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.

[illegible] of each train. W. C. CARDON, Proprietor.
July 12-76-tf

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

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.
jan'75 D. R. 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. B. 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. *1:11:74

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.

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.
dec1'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

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

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 stationery 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

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by

GOODLANDER & LEE,

Has the Largest Circulation of any paper in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The large and constantly increasing circulation of the REPUBLICAN, renders it valuable to business men as a medium thro' which to reach the public.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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.

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, AUGUST 8, 1877.

ORDER OR ANARCHY.

The country is gathering in bitter-[illegible] quadrennial laceration of years of war. The tide of speculation and stimulated values was swept to the highest point, and capital and labor dreamed that both were prosperous, when they were but reveling in the intoxication of imaginary wealth. At last the returning ebb set in and there have been four years of grinding depreciation and steadily perishing hopes. Tens of thousands of those who belived themselves to be capitalists have seen their fortunes shrink until bankruptcy engulphed them. Other tens of thousands have drifted from opulence or comfort to embarrassment, and yet other tens of thousands have gradually passed from constant and well-required labor to inadequate wages or enforced idleness and want.

To-day we are face to face with the dying throes of simulated prosperity. It has been comparatively gradual in its decline, but so sweeping a revulsion in the tide of apparent prosperity as that experienced in this country since the panic of 1873, cannot complete its work without severely testing all powers of civil and social organization. Capital has suffered in shrinkage and bankruptcy almost beyond computation, but labor has fallen from plenty to want, and it has muttered its revolt against fate as hope died in despair. For two years it has perturbed communities like the mining regions where the exactions were first and most severely felt, but it was the oft-repeated story of failure. With bankrupt operators and idle mills and fireless forges and silent factories and profitless transportation lines, strikes were but the made madness of desperation, and there was no redress because no relief was possible. Disquiet was the natural offspring of inadequate wages and idleness, and unreasoning want made sad unrest throughout the labor of the land.

At last we have the culmination as was inevitable, and it comes in the usual way, intensified by irremediable distress, and it will end as have all such eruptions of turbulence, however cunningly devised or formidably supported. The right to strike is unquestioned by our laws; but when strikes degenerate into riot, they become the playthings of evil men, and labor is degraded by the disregard of the laws whose sanctity is the very basis of all prosperity. And upon labor must the keenest wounds be inflicted by the revolt of labor against the public peace. It is the most hopeless of all human ventures, and the most disastrous as well. It can give no increase of wages, for there are enough and to spare waiting to-day to fill the places of all who may surrender even illy paid positions. It cannot elevate labor, for lawlessness is crime and crime and respect are strangers. It can feed no hungry households, for turmoil and destruction bring no bread as their fruits. It can open no new channel of industry, for anarchy is the foe of thrift. It cannot triumph beyond a day or two at most, for every lover of order and justice is summoned to the protection of life and property when the creators of wealth revel in spoliation. It may make the military take refuge under cover or retreat from an infuriated mass to-day, but all seasons are for law and peace, while passion perishes by its own infirmities. In Pittsburgh what was a labor strike, started probably in honest purpose to do no lawless act, is now a howling mob, maddened by the dead and wounded comrades it has plunged into agony and death, and its path is lighted in the darkness by the incendiary torch and desolation marks its noonday achievements. What it may cost in life and treasure to overwhelm it, has ceased to be a question. It must be subdued; it can be subdued; it will be subdued; and when peace shall come again by its crimsoned path, labor will have only shame and sorrow for its rebellion against itself.

The issue presented to the public and which appeals alike to every condition and class, is not the issue of justly or illy paid labor. There are times and ways for considering and adjusting such disputes. Labor may be right or wrong in its appeal for increased compensation and in its refusal to accept proffered terms, but no differences between employer and employed can excuse, much less justify, a breach of the peace; and when violence grows into wanton destruction of property, the interruption of travel and trade, the obstruction of the mails, and the deadly conflict, there can be but one issue and one result. The issue is that of anarchy or order, and the result the certain discomfiture of all who bow to the demon of violence. It is but a question of hours or of days at the most, for disorder can have no tolerance among a law-abiding people.

The possible wrong to the labor of Pittsburgh and of Philadelphia and to American industry generally, by the anarchy that now has temporary triumph in the most trusted and conservative of the leading States, is incalculable. If it teaches anything, it is that property in Pennsylvania is without safety, and that even great highways which are the arteries of commercial and industrial life, cannot be protected by the laws or the authority of the power of public opinion, and that capital is at the world, if it has meaning at all beyond an ebulition of passion, that the foreign investments which have given millions to employ our labor, have been misplaced and thrown into the vortex of a Commune. It is a declaration that henceforth our labor must depend upon our own inadequate capital, and is most sensitive to the distrust that is bred by disorder. It is sad, sadly wrong, that labor inflicts upon labor, and the whole nation must share the penalty of our present widespread and consuming lawlessness.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Boss Tweed formed in procession and marched around his cell on the Fourth. You can't kill patriotism.

