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 [illegible] om the Depot on the arrival and departure 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,
Proprietor.
May 17, '76.

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. 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. *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 solicted.

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,

ooking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.

dec1873 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 Promisary 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

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by

GOODLANDER & LEE,

[illegible]

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.

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, AUGUST 15, 1877.

THE STRONG GOVERNMENT WE NEED.

[illegible] the Northern and Western States have been disgraced in the eyes of the whole civilized world by the scandalous lawlessness which riot and insurrection have made throughout the country. Their first duty to themselves is to admit this, that in a spirit of shame and humiliation they may profitably take to heart the lessons of these deplorable events. To this end it becomes all sensible and right-minded men to consider this miserable episode in our history manfully and to pluck out its true meaning. The obvious conclusion to which all hasty generalizers rush is that the spread of disorder and lawlessness would have been impossible if we had possessed a strong central government, with a powerful standing army under its control and authority, ready to regulate the concerns of all the various communities which make up the nation. It is undeniable that wheresoever the Federal troops have appeared they have acted with admirable discipline and discretion, and that, as at Reading, mobs which had grown insolent in the presence of a vacillating militia slunk away in silence before the determined front of a handful of "regulars." This was partly an effect of the discipline which makes well-trained troops everywhere efficient against overwhelming odds, and partly an effect of the moral authority which belongs to the constituted public force of a great nation stretching from Maine to Mexico. Local anarchy lost heart and quailed before the sign and symbol of national power. It is not surprising that in their excitement good citizens should hastily infer from this that we cannot have too large a Federal army or too much Federal interference in the concerns of the people. It is curious to find this latter idea developing itself for the benefit of the North so soon after it has been exploded by experience at the South. But to adopt it blindly would be to adopt the notion of Mr. Jay Gould that the whole system of the American Government is a failure, for the fundamental idea of our Union is that every Commonwealth shall in ordinary times be able to enforce its own laws, and that the Federal Government shall only be called upon to assume that task on occasions of great urgency. The very conception of a State involves the attributes of power to guard the rights of persons and property. If such guardianship be made primarily the business of the nation, the Federal Government will become substantially an empire, and the invaluable element of Home Rule will be gradually but inevitably eliminated from the American system. The experience of modern France, it seems to us, ought to make people think twice before they come to the conclusion that peace and the security of property can be absolutely secured by centralization of this sort. We are not in a hurry, therefore, to see in our present calamities any argument for centralization, or to hear in the shouts and cries of the mob which have disgraced us the knell of State and municipal self-government. We interpret the lesson differently.

