

"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN."
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
The largest circulation of any newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.
VOL. 51—WHOLE NO. 2,584.

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.
CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1877.

TERMS—\$2 per annum in Advance.
NEW SERIES—VOL. 19, NO. 33.

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months, \$2.00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months, \$2.50
If paid after 6 and before 12 months, \$3.00
If paid after the expiration of 12 months, \$3.50

Rate of Advertising.
Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines for each subsequent insertion, \$1.00
Advertisements and Executive notices, 50c
Advertisements and Executive notices, 50c
Advertisements and Executive notices, 50c
Advertisements and Executive notices, 50c

JOHN PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
PRINTED AND EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.
T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

MCCULLOUGH & BUCK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENVILLE,
CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PENN.

MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
CLEARFIELD, PENN.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, PICKETS,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.

ASHLEY THORN,
ARCHITECT, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
Plans and Specifications furnished for all kinds of building work. All work done in his own shop.

Cards.
RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Decatur Township,
Oswego Mills P. O.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold for cash or on credit at reasonable rates.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Pa.

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN.

J. B. BARRATT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

WALTER BARRATT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

R. M. NEIMAN,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
Rumbarger, Clearfield Co., Pa.

NEW WASHINGTON.
Livery Stable.
All kinds of repairing in my shop, promptly attended to.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.
All kinds of repairing in my shop, promptly attended to.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
At the end of the new bridge,
WEST CLEARFIELD, PA.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
The undersigned, having established a Nursery on the "Pine" about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf), Currants, Blackberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Vines, Asparagus, etc., etc., and all kinds of ornamental shrubs, etc., etc., at reasonable prices. Orders promptly attended to.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUDGE
OF THE PEACE AND SHERIFF,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Deals in Groceries, Perfumery, Vegetables, Fruit, etc., etc.

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER,
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF GREAT LAWYERS.
Correcting some misstatements contained in a London letter to a Cincinnati paper, the New Orleans Democrat says:

"Mr. Judah H. Benjamin was not born in San Domingo, but in one of the British West Indies, a fact which gave him the position which enabled him to obtain admission to the bar of England. He was an infant when his parents emigrated to Charleston, S. C., and his name appears in the National Gazette of that city as a student in law. It is true that Mr. Benjamin's income from his professional labors was large, but not larger than his eminent talents, wonderful industry, power of work, and veracity and solidity of talent merited. But it is not true that in the Almaden quicksilver mine his fees amounted to \$500,000. On the contrary, we believe that Mr. Benjamin's share of the compensation at Almaden was several hundred thousand dollars in that case was smaller than that of several others, and did not exceed \$20,000. The largest fee derived from the case was that of the late J. J. Walker, which amounted to \$240,000. The late Mr. Benjamin also received some \$50,000 in the same case. Large fees were also paid to the late Edwin M. Stanton, we think also to Jeremiah S. Black and Edmund Randolph, formerly of our bar. The late Mr. Benjamin's income, and involved many millions of value, and the services of these eminent jurists were not overpaid. It is an interesting and sorrowful fact that the late Mr. Benjamin, with all his great ability as a jurist and a financier, lost every dollar of this large fee by investing the whole amount in Sir Morton Peto's grand railroad swindle and left his family in poverty. Mr. Benjamin was a very unfortunate and provident in his investment of his large professional revenues. Sugar planting swept off about \$500,000, Tebanupte a large amount, and grand speculation in South America the remainder of his money. Finally, the downfall of the Confederacy drove him a fugitive from our country. In an open boat, rowed by a negro, he passed from Florida to Nassau, where he ended with the dollar in his pocket. The war had destroyed every vestige of his property."

GLAZED FLOWER POTS FOR HOUSE PLANTS.
A writer in a contemporary magazine says that he has grown house-plants for twenty years in glazed pots, and found them to thrive better than plants do in the porous, unglazed pots. He says that the reason is that the glazed pots keep the soil moist, and the plants are not so dry as they usually find in sitting rooms. The glazed surface will prevent the dry air from penetrating to the soil, much better than the porous surface of the unglazed pots. He says that the glazed pots are also better for the plants in the greenhouse, and indispensable. There he has an atmosphere charged with moisture, which would soon be destructive to the plants if grown in unglazed pots. He says that the glazed pots are also better for the plants in the greenhouse, and indispensable. There he has an atmosphere charged with moisture, which would soon be destructive to the plants if grown in unglazed pots.

BY RAILWAY UP MT. WASHINGTON.
This railway might have suggested Jules Verne's "Journey to the Moon," and is such a miracle of engineering that it will be a great triumph for the human mind. The work of construction was begun in 1866, and was completed three years later. The route follows the Ammonoosuc Valley, and from the Fabryon House in the east, ascends and descends a half mile the grade is two hundred and ninety feet to the mile, or one foot of perpendicular height to eighteen feet of horizontal distance. Besides the usual rails, there is a central rail of peculiar construction to receive the motive power, consisting of two bars of iron, with connecting cross-pieces placed four inches apart. A central cog-wheel on the motive plays into the rail, and the cog-wheel and steady mode of ascent and descent.