Beecher denies that he and Tilton will shake hands and indulge in some more parox ysmal kissing.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

The current apprehensions of a general strike of railroad employes through the West, extending perhaps from the Hudson to the Mississippi, go far to revive the unwelcome reflections on the relations of employers and employed which are wont to run through many minds in the days when price and val-[illegible] was going a-more being much exploited by thoughtful persons that when the day of shrinkage and settlement came there would be resistance and trouble. Men who had been receiving higher wages than were ever known as a rule in the world were hardly expected to acquiesce in a reduction, even after a great and general fall in the price of the necessaries of life had demonstrated the reasonableness of the change. The present strike, which originated with the brakemen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has extended to connected roads west and north, and threatens to become all but general. It is being quietly re-inforced by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with the distinct purpose of placing all the principal railroads of the country at the mercy of the strikers. The Baltimore and Ohio strike is a different affair from the strikes that usually occur; it is no organized movement to demand higher wages, but to resist the reduction of present ones. And how resist? Not by such proper protests, accompanied with reasoning and argument, as each party to a contract always has a right to make, but by theft and violence, by the actual commission of grave crimes

We assume that the cause of this ten per cent. reduction in wages was duly made known by the railroad company to the men in its employ. They therefore understood why the company acted as it did, and were at liberty to make their representations in reply. Instead of that they organize a widespread conspiracy to destroy both the property and the business of their employers, and do not scruple to take human life in the attempt to execute their scheme. While they naturally have the sympathy of all persons in being compelled to submit to circumstances more or less straitened by this reduction in their wages, they must see before they are done with it that they only rouse the whole community against them when they defy the rules which exist for the protection of life and property. They then suffer themselves to become frenzied and, for the time, outlaws. Men who trample on law cannot call on it to protect them. Until they lay violence aside, they cannot complain if violence is all that is meted out to them. Neither by thieving, by stopping trains, nor by murder are differences about wages adjusted between employers and employed. Since the shrinkage in everything set in, individuals have felt perfectly free to reduce the pay of those who might be employed by them, so as to correspond with their business and profits, and nobody has for a moment thought of interfering with them. It was regarded as an affair between those who had need of service and those who had it to sell, and each was supposed to do the best he could, with which he afterwards remained contented. A clerk with a reduced salary who should go to stealing his employer's goods or shooting the person set to guard them while being carried from the store to the boat or cars, would be dealt with without the least regard to dissatisfaction about his pay.

The difference between the case of a single clerk and a body of brakemen and firemen is simply one of numbers. The principle involved is one and the same in both cases. The mere fact of numbers cannot change that. So far as the tradesunion is an organization that is resolved to defy that principle, by compelling employers to pay rates dictated by the latter,—not to speak of its forbidding members to accept other than union prices, whatever their own or their families' necessities,—*it is at open war with the rights of society in respect to all its varied interests, and can be dealt with only as an enemy.* If worst comes to worst in the present trouble, it is not at all difficult to see how futile will prove this attempt at resistance. It has been said that a problem of this sort is a most difficult one under our suffrage system of universal labor; it should be the easiest. In a country where labor is the law, it is of supreme importance that it should at all times protect itself against violence, for labor can neither win nor enjoy its triumphs except in the steady assurance of peace and security. Hence the rising against an insurrectionary revolt like what is now threatened must be overwhelming, commanding submission to the law and perfect respect for contracts. We have made a fatal mistake for the future of our common industry if we have suffered the Old World union systems to be engrafted upon it for the purpose of its control. *Nothing can be more un-American and un-republican than to forbid any person working for what satisfies him and to compel his family to suffer want from the idleness enforced by union tyranny.—Boston Post.*

LOUISIANA INDICTMENTS.

Why should anybody in Washington, or Massachusetts, or anywhere else, get excited during this heated term over the deliberations of a Grand Jury away down in Louisiana? What business have we or anybody else to sit in judgment over the discussions and findings of an inquest sworn to take cognizance of all crimes and offences against local laws which come to its knowledge? How can good faith, or even proper comity, require any notice, much less consultation and interference, on the part of the President and his advisers about the indictment? If perjury and forgery are crimes against private right and the public good, why should not offenders be punished therefor whenever and wherever the guilty party is discovered? Can there be one correct rule on this subject in one State, county or Court which is not applicable everywhere else?