It seems to us clear that the temporary success of this abominable insurrectionary movement has been due, not to the weakness of the General Government, but to the weakness of the States and municipalities. It is well that the General Government should be strengthened, and there can be no doubt that it will be. But the immediate duty of good citizens is at their own doors, for the imbecility of our local governments is at the root of the present disorder. It was primarily their duty to deal with the rioters, and had they been generally in a condition for prompt and vigorous action no general disturbance could have occurred. If West Virginia had been able to assert her authority at the beginning of the unlawful interference with the running of trains it probably would have gone no further. Had the Mayor of every municipality which has been threatened with disorder thrown himself into the front with all the organized force of the locality and called upon the citizens of the place to support him, we do not believe there is a single town in the country in which rioters could have maintained control for twenty-four hours. Had the sheriffs of every county disturbed by disorderly strikers and the scoundrels who followed in their wake called upon the community to aid him in enforcing the law and led the way in the task, no railroad trains need have been delayed—no property destroyed. If our civilization is not a failure, the idle, the vicious, the lawless in every town and city must be in a small minority, and in a minority easily controlled by the well-to-do intelligent and law-abiding elements, if only the latter are led by men and not by demagogues or figure-heads. In most of the cases where riot was imminent in old and well-governed municipalities it was suppressed; where it raged unchecked the calamity may in most cases be traced to the weakness of the local authorities. The gathering of the mob in Baltimore was due to a blunder in ringing the tocsin. The wild saturnalia at Pittsburgh was but the second act in the drama of intimidation, the first act of which took place some months ago when a clamorous crowd of unemployed laborers overawed the frightened authorities of that town with a demand for work. In contrast with this fatal incapacity it is wholesome to hear of such action as that taken by the Sheriff of Phillipsburg, a little town in New Jersey opposite Easton in Pennsylvania. When the strikers undertook there to stop a train he came down with the neighbors and swore that he would see the train through his dominions at all hazards; and he did. A like spirit was displayed by Mr. George Richards, the Mayor of Dover in the same State, who appeared at the depot at the hour set for the starting of the first train and declared that the train should start and the law be enforced if it cost the life of every man in the town to enforce it. It is needless to say that in his realm also railroad property was safe and that the train did start. It is perhaps too early yet to make out a white list of the communities which have proved themselves capable of self-government, and a black list of those which have simply kept up municipal machinery as a show and a means of [illegible] making these lists and we need not wait to declare that the immediate lesson of the hour enforces the necessity of confirming and strengthening our local governments. They may not all need, perhaps, new charter rights, unusual grants of power or any great increase of police force or militia; but they do all require the strength and authority which can only be given them by the election of the best men to office and by a wise administration of local affairs. In the turmoil of State and national politics neighborhoods have been too much neglected, and it is the good government of neighborhoods after all, as every man ought now to be able to see, that makes a well-governed nation. It is time for the people to apply Poor Richard's maxim in politics; time to take care of the pennies by way of insuring the pounds; time to see that it concerns tax-payers quite as much to elect honest and courageous men to the offices of Mayor and Sheriff as to the offices of Governor and President. Fortunately the South, which is destined to take a controlling position in the politics of the immediate future, has learned this lesson as thoroughly as the North and West must now begin to learn it. For exceptional cases like this with which we are now dealing and for the purpose of a vigorous foreign policy we need and we shall have a strong Federal Government. But the fact that the British Empire, which contains 8,811,000 square miles and a heterogeneous population of 240,700,000 souls, is easily kept in order with the help of a standing army of about 130,000 men, shows us where the real strength of government at once great and free must lie. Such a result is made possible only by England's concession of local self-government to the leading members of her colossal body-politic.—*N. Y. World.*

* * *

PROFESSIONAL RIOTERS.

One remarkable social phenomenen brought to notice during the present crisis is the professional rioter. Just as there are politicians who know how to "capture meetings" or conventions, and run them off in false directions, there are professional rioters who know how to capture mobs and carry them swiftly away in the direction of plunder. It was noticed at Pittsburgh, at Reading, at Buffalo, Chicago and at Albany, that certain strangers not connected with the railroads suddenly appeared as the leaders, inciting the crowd to violence and destruction of property. What began as a strike soon became committed to violence by some lawless act, and the frenzy of the mob was soon wrought up to a white heat. "Socialists" some people call these men; "communists" they are called by others; but they ought not to be dignified by any such title. They are professional rioters, and should be dealt with vigorously by law. Several of them have been captured at Albany, Reading and Chicago, and some light will be thrown upon their methods of procedure. In Chicago there was no strike, but the public feeling and the public panic invited a riot. Accordingly these foreign professionals seized the occasion. Excited crowds on the street were "captured," and marched around closing up shops, threatening the water and gas supplies, apparently in "pure cussedness." The police attempted to stop it, and were resisted, and so they fought all day; the mob fighting for they did not know what. The soldiers killed enough to leave a record of the sort of men they were—mostly foreigners, Germans and Bohemians of the lowest class, professional rioters. In San Francisco this style of person is called a hoodlum. A hoodlum is ready for any sort of a row. He accordingly seized the present auspicious moment and sought to raise a riot for butchering the Chinese. The San Franciscans raised citizen "committees of safety" and soon put the hoodlums down. The hoodlum, the tramp and the professional rioter are the most recent outgrowths of modern civilization. The professional rioter is the leader of these lower classes; he is the tramp with brains, audacity and energy; and his manners and customs should be studied by the police, and all of the species catalogued and photographed for ready reference in times of disturbance.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

* * *

SHERMAN'S PREACHING AGAINST HIS PRACTICE.