MORTGAGED PROPERTY.
While working men have been suffering on account of scarcity of work and lowness of wages, property-holders (those who have kept from under the Sheriff's hammer) have been gradually drawn into the cruel grasp of the mortgagee. The result has been a great deal of property of the town and county being weighed down with mortgages, and like men under each other's feet in danger, and no one knows but that it will be the last. A great number of mortgages have been foreclosed in the past year, and it is not so generally known what has been done by those who have been foreclosed. The number of mortgages made in the county from 1870 to the present has been a very large one, and it is not so generally known what has been done by those who have been foreclosed.

HEART AND SOUL LOVE.—Benry Floyd, of Chowan county, North Carolina, aged about sixty years, was convicted of a trivial crime in 1873 and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. He had been a poor soldier, and lost a leg in the Confederate service, and was said by his neighbors to have been a kind-hearted and obliging man. He had no wife, child or child in the world except a daughter, who was a very beautiful girl, and she was the only one who was left to him. He had done this far had been in obedience to orders. When the battle comes it will be stubbornly disputed.

COSSACK AND BASHAZOUK.
A large portion of the fighting that has taken place in the East up to the present time has been between the irregulars of both armies. The Cossacks, though regular in the sense that they are formally enlisted and formed into battalions, are too much of a warrior's disposition to form a cavalry. They were in Napoleon's time, rough-riding, audacious foragers, scouring the country, and relying on individual force and discipline. They are thus admirable to make a district, to forage, or to make daring reconnoissances; but they cannot be relied upon for the steady hammering of an obstinate battle. The Bashazouks are better than the Cossacks, and they did not stand in the fight. They appear to have allowed themselves to be beaten by an inferior force of Turks, and driven back into the passes of the Balkans. The Cossacks and the Kurds, who cooperate with the Turks, are troops of pretty much the same character. They have caused the failure of the Russian campaign in Armenia by harassing its rear. The Bashazouks are better than the Cossacks, and they did not stand in the fight. They appear to have allowed themselves to be beaten by an inferior force of Turks, and driven back into the passes of the Balkans.

THE PICTURE IN THE FIELD.
The most picturesque figure in the Russian army is the Don Cossack, with his long black lance and his devil-may-care face. A correspondent of the London News describes him as a practical philosopher of a manly, self-reliant, and self-sufficient type. The Cossacks never saw a town in their lives before—as if they were their afternoon custom to make a promenade on its asphalt. They are always civil, although sometimes they keep sober when belittled in a public house with money in their pockets and a score of civilians around them eager to stand treat. While riding through Bucharest and Odessa, this correspondent met a pair of the warriors, legging along with peculiar reckless, free-and-easy air which seems the universal characteristic of the Cossack. They must have been met by accident, they were completely unready, they probably had slipped on the field, it was a faint glimpse

INDIAN STUDIES.
The Indian studies in his DEGENERATE STATE.
Salmon having commenced running up the Sacramento in great numbers, the Indians of the foothills are making frequent visits to the city to buy supplies. They travel free, notwithstanding the fact that the legislature prohibiting dead-end on railroads, always occupying the platforms of the mail and express cars, and usually filling the said platforms to their utmost capacity. It is not to be wondered at that each individual, no matter how thin he may be when he comes here, gorges himself during his stay until he can hold no more. These children of nature would form an interesting study for the remainder of his life. He is a man who does not "eat" and is charmed with the "Least of the Mohegans." There is so much food for reflection upon what "might have been," mixed distinctly, though with a touch of the "Wagon." "Were they ever different?" Imagine Miss Minnehaha, or a possible Mrs. Hiawatha, in the person of one of these dusky females, as she stretches her anything but slender arms, and looks at the fifty combinations of rage, upon the ground by the camp-fire on the river bank, and with a dextrous movement of one of her horribly dirty feet turns over a piece of salmon that it may receive the heat of the sun, and is content with these squaws when their backs lie to smear their faces with tar, and not to again entertain thoughts of matrimony until the tar has worn off. Judging from the usual number of children, it is not to be wondered at that those who have visited the city this spring, the last winter must have witnessed the transformation into "good Indians" of very many of the children of forest. Even, however, serious, and with the power of fashion, as it is evident that the widows, one and all, have taken pains to arrange their symbol of grief in such a manner as to present the appearance of the sprouting of a new crop of hair, and is a nation chop—Sacramento Union.

A BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY.—Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, was once engaged in a debate with a man who had been indicted for a capital offense. After a powerful and elaborate argument, he closed his effort with the following beautiful allegory: "When God in his eternal council conceived the thought of man, he called to him the three ministers who stand constantly upon the throne—Justice, Truth, and Mercy—and thus addressed them: 'Shall we make man?' Then said Justice, 'I will be for him, but he will be a tyrant upon your laws.' Truth made answer also, 'Oh God, make him not, for he will pollute your sanctuaries.' But Mercy dropped her knees, and looking up through her tears, she said: 'Oh God, make him, for I will watch over him through all the dark paths which he may have to tread.' Then God, who made the child of Mercy, go and deal with thy brother."