes voluntarily stepping "down and out," is sheer nonsense. He knows he has a good thing, though got in a bad way, and he will hold on to it. He will not abdicate as long as he can draw $50,000 a year, and "found." Hayes is not that kind of a man.

Hayes is the Oliver Twist in American politics, according to the New Orleans *Democrat*, because when he got into the White House he went back on the "big burglars" who put him up to it. He might have gone back on them more than he has with great profit to the country.

This, from the Detroit *Free Press* is not funny—it hits too hard for that; "Fred Douglass is now lecturing on old John Brown, but he fails to tell why he didn't peril his life for his race and accompany Brown to Virginia." Fred staid in the rear to deliver lectures on Washington "white trash."

Here is food for contemplation from the New York *Tribune*: "One-quarter the money sent out to convert the Jews in the last five years would have built a church and school house on every hillside in Pennsylvania and reduced the Mollies if not to a Christian state at least to ordinary humanity."

The Russian government having ordered the purchase of 30,000 horses, Germany will in a few days issue a decree prohibiting the export of horses from the empire. It is semi-officially stated that this measure, if adopted, will be solely on the ground of internal economy and not for political reasons.

The Charleston *Journal of Commerce* is "strongly under the impression that Judge Bond was the inspirer of the statement" about Chief Justice Waite being "cut" in Charleston, and that the Chief Justice and his daughter were "the victims of this man's coarseness touching them, and of his hatred toward our people."

One of the few papers who refuse to haul down the bloody shirt is the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, which still clamors for protection for the citizen, and says: Sneers at carpet-baggers and maudlin sentimentalities about conciliation will not change the conviction steadily gaining ground, that a doctrine as dangerous as secession is being warmed into life.

It will make Gov. Hampton feel as though he had done something wrong to find Murtagh's *National Republican* praising him in this style: "The course of General Hampton while in the North is worthy of all commendation, for he said nothing which was not calculated to promote a friendly feeling between the North and South. Would that all our public men were as wise and patriotic."

Two men, with more stomach than brains—a lawyer and a barber—at Sharpsburg, a few evenings since, agreed to test their capacity for drinking buttermilk, the winner to take a purse of twenty dollars, and the loser to pay for the milk. After each had partaken of sixteen glasses (larger beer size), the barber became distressed and stopped, while the lawyer proceeded to gulp down three more glasses, making nineteen in all, as the prescribed time expired.

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!

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

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GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.'S
(Successors to John Gulich),
POPULAR
FURNITURE ROOMS,
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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-ly.

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.

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SECOND STREET,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS!
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS!
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFF
VARNISHES,
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PERFUMERY,
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TOILET ARTICLES,
OF ALL KINDS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes.

Trusses, Supporters, School Books and Stationery, and all other articles usually found in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. Having a large experience in the business they can give entire satisfaction.

J. G. HARTSWICK,
JOHN F. IRWIN.
Clearfield, December 16, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!—Having an experience in Clearfield and other counties of fifteen years, in crying sales, and having returned to Clearfield, I would offer my services to all sales in Clearfield or any part of the county. Charges reasonable, and those too poor to pay, no charge. JOS. H. JONES,
Clearfield, Pa., May 9, '77-3m. Auctioneer.

J. F. WEAVER......................W. W. BETTS

WEAVER & BETTS
CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Are offering, at the old stand of G. L. Reed & Co. their stock of goods, consisting of—

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c., &c.,
At the most reasonable rates for CASH or in exchange for
Square Timber, Boards, Shingles,
OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

☞ Advances made to those engaged in getting out square timber on the most advantageous terms. pd11jan75

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.

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(Successors to Boynton & Young.)
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS
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PORTABLE & STATIONARY
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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

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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.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
CHOICE LINE OF TEAS.
OOLONGS,
JAPANS,
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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.