"NO TWO OF A FAMILY SHALL REMAIN IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Sherman's self enacted law that no two of a family shall remain in the public service while he can prevent it, has its application to some families and its non-application to the Sherman family. This is the way John Sherman has provided for his own to the third generation:

BROTHERS.	
John Sherman, Secretary Treasury, salary (legitimate)	$8,000
Wm. T. Sherman U. S. Army, salary (legitimate)	18,000
L. P. Sherman, Collector Internal Revenue Des Moines, salary (legitimate)	2,500
Hoyt Sherman, ex-Paymaster, now Receiver of broken Bank, salary (legitimate) say	5,000
C. T. Sherman, ex-Judge U. S. Circuit Court, allowed to resign to save being impeached.	
NEPHEWS.	
John Sherman, Jr., Marshal New Mexico, salary	6,000
H. A. Higgins, Clerk Custom House, New York (married to niece of Secretary), salary	1,200
R. H. Leopold, Receiver Freedman's Bank (married to niece of Secretary) salary	5,000

COUSINS.

The following are supposed to be first, second or third cousins of the Secretary:

Wm. Sherman, Assistant Treasurer San Francisco, salary	5,000
Jonathan Sherman, Storekeeper (Internal Revenue,) Circleville, O., salary, say	1,200
C. H. Sherman, (Assayer's Department,) San Francisco Mint, salary	1,500
Henry F. Sherman, Lighthouse Keeper, Newport District, R. I.	480
Joseph Sherman, Inspector, Newport District, $4 per day	1,250
Total	$55,580

In addition to the above, a brother-in-law, Mr. C. H. Mouton, of Cincinnati, Ohio, through the influence of the Secretary, has been employed as counsel in many important cases during the last ten years by which he has received large sums of public money in the way of fees. The above list is by no means complete, as there are without doubt many other nephews, nieces, or cousins of this great reformer who are growing rich on United States pay.

THE STRIKING LAW.

At the last session of the Legislature the following Act in relation to railroad strikes was passed:

WHEREAS, Strikes of locomotive engineers and other railroad employees, and the abandoment by them of their engines and trains at points other than their schedule destination, endangers and subjects [illegible] of freight [illegible] therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That if any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee upon any railroad within this State, engaged in any strike or with a view to incite others to such strike, or in furtherance of any combination or preconcerted arrangement with any other person to bring about a strike, shall abandon the locomotive engine in his charge, when attached either to a passenger or freight train, at any place other than the schedule or otherwise appointed destination of such train, or shall refuse or neglect to continue to discharge his duty, or to proceed with said train to the place of destination, as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. If any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee within this State, for the purpose of furthering the object of or lending aid to any strike or strikers, organized or attempted to be maintained on any other railroad, either within or without this State, shall refuse or neglect, in the course of his employment, to aid in the movement over and upon the tracks of the company employing him, of the cars of such other company, received therefrom in the course of transit, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. If any person, in aid or furtherance of the objects of any strikes upon any railroad shall interfere with, molest or obstruct any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee engaged in the discharge and performance of his duty as such, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. If any person or persons, in aid or furtherance of the objects of any strike, shall obstruct any railroad track within the State, or shall injure or destroy the rolling stock or any other property of any railroad company, or shall take possession of or remove any such property, or shall prevent or attempt to prevent the use thereof by such railroad company or its employees, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and may be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year at the discretion of the court.

APPROVED—The 22d day of March, A. D. 1877. J. F. HARTRANFT.

The law on the subject of strikes is free from all ambiguity. It will be found in the first section of the Act of 14th of June, 1875 (Pamphlet Laws, p. 1175), and is as follows:

> It shall be lawful for any laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, acting either as individuals or as the members of any club, society or association, to refuse to work or labor for any person or persons whenever in his, her or their opinion the wages paid are insufficient, or the treatment of such laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, by his, her or their employer, is brutal or offensive, or the continued labor by such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of any club, society or organization to which he, she or they might belong, without subjecting any person or persons so refusing to work or labor to prosecution of indictment for conspiracy under the criminal laws of this Commonwealth; *Provided*, That this act shall not be held to apply to the member or members of any club, society or organization, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of which are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to the constitution of the United States: *Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under existing laws, of any person or persons who shall, in any way, hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers.*

