## 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 [illegible] refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train.

W. C. CARDON, 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.

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. v11:1:74

### DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia

**BANKERS,**

And Dealers in Government Securities.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

## Dentistry.

### DR. E. M. THOMPSON,

DENTIST.

(Office in Bank Building.)

Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.

mch 22 '76-tf.

### J. M. STEWART,

**SURGEON DENTIST,**

CLEARFIELD, PA.

(Office in Masonic Building.)

Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877.-1y.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

TEN DOLLARS PER SET.

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

☞ All work guaranteed satisfactory. ☜

Clearfield, June 13, 1877-tf. A. M. HILLS.

### MEAT MARKET.

**F. M. CARDON & BRO.,**

On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address us

F. M. CARDON & BRO.

Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

### FRESH MEAT---NEW SHOP.

The undersigned hereby informs the public in general that they keep on hand, regularly, at their shop, adjoining JOHN GULICH'S furniture rooms, opposite the Court House, the

*BEST FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON LAMB, PORK, ETC., AT*

REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

Market mornings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays. Meat delivered at residence when desired.

A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

March 1, 1876-1y. STAGE & NORRIS.

### 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,

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

dec1073 JOHN TROUTMAN.

### H. A. KRATZER,

(SUCCESSOR TO)

**KRATZER & LYTLE,**

DEALERS 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, 1873-tf



## Our Own Advertisement.

# THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by

GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

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 |
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| Dissolution Notices, | 2 50 |
| Professional Cards, 5 lines, year, | 5 00 |
| Special notices, per line, | 20 |

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS:

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|---|---|
| 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 22, 1877.


## [illegible]

The Auburn (Alabama), correspondent of the New York *Day Book*, castigates the gentleman from Maine, most severely in his letter of last week:

The occurrences at Woodstock, Connecticut, on the Fourth of July, are instructive. *We have no Fourth of July in the South.* That day, like the birthday of Job, has become hateful to us. Let it "*perish*," and "be darkness." "Let darkness and the shadow of death stain it," so long as, like Job, the South sits "down among the ashes." We made the Fourth of July; began it in old Mecklenburg, North Carolina, and finished it at Yorktown, and put the cap-stone on it at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787. It was *our* birthday! *Now*, it is "*disloyal*" for a Southern man to *utter the sentiments of the Declaration of Colonial Independence*, and if he should dare to do so at a Fourth of July meeting of Radicals in the North, he would be hissed and hooted at, and denounced as a "traitor!" For *attempting a practical assertion of the principles of the Revolutionary era*, the Southern States have been subjected to a most cruel and devastating war. The flower of their manhood and youth has been cut down with the sword. Their property destroyed. Their fields laid waste. Their temples and houses burned down. Their women outraged. Their graveyards desecrated! Sixteen years of bloody persecution and worse than vandal outrage have only whetted the appetite of such fiendish monsters as Jim Blaine, such human bloodhounds as Chamberlain. Hayes is set upon for having a man's heart in his bosom, instead of that of a demon. It is with these, his crime that he would plant flowers upon the graves of his slaughtered countrymen, and guard them from the depredations of such hyenas as they are.

No Southern State did every *provoke* the war upon her people. It stands the everlasting condemnation of her murderous invaders that the South *was ever faithful to our Constitutional obligations.* She *at no time and in no way inflicted a wrong* of any sort upon her perfidious Northern Confederates. The genius of hatred itself has never dared to impeach her good faith by the imputation of *a solitary act* or that *remotest purpose* of injury to any Northern State or citizen. No one of the illustrious citizens of Sothern States who have adorned the Presidential office—neither Washington, nor Jefferson, nor Madison, nor Monroe, nor Jackson, nor Polk, nor Taylor, nor Tyler—not one of them ever proposed a measure of government which *could* injuriously affect the rights of any sort of person or property, of any individual citizen of a Northern State, or the rights, dignity or character of any Northern State. No Southern majority of the Senate or any committee of the Senate, no single Senator of any Southern State ever suggested or voted for any policy or measure of government injurious to the rights or character of the Northern people. The same may be justly said of the House of Representatives and its members.