Guilt always hides itself. Innocence seeks the light. When Gov. Grover learned that rumors were circulating freely at Washington and elsewhere to the effect that he owed his seat in the Senate in part to bribery, he improved the first opportunity presented to have the matter fully investigated. At his special instance and request the investigation is now going on. If there is anything affecting the honor or title of President Hayes connected with the Louisiana indictments he and his friends and advisers should be the last to shirk from a full and judicial examination. That gross wrongs were perpetrated by the members of the Louisiana Returning Board is very generally believed. How far he was privy thereto is one question. That ren-[illegible] investigation or by a resort to the ordinary jurisdiction and proceedings of Courts. So far as public justice is concerned it is of trifling importance to know who are the complainants against offenders. Has an offence been committed? Have private parties been deprived of property, liberty or life by frauds or violence? Has the peace of the community been disturbed and public safety endangered by the acts of wicked men? It is the alleged offence of a character to demoralize the community, degrade public justice, and encourage wickedness? Every individual is concerned in bringing an offender to punishment. If the President is possessed of the purity of character and high degree of intelligence imputed to him, we shall be slow to believe that he will in any way interfere with the ordinary proceedings of a Louisiana Court, much less if he or any of his intimate friends are involved.

Nor is it easy to see what Governor Nichols has to do with the matter of these indictments. He is the chosen executive for seeing that the local laws are faithfully executed. An interference with the action of juries and Courts would be an offence on his part. He is invested with the pardoning power; but that can only be exercised after judgment and sentence against the offender. Moreover, if there are any imputations against him growing out of the collapse of the Packard dynasty, or his connection with the Presidential Commission, and his hands are clean, as they are presumed to be, he will be very slow in giving countenance to the idea that he is any way conniving to thwart public justice or condone political offences.—*Boston Post.*

"I LIKE MR. HAYES."

Hon. Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis, a partner of Carl Schurz in the publication of the leading German Republican organ of the west, has just written a letter in which he expresses his admiration, in a very critical way, for Mr. Hayes and his policy. We have room for but a few paragraphs of his interesting letter. He says:

"I like Mr. Hayes. He has repudiated the traditions of the Republican party. He has utterly ignored the precedents established by Lincoln. He has rebuked the Radical elements which kept the party in power since the death of Lincoln. He is arraying in bitter opposition to his Administration most powerful and popular leaders—men like Roscoe Conkling, James G. Blaine, Ben Butler, Ben Wade, Wendell Phillips, the Chandlers, Camerons, Boutwell, Tafts, &c. His administration has so far been a benefit to the country and the Democratic organization. He has not acted in the interest of the Republican party. He has adopted Democratic doctrines of government. He has discarded every ordinary obligation of gratitude and honor to men like Packard and Chamberlain, the Chandler's, and the Camerons who stole the Presidency and presented it to him. He has, by his own deliberate act, plead guilty and put the official seal of the Presidency to the record that every single electoral vote of three Southern States was stolen to count in the man who never was elected by the people and has no legal title to the Presidency.

"I like Mr. Hayes. I like him because he represents innovation and ideas. No longer can it be said that the receiver is no better than the thief. No longer can it be said that there is honor among thieves. No longer can it be said that the creators are stronger than the created. No longer can it be said that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. No longer can it be doubted that there is such a thing as irony of fate. See how, almost with the very first breath of official life, Mr. Hayes destroys the very authors of his being! No longer can it be doubted that conscience doth make cowards of us all. See how Mr. Hayes utterly repudiates Republican and vindicates Democratic doctrines.

"I like Mr. Hayes. He is doing much better than could be expected. He strives assiduously to wash away the letters of that terrible syllable which is stamped upon his brow. He struggles hard to lull his trouble conscience into repose, to calm the consciousness of crime and atone for it by improved conduct. For Mr. Hayes has read the classics and history, has heard of Banquo's ghost. If even a Richard III. had visions, what must be the slumbers of Hayes? There are tales that no walls unfold, and secrets that human lips never utter. They remain forever buried in that most mysterious and inscrutable thing called the human heart. Whose heart is free from regret, reproach, wrong, or guilt—that of R. B. Hayes, or that of Samuel J. Tilden? Who doubts that amid all the ceremony and servility, the sham and glitter, all the feasts, fun, and fawning at the White House, there does not often appear, like Banquo's ghost, the reproachful vision of him who of right should be the occupant? They have kept from the White House the body of Samuel J. Tilden only, not his spirit.