It will be seen that a peaceable "strike," or refusal of any laborer or combination of laborers to work, is a lawful right. The law guarantees every citizen in the absolute right to dispose of or to withhold his services in all the legitimate pursuits of life, according to his own judgment, and there can be no conviction, for conspiracy, if laborers shall associate themselves for the purpose of promoting the interest of labor, but such associations must aim only at lawful purposes, or the protection of the statute is expressly refused them. And the same law that protects laborers in the right to strike, either individually or collectively, unqualifiedly protects the right of every individual laborer to work when, where, for whom and on what terms he or she shall deem satisfactory, and they who hinder or attempt to hinder persons from doing so, are guilty of crime for which the laws provide severe and just punishment. There can be no violence more inexcusable than for men who refuse to work themselves, to prevent others from working who desire to earn a living in their own way, and all who attempt it are guilty of both moral and legal crime. It was this feature of the late strike that made it utterly indefensible; that led to the destruction of millions of property, and that gave the country several hundred of killed and wounded as the cost of lawlessness.

* * *

A STRONG GOVERNMENT.

It is very true that regular troops are more reliable, if not at first more effective, in suppressing local outbreaks than the militia; but that is no reason why they should supplant the latter. As ours is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, it most fit that the people,—that is, the is Government,—should be always in a condition to protect themselves. The hurried appeals now made for a hearing of the opposite doctrine, and the unrepublican one, are fortunately made at a time when they cannot be either illustrated or sustained by the facts. At the time of the recent outbreak, the Federal Government could not have been in a condition to suppress it alone if it had an army at its command of twice the ordinary number. Nothing but local military service, directed by local authority, could have coped with a trouble that appeared to be breaking out in every quarter. And, moreover, the sequel shows that it was altogether an affair for local handling, the presumption always being that the Federal authority was behind. It was on the distinct ground that the Federal power was only aiding and sustaining the State Governments that Gen. Hancock settled the dispute rais ed by Col. French, in Maryland, by ordering him to turn over his troops to the officer next in command. Gen. Hancock knew that the authority of the State had not been superseded by that of the Federal Government, but that the latter was present only to aid and countenance the former in its own legitimate work.

the country—the New York *Times*—a set argument is made for the supremacy of Federal authority in suppressing domestic disorder. While it admits that time will be needed to correct by legislation the abuses inseperable from the influence of corporations over the Legislatures of States, it insists that there shall be "no delay in the adoption of measures required to impart to the Federal Government sufficient physical force for the maintenance of domestic order in any conceivable emergency. Only a strong government can grapple promptly with the varied forms of danger that are now strewn thickly over one-third of the Union." It was Jefferson's favorite doctrine that a republican government is strongest when it reposes on the direct support of the people themselves. The opposite doctrine is the one derived from the Old World, that government is an organized power distinct from and aside from the people. Happily it has never yet gained a footing on American soil, though persistently advocated since the Constitution became subject to two interpretations. After the recent war it was believed by many that a strong central government, whose strength should consist in its absorption of the powers of the States, would be necessary to preserve, protect and defend the Union which had been put in such jeopardy; but twelve years of experimenting in that line on the Southern States were an excellent schooling and clarification of the public mind on the subject, and now this recent widespread trouble springs up to impress the sound and safe doctrine of local self-government in an entirely new way.

It teaches us as distinctly as anything can that it is of the first necessity to perfect and strengthen our machinery of self-protection in every town, city and county; that we keep the weapons of defence in our own hands, that can employ with the most discretion and effect; that it is local forces, and not Federal, that are needed to preserve the peace and suppress disorder; and that no possible danger that can befall us from holding this view is equal to what may at any time threaten from a power which is beyond our instant control. More than all, the sense of responsibility that gives weight and worth to citizenship is fully retained by the doctrine of local self-protection. Take that away, and teach the people to lean on a power outside of themselves for support and one of the most vital elements of citizenship is gone. The *Times* rests its reasons on the theory that connecting lines of railway which traverse several States practically give the railroad system a National character, to be protected by Federal force. It might with equal reason push on to the conclusion that the General Government has a right to seize these roads as soon as they become "National" and operate them in its own interest. We hold that they who advocate a strong government, that shall rest on military force, have yet the alphabet of genuine republicanism to learn; they are by instinct distrustful of the people and eager to see them governed, if not indeed to govern them themselves. No event in our day has more conclusively demonstrated the necessity of local self-government, with the military element included, than these riots which have been suppressed by local authority.—*Boston Post.*

A CHICAGO WIFE.