On the other hand, it is *true* that Northern States, Presidents, Congressional Committees, Senators and Representatives, did persistently *violate their Constitutional obligations*, did wage a ceaseless war upon the property rights, the prosperity and character of the Southern States and people. They defied the Constitution, and disregarded the laws of Congress passed in pursuance of its provisions. The Supreme Court was not respected. The North systematically pursued the most selfish policy, insisted upon exclusive interests, plundered Southern labor to build up local industries and enrich her capitalists. The laws of Vermont and Massachusetts, making it a highly penal offense, punishable with long terms in the penitentiaries, and exhorbitant fines of thousands of dollars, for any person who should *attempt*, even under the authority of the Federal Constitution and laws, to retain a fugitive "slave" for rendition, the utter rejection of the doctrines and duties asserted by the Dred Scott decision, the open declaration of Mr. Lincoln and his party, that the Southern "slaveholder" should not carry his "slaves" into the common territories, that "slavery" should be *restricted*, and the plain intention to ultimately abolish it in the States, with the consequent war of *coercion*, the final abolition of "slavery" and the brutal, wicked, cruel, tyrannical system and processes of "reconstruction," proclaim, with the voice of a thousand trumpets and of "many waters," the perfidy and injustice and cruel dispositions of the North towards the South. *This is the truth of history, which no man can gainsay without avowing himself a fool or a liar and a slanderer!* If we could forget this frightful *past*, and fraternize with these faithless, pharisaical fanatics and fratricidal fiends, how can we shut our eyes to such deliberate declarations of hostility to the Southern people as the late speech of Blaine and Woodstock contains? Blaine, *drawing the conclusion of his own false heart*, discredits the declaration of Hayes and his Cabinet, that the object of government in its orders to protect our Southwestern border from Mexican raiders, is not to annex Mexican territory. A liar and a thief himself, he imagines such men as Evarts and Schurz to be no better than he is. With him "all men are villains," and as Dr. Johnson said, he is a good judge of *one man*." He is a guilty coward, and quails before the consolidated strength of the sixteen States that were lately "slaveholding." "This," he says, "is a tremendous political force, embodying almost one-half the Senate of the United States, more than one-third of the House of Representatives, and almost two-fifths of the aggregate Electoral College." When he says the aim of the South is to wield this "tremendous political force" with "the unity of a political despotism," and with a view to a "permanent domination in the government of the country," he simply *lies in his throat!* The South has no aims "outside of the Constitution," no policy but one which looks to the peace and prosperity of every section of this great country. Her heart is patriotic, her "head level," and if her hand is strong, it is so for the common weal, and to crush the viperous traitors who, like the infamous Jim Blaine, would fire the Temple of Liberty for an inglorious immortality. The South has never been despotical. She does not desire [illegible] *rights under the Constitution.* Ever ready to perform her duties in good faith, she demands an impartial administration of the government, in the interest of the whole country, and under the sacred guarantees of the national "compact."

Here is this Mr. Blaine, an *American* Senator, who openly advocates the *permanent subjugation of the Southern States*, who shamelessly proclaims, on the 4th of July, 1877, that these States, lately "slaveholding," must be governed, *not* according to their "*consent*," but by "*the men who, in battle and in council saved the nation.* There is to be no extension of the Republic southward! This audacious, mouthing demagogue, in the very spirit of the ministers of George III., proclaims that *political doctrines are to be dictated by government, and that government the government of a dominant majority*, a government not resting upon "*the consent of the governed*," over independent States and millions of freemen, *essentially without representation!*

What is the difference between *no representation* and a representation *shorn of all power?* What is the difference between these despotical doctrines, and that of Charles I., which lost him his crown and head, and brought the House of Hanover to the throne? What is the difference between *this absolution*, and that of the administration of George Grenville? All this is on the 4th of July, 1877!

What is all this "pother" about? *Who* is indicating Wells and Anderson? The first question is, "*are they guilty?*" It is of no moment whether "Tilden's friends in New York instigate the indictment," or "Pitkin and Packard are urging it," or it is the spontaneous action of the Democratic Grand Jury and Judge Whittaker. *Are they guilty? Fiat justicia!*

After a second drought, accompanied by intense and prolonged heat, we have the prospect of timely rains. Our corn crops have been seriously injured, and it is now clearly impossible that large cotton crops should be realized. I drop my former estimate a half million of bales, and think now that *four and a half millions* will be the maximum of the incoming crop.

WM. F. SAMFORD.