"I like Mr. Hayes. He has repudiated the men and measures, the principles and precedents, the very spirit and character of his party. He has broken the spell of the bloody shirt and silenced the cry of rebel. He has kicked the men to the rear who saved the Republican party in the past, and made him what he is, and showered honors upon those who did their best to destroy his party."

GONE IN.—The Republican State Committee of Mississippi has resolved to make no nominations, "for the reason that the President's civil service letter forbidding federal officials to engage in campaign work, left them without organization, the majority of the Committee being officeholders," and has adjourned without day. This proceeding is about equivalent to the disbandonment of the party in the State. It shows upon what a slender yet corrupt base it rested. The Democratic party has been proscribed from non-elective federal offices for seventeen years, yet it is to-day stronger than ever in numbers and efficiency of organization. To be sure it had a wealth of righteous principles; principles so sound indeed that the Republican Administration was compelled to fall back on them to administer the government. *Pittsburgh Post.*

Vice President Wheeler's position justifies the belief that he went into the woods for reflection and not to catch fish.

PACKARD TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS.

An interviewer was sent after the notorious Packard of New Orleans, from the New York *Tribune* office, the other day, and he unbosomed himself in this way:

"The half was not told of the Iowa convention—no, not the sixteenth part. The [illegible] position to the President, a policy was put in as mild a way as possible in the dispatches. There was a perfect fuore of opposition. The new policy men who went to the convention were amazed and silenced at the tornado of feeling before they had been two hours in Des Moines. The resolution endorsing the policy was tabled with contemptuous howls, while the convention greeted me with enthusiastic shouts. I never had such a hearty reception. And then Secretary McCrary went back from Iowa and told the President that there wasn't much dissatisfaction there with his policy. M'Crary didn't go to Des Moines, but he might easily have found out at Keokuk what the feeling was. I assure you that I am not talking without knowledge when I say that the Republicans of the west are almost unanimous in opposing the Southern policy of the administration. I have been among the people. I have talked with the farmers, the merchants, the doctors, the mechanics and the lawyers, and I know what they think. I don't know how it may be in New England, but the President is deceiving himself if he imagines that the west is coming to his support."

"You think, no doubt, that the Republicans will be defeated next fall in all the close States?"

"Beyond any question. We shall lose Wisconsin, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Democrats will have 75,000 majority in New York. Our party is going to pieces. We are all broken up, and I am afraid the ruin is irretrievable. I don't care much for my own grievance, but it makes me feel melancholy to see the old party destroyed by men of its own household."

Mr. Packard did not look at all melancholy as he spoke in this strain. On the contrary he seemed the picture of a man contented with the world and himself—a genial philosopher, in fact, accustomed to laugh at the reverse of fortune. His good humored face was seldom without a smile during the whole conversation. But the grave Ex-Governor and would-be Senator, who kept his seat in the adjoining room, grew more solemn than ever at these dismal predictions.

"Do you see no help for the threatened downfall of the Republican organization?" the newspaper man asked.

"Yes, if the President would change his Cabinet. Let him put out Schurz, Evarts, Devens and Key, and put in their places good Republicans of the old sort—Zach Chandler for one—and the party will get right up on its feet again. The Republican papers ought to insist on this. If the leading journals would come out against the Cabinet, it would soon be changed."

Toward the close of the talk, which ran on for some time pretty much in the above vein, Mr. Packard said he was on his way to Maine. "Going a fishing?" he was asked. "Yes, I think I shall catch some fish. I see the *Tribune* says I'm not fishing in Hayes' ponds," he said with a laugh.

"There will be some good fishing in Lake Erie, in the neighborhood of Cleveland about the first of August," suggested the correspondent. "Maybe you will happen around that way."

"Very possible," replied Mr. Packard; "I shall be going to New Orleans about that time, and I always go by way of Albany, Buffalo and the Lake Shore road. Shouldn't wonder if I should stop off at Cleveland for a day or two. By the way, what time does the Ohio Republican convention meet?"

"On Wednesday week, at Cleveland."

"Aha! Good by. Perhaps I shall meet you there."

A WARNING.

The New York *Herald* says: We wish to call the attention of honest and respectable workingmen to an important distinction which it does not become them to overlook. It is one thing to sympathize with a strike and to wish the strikers success; it is quite another and a very different thing to wish success to a mob or to men who engage in lawless actions.

An orderly strike may deserve the sympathy of the whole community. We believe if the train men who have struck work had contented themselves with this, and with a presentation of their grievances to the public and to the stockholders of the companies, they could have carried the sympathy of the country with them, and undoubtedly public opinion would in such case have been inclined to force the railroad managers to come to an amicable arrangement with their people.