Not long ago a married woman on Pine street, Chicago, asked her husband for a new summer hat and suit, so that she could make that hateful creature in the next block see that there were other people besides her ladyship that could dress decently. Owing to the stringency of the local money-market he declined to fall in with her overtures. She did not press the subject, but a few days afterwards she came to his side, and leaning her head softly on his shoulder, said: "Darling, if you were to be hit on the head with a hammer, or somethig of the kind, so that it wouldn't kill you, but hurt you a good deal and put you out of your mind, wouldn't they make me your guardian and administrator?"

"Very probably they would, pussy," he replied, fondling her golden curls, "but what a funny question for you to ask." "And then," she continued, apparently not having heard the latter part of his sentence, "and then I could do all that I liked with things, and my name would be the same as yours at the bank, and so on?" "Certainly, pet," he responded, and she, giving him an affectionate embrace, hurried away. The thing somewhat perplexed him, but he dismissed it from his memory until very recently, when he met a hardware dealer of his acquaintance, who said: "Tell your wife I sent her the biggest hammer we had, but what in thunder did she want so large a hammer for?" Then a cold sweat broke out all over that young man, and hastening home he told his wife that he had just collected a bad debt, and here were $130 for her to get that suit and hat with. And she kissed him and she would not take it all, since times were so hard, and they must make every cent go as far as they could; but he insisted that she should, and she yielded like a dutiful wife, and when he had gone out she took the hammer from behind the washstand, sent it back to the hardware store, and told them she wouldn't need it, to send her its worth in self-sealing preserve jars.

◆ ◆ ◆

Thanks, and a thousand of them, to that unknown genius who entrusted a trunk, with a hive of bees in it, to the tender mercies of Syracuse baggage-master, the other day. The company will pay for the bees, and the doctor thinks his patient will be around again in a fortnight or so.

◆ ◆ ◆

Recreation does not mean idleness and it may mean labor. A wise man will so arrange his labors that each succeeding one shall be so totally different from the last that it shall serve as a recreation for it. Physical exertion may follow mental, and then give place to it again.

◆ ◆ ◆

It is only through woe that we are taught to reflect, and we gather the honey of worldly wisdom, not from flowers, but thorns.

◆ ◆ ◆

An old tin pan doesn't "point a moral" as often as it "adorns a tail," says the Norristown *Herald*.

◆ ◆ ◆

One of the Rothschilds has refused $85,000 for a single race horse.

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 29-tf.

A NEW [illegible]

IN

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 cloverseed. 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. 2, 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.

[illegible]
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. aug8

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.

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, '77-3m. Auctioneer.

F. WEAVER [illegible]

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. pd1ljan71

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO EFFECT

IN FRENCHVILLE!

I am aware that there are some persons a little hard to please, and I am also aware that the complaint of "hard times" is well nigh universal. But I am so situated now that I can satisfy the former and prove conclusively that "hard times" will not effect those who buy their goods from me, and all my patrons shall be initiated into the secret of

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

I have goods enough to supply all the inhabitants in the lower end of the county which I sell at exceeding low rates from my mammoth store in MULSONBURG, where I can always be found ready to wait upon callers and supply them with

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linen, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,

Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all of the best material and made to order—Hose, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery.

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

J. H. McClain's Medicines, Jayne's Medicines Hostetter's and Hoofland's Bitters.

5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid. Cloverseed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Strattonville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.

☞ Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.
L. M. COUDRIET.
Frenchville P. O., August 12, 1874.

BIGLER, YOUNG & REED,

(Successors to Boynton & Young,)

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS

Manufacturers of

PORTABLE & STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES

Corner of Fourth and Pine Streets.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

HAVING engaged in the manufacture of first-class MACHINERY, we respectfully inform the public that we are now prepared to fill all orders as cheaply and as promptly as can be done in any of the cities. We manufacture and 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.