## *WHY THE SOUTH IS AT PEACE*

We are glad to see the South kept free from this conflict, which is destroying business in the North. Deploring such consequences anywhere, we may feel deeply gratified that we are comparatively free from disorder, crime and violence. We must suffer to some extent, but there are many reasons why the South will not be seriously affected by these troubles. The hard school through which we have passed has taught the South economy and self-reliance. That was the first great lesson, and we resisted it as long as possible. The Southern people are nearer out of debt than ever before in the history of this country. As an agricultural people the proportion of those who produce the necessaries of life is very large. We lack an element of prosperity in lacking the laboring population of the North, but in lacking it at such a time, we lack an element of temporary weakness. In prosperous times they contribute to the well-being of society by furnishing a market. When times are hard and they are out of work, they become consumers only. Then they are only a drain.

An agricultural community can always stand panic, failure, depression, war, any misfortune better than one of commercial and industrial population. We are self-sustaining, we can if need be almost live within ourselves, and even prosper. Therefore, while deploring the trouble which has fallen upon our neighbors and brethren, we should also look to see if we may not reasonably hope that we may be spared any great suffering. Of course in the gush of restored fraternity we are ready to walk with our brethren through the fiery furnace and pass through the valley of the shadow of death, if necessary, it we can't help it. But then we would prefer to be spared additional suffering. We have had enough of it, and if we can see our way clear to even profit out of the misfortunes which we have had nothing to do with, then we must, as a duty to ourselves, go on building up our lines of trade and our own manufactories and become self-sustaining, and even furnish our suffering brethren with supplies—at those remunerative prices which men are constrained to exact.

Temporary stagnation, in some channels of business, we will feel in the South, but there is nothing in all this to alarm the South. It the trouble is remedied it will be the restoration of a prosperity in which we will share. It it goes on we will acquire new self-reliance in adjusting our business to meet it, and become daily more self-supporting.

The laboring men should see that they do nothing to retard a prosperity which they will share, and the strikes and riots in the North cannot prevent it. If they will madly cut each other's throats, we are sorry. We give them our sympathy, but let us decline to engage in the business—we have other work to do. We have a great and glorious field here which will bear a good harvest for all in a very short time.—*Nashville American.*

In his forthcoming book Jeff Davis will assail Gen. Joe Johnston because he didn't take Washington. We think the majority of Americans will be more inclined to endorse Johnston.

The New York *Herald's* Long Branch correspondent thinks that Grant's presence at that place was worth to it $500,000 a season, and his absence is that much of a loss. Sad, oh sad.

If it's true that Gen. Schenck opposes the President's policy then look out. No man can play the DEUCE with more telling effect than Gen. Schenck.

"Burying the hatchet" is all right, but when it is buried in a man's head there is something to be said on the other side.

## *WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR LABOR?*

The restoration of law and order throughout the country, after the most widespread and formidable upheaving the country has every witnessed, must direct the attention of every sincere [illegible] turbance and the proper remedies to be applied. The class of average idiots who are usually first heard on such disorders are ready, on the one side, to call for a standing army and a swift bullet and keen bayonet against rioting laborers, and on the other side, for a *national* bureau and practical partition of property with those who prefer lawlessness to labor. All such will have no voice in the solution of the grave problem suddenly presented to the American people.

There are some self-evident people of our industrial disorders which must be looked squarely in the face. They are—

1. We have a million or more of honest, willing laborers, embracing people in all pursuits and grades of business, who cannot now obtain employment at all; there are not less than a million who have but partial employment and most inadequate pay, and there are a million more struggling against adversity and want from day to day in vain efforts to make their business remunerative.

2. The unhealthy inflation of war gathered thousands of skilled laborers in manufacturing and mining centres because they were needed and could be well paid. With what seemed to be substantial prosperity, luxury grew up to distemper labor, and idleness sowed its seeds in thoughtless hours. Now the stimulated tide has fallen; trade has ebbed back to its original channels; mills have stopped; furnaces have gone out; forges have been silenced; mines have been put on half production, and operators and transporters are in bankruptcy or struggling to exist without the hope of interest or capital. The laborer remains, and labor has vanished. There are two or three men for every man's work, and the little that can be done, must be done at starvation prices, and there is the discontent that is bred by despair.