We repeat, therefore, our warning to honest and respectable workingmen not to let their sympathies go out to wrong-doers. The men who are blockading roads, burning cars, attacking troops, breaking open and sacking shops, throwing stones into moving trains, are not strikers; they are rioters; it is not a strike, but an insurrection, and it has not a hope of success. It may still further cripple the railroad companies and disable them from paying fair wages; it may put the public to great inconvenience, loss and expense; but it will be crushed out; and when the end comes, after all the disgrace such anarchical attempts bring upon the country and upon its workmen, what good will have been accomplished?

AN EXCELLENT LAW.—An exchange says: "The total losses caused by the mob in Pittsburgh, as stated by the papers of that city, will probably reach the sum of $10,000,000, as near as it can be estimated. This immense loss will be borne by innocent tax-payers of Allegheny county, for under the laws of Pennsylvania the city and county where losses have occurred from a riot, are made responsible. The principle upon which is based the doctrine that the city in which a riot takes place is responsible for all losses, is that the State owes the tax-payer and his property perfect protection, and if it fails to accord that protection then the public treasury is made responsible for the losses, whatever they may be."

BEN BUTLER'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.—An exchange says: "Collector Simmons, of Boston, has made considerable show of his readiness to obey the civil service order. But he has at present five brothers-in-law in office in the Boston custom house, besides a brother, a nephew and two cousins. A brother of the collector also holds a position in the New York custom house. The Simmons family seem to be proof against that part of Mr. Hayes' civil service reform which requires that no two members of any family shall be employed in the same department."

Miscellaneous.

CHEAP GROCERIES!

LUMBER CITY, PA.

The undersigned announces to his old friends and patrons that he has opened a good line of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS at the old stand of Kirk & Spencer, for which he solicits a liberal patronage. H. W. SPENCER.
Lumber City, Pa., March 26-tf.

A NEW DEPARTURE

LUTHERSBURG.

Hereafter, goods will be sold for CASH only, or in exchange for produce. No books will be kept in the future. All old accounts must be settled. Those who cannot cash up, will please hand over their notes and

CLOSE THE RECORD.

I am determined to sell my goods at cash prices, and at a discount far below that ever offered in this vicinity. The discount I allow my customers, will make them rich in twenty years if they follow my advice and buy their goods from me. I will pay cash for wheat, oats and clover-seed. DANIEL GOODLANDER.
Luthersburg, January 17, 1877.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

CANDIS MERRELL

Has opened, in a building on Market street, on the old Western Hotel lot, opposite the Court House in Clearfield, a Tin and Sheet-Iron Manufactory and Store, where will be found at all times a full line of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Stoves, Hardware, Etc.

House Spouting and all kinds of job work, repairing, &c., done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Also, agent for the

Singer Sewing Machine.

A supply of Machines, with Needles, &c., always on hand.

Terms, strictly cash or country produce. A share of patronage solicited.

O. B. MERRELL,
Superintendent.
Clearfield, April 25, 1877-tf.

THE TIN SHOP!

RUNNING MY OWN MACHINE!

FRED. SACKETT,

ROOM NO. 3, PIE'S OPERA HOUSE, Clearfield, Pa.

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware,

Of first-class material only, and in a workmanlike manner.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

done on short notice and very reasonable terms.

COOK STOVES,

HEATING STOVES AND FURNACES always kept in stock, and for sale low.

Gas-Fitting and Plumbing a specialty.

Gas Fixtures always on hand. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

A share of public patronage cordially solicited.

FRED. SACKETT.
Clearfield, Pa., May 9, 1877.

WM. REED

IS OPENING THIS DAY a LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

IN ALL THE BRANCHES APPERTAINING TO THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
TICKINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
CASSIMERES,
LINEN SUITS, &c., &c., &c.

NOTIONS AND TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES,
LACES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
TIES, CORSETS,
BUTTONS, &c., &c., &c.

WHITE GOODS,
TABLE LINENS,
CORDED AND PLAIN PIQUES,
SWISS LAWNS,
WHITE TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
RUCHING,
CURTAIN NETS, &c., &c.

MILLINERY,
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,
FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
TRIMMING SILKS,
&c., &c., &c.

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Wall Papers, &c., &c.

FULL STOCK OF EVERYTHING, BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH.

WM. REED,

Room No. 3, Pie's Opera House Building.
Clearfield, Pa., April 25, '77-4m.

Miscellaneous.

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,

HANGING VASES,

Stove Lining and Fire Brick,

kept constantly on hand.

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE

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

S. P. GULICH. S. M'CORKLE. D. REIL-BRUN.

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. 15 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.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS!

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS!

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFF

VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS

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 call 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, '77-1m. 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. pd1jan73

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 great 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