3. There is no hope of permanent employment of our now idle labor in its present localities, at any time in the near future. This vital truth must be ignored. Theorize as the wildest of dreamers may, the whole surplus revenues of the railroads and other corporations of all kinds employing labor, even under the most economical direction, would not give wages to the surplus labor in our cities and once prosperous industrial centres. A million men who were only consumers during the war, are now producers; the incalculable waste of war is ended, and severe economy has taken the place of profligacy in both public and private circles.

4. There can be no permanent relief for surplus labor until it shall be diffused and diversified. There are ten thousand more adult men and women in Philadelphia to-day, who have lived by their industry, than can be employed either now or under any ordinary condition of things during the next ten years. There are ten thousand or more in the anthracite coal region who cannot hope to find labor at living wages during the present generation; and so it is in the manufacturing portions of the State, and throughout the whole bituminous coal section. Agriculture is the only pursuit that can now employ its full complement of labor, and machinery is yearly lessening its demand for laborers. There are certainly fifty thousand laboring men and their families in Pennsylvania who must be diverted into other pursuits, or to virgin fields of industry before they can hope to be prosperous. The same is true, to a greater or less extent, of all New England, and the Central States from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; and the fact that it is true of Indiana and Illinois, where there are cheap and fruitful lands on which the laborer can always live, proves how skilled labor and its attending unskilled associates, prefer to suffer and starve in their desolate shops and mines rather than accept a new occupation.

5. There must be a remedy. The intelligent, honest labor of the country wants—not platitudes no Communistic eloquence, nor the up-rooting of our social system; but they do want—WORK. They cannot be supplied by private enterprise, for it is paralyzed and capital has fled from disorder. They cannot have it directly from the government, for that would be the end of both labor and government. They cannot subsist on charity, for the efforts of the charitable would be unavailing to feed the tens of thousands who cannot now find employment. What, therefore, shall be done for labor?

Much may and must be done in every community where there is enforced idleness. It is a duty that will plead its claims as never before, as the autumn frosts tell of the coming winter with its unspeakable sorrows to the poor. Every person who has labor to be done, even if the necessity shall not be immediate, should have it done now to the full extent of his ability to pay for it. Needed improvements of all kinds can now be done more economically than ever before, and labor can thus be saved from gnawing want and humiliating dependence. This is a duty that none should disregard, for it will pay in dollars and cents, and give bread to the helpless. Let not each apply this rule to his neighbor. Let all, however limited his or her means, understand that the call is to every one who is blessed with the abundance that has something to spare.

The government can and must turn from the needless reduction of the public debt and quicken the industry that is the fountain of our national wealth. There are public improvements on hands in nearly every city, and other legitimate and necessary improvements in various sections of the Union. They can be economically prosecuted with vigor now and do much to revive the languishing labor of the country. So much is a plain duty, and there can be but few who will not favor its prompt and generous performance.

The government should do more, and could do it with safety under patriotic, enlightened and conservative statesmanship, but it cannot do it with the poison of the Commune pouring into the heart of our free institutions. It wants no National Bureaus; no Labor Commissions; no new fields for the demagogue and the lobbyist, where corrupt capital can waste away liberty and law by deceit, debauchery and the prostitution of labor to the aims of [illegible]

The statesman or the party that shall devise a system for the successful transfer of our surplus industry over the embryo empires of the West, will wear the green chaplets of self-government. Labor cannot be multiplied in over-populous places by legislation. It must be created by opening new channels in which it can be diffused and diversified, and by such wise measures as will inspire the trust of capital for reasonable profits, and the hope of labor for adequate wages.

Meantime we beg labor to be faithful to itself; faithful to liberty, law and peace. Let it discard as its deadliest foes the rant of the agitator, the plea of the adventurer and the promise of the destructionist, for labor can prosper only when capital is safe in its guardianship.—*Philadelphia Times.*

## *THE ROCK OF OUR DEFENSE.*

Since the administration inspired the communistic plank in the Ohio platform, the tide of the dangerous elements sets strongly toward the Republican party. In their desperation and impending defeat the Radicals are ready to co-operate with any allies or incorporate into their platforms any ideas, however destructive they may be of government and civilization, in the hope that by this they may gain a new lease of power. Never in its history was the Democratic Conservative party charged with graver responsibilities than now; never was its duty more clearly defined. It must preserve our constitution and our laws, and all that is worth the having in our civilization, defending them against the threatened dangerous centralization upon one hand and agrarian communistic mob rule on the other; for it happens now, as often before in history, that these two seemingly antagonistic forces are working hand in hand for some purpose. The same dangerous elements that are at war upon capital, sympathizing even the plunderings and burnings, are demanding that the railroads be wrested from private proprietorship and run as government institutions, and demanding further that *all* departments of business shall be placed under administration control. On the other hand, capital in some of its departments is demanding a "strong government" to hold down disorder by overwhelming military force. Mr. Jay Gould shrieks, "A million dollars for a king!" Capital wants centralization for one purpose; the mob wants it for another; and the administration has given sufficient evidence that it wants it for its own purposes. It is now the grand function of THE DEMOCRACY to stand like a wall of adamant between centralized despotism upon the one hand and anarchy and communism upon the other, and to preserve our institutions as they are, our personal liberties and rights of property. It must stand like a rock rooted in the firm soil of constitutional law, and furnish a rallying point for all lovers of our republic to gather to its defense—a fixed column amid the welter of uncertainty. The strength of the country is with us. The communistic and centralizing features of the Radical party, while they may win votes of one kind, will lose votes of another kind. The "labor plank" of Mr. Hayes and Mr. Stanley Matthews is not only demagogic and wicked, but foolish. The most influential portion of the Republican press condemns it, and it will drive out of the Republican ranks those who formed its strength and stay. The time is not far distant when lovers of representative government in the North must throw themselves into the ranks of the conservative democracy, and when they will thank God for the "solid South" that will stand in impenetrable phalanx in support of the constitution. It is very probable that other Republican conventions will follow the lead of that of Cleveland, and under the inspiration of that administration put forth agrarian and centralizing platforms. The delusion will run its wild and reckless course. But the duty of the Democracy is the model that should be taken. It simply says "The destruction of the industry of the country and pauperizing of labor are the inevitable fruits of vicious laws enacted by the Republican party." It proposes no quack remedies; puts forth no false ideas. It simply places the blame upon the proper shoulders, and insists upon the return to the old methods as the only way of safety and prosperity. Its only anchor and hope is in going back to the old paths of cheap government, retrenchment, honest administration, and legislation for the benefit of the people, instead of special legislation for corrupt rings and lobbies. In this alone is safety. The Democratic party is now the conservator. It carries the republic and all its fortunes.

The base on which the figure of Faith on the pilgrim monument is to stand at Plymouth is a stone weighing ten tons. It isn't often that faith has so substantial a basis.

Mr. Noun is a candidate for office in Washington county, Mo. He never makes a speech, for the less cannot contain the greater, and he is only a part of speech.

Miss Mamie Rosencrans, a daughter of General Rosecrans and nun of the Ursuline convent, in Brown county, Ohio, is on her death-bed. Her parents are with her.

The idea of teaching every girl to thump a piano and every boy to be a book-keeper will make potatoes worth four dollars a bushel in twenty years from now.

"A New Hampshire husband weighs three hundred and seventy-four pounds more than his wife." And yet some insist that the wife is the husband's equal.

"Where is the dollar of our fathers!" shrieks an exchange excitedly. You needn't look this way so intently. We're willing to be searched.

An enterprising Scranton girl has at the present time two breach of promise cases pending in the courts. She evidently wanted a pair of breaches.


## Miscellaneous.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co.,

A NEW DEPARTURE

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 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. D. MERRELL,

Superintendent.

Clearfield, April 25, 1877-tf.

### THE TIN SHOP!

RUNNING MY OWN MACHINE!

### FRED. SACKETT,

ROOM NO. 2, 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,'77-1m.

## Miscellaneous.

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,

HANGING VASES,

Stove Lining and Fire Brick,

kept constantly on hand.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!

Fisher's Patent Airtight Self-Sealing Fruit Cans!

BUTTER CROCKS, with lids,

CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS,

APPLE-BUTTER CROCKS,

PICKLE CROCKS,

FLOWER POTS, PIE DISHES,

STEW POTS,

And a great many other things too numerous to mention, to be had at

FRED'K. LEITZINGER'S

STONE - WARE POTTERY,

Corner of Cherry and Third Streets,

CLEARFIELD, PA. aug3

R. F. GULICH. R. M'CORKLE. D. REILBSON.

### 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 comes at night for the purpose of procuring coffins.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., May 16, '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 *scurs, 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.

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 28-tf

J. F. WEAVER. W. M. 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. pdtjan73

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 affect 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 Thrashing 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