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 [illegible] throughout, and furnished with all the modern conveniences for the accommodation of those 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. S. ARNOLD

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.

Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-1y

County National Bank,

OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.

Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.

JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.

W. M. SHAW, Cashier. *21:1:74

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.

dec10'73 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
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 29, 1877

DRIVEN TO THE WALL.

But it appears that the Radical *posses* in South Carolina fall in flocks. A biblical writer says:

"When the wicked rule the land mourneth."

The truthfulness of this remark has never been better illustrated, than in the case of South Carolina, from 1865 to 1877. The editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, elaborates this subject in this way:

"When we read the reports, now daily filling the columns of the South Carolina papers, of arrests, imprisonment and flight from justice, we can easily understand why the carpet-baggers, who once governed that once proud but long-prostrate Commonwealth, fought so desperately to prevent the restoration of honest government. The story of corruption in South Carolina is familiar to all in its general features, but the country will never know all its sickening details. Piece by piece, however, the truth is coming out, and every piece brings the rascality of the dethroned carpet-baggers into stronger light. To say that no northern State would have tolerated these vampires for a single executive or legislative term is to put the case mildly. Twweedism, with all its burden of guilt, never descended to such petty knavishness or involved bolder conceptions of organized crime. Now that such words can be safely spoken it may be said, in all calmness, that had the people of South Carolina risen in blind fury and rid themselves of the whole set by a day of bloody revolution, history would have born unanswerable witness to their justification. No wonder that in the last campaign they fought as for dear life, and that when victory came to them through peaceful methods the song of their rejoicing was sung in words and ways that seemed extravagant to those who knew not how great was their deliverance.

"The carpet-baggers recognized the hand-writing on the wall in the President's order removing the military prop of the Chamberlain government. At once the exodus began. The pretext was the fear of political persecution, but the sequel proves what everybody suspected, that the cause was fear of criminal prosecution. Nearly every prominent member of the office-holding class in the Republican party of South Carolina is now in prison, on bail, or fugitive from justice. Leslie, the Land Commissioner, whose robberies amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, first disappeared. Whittemore, the cadetship-broker and head devil of legislative plundering, sought a home in Massachussetts. Wright, a Justice of the Supreme Court, awaits trial on charge of drunkenness and incompentency, preferred by members of his own race. Carpenter, ex-Congressmen and ex-Revenue Collector, stands indicted for forgery. Cardozo, the State Treasurer, who made a fortune by discounting the credit of the State, being arrested for fraud, gave bail and has disappeared from mortal vision—to be speedily followed in flight by Hayne, late Secretary of State; Gleaves, ex-Lieutenant Governor; Hoge, ex-Congressman and ex-Judge; Corbin the present District Attorney; Scott, ex-Governor, and a dozen rogues of lesser note. Lee, ex-Clerk of the House; Montgomery, State Senator; Woodruff, ex-Clerk of the Senate, and others, composing a ring that drained the State Treasury by fraudulent pay certificates and printing claims, are in the clutches of law. And so the list might be extended and more than doubled in length. It is a catalogue that would almost put the Newgate calendar to the blush, and and yet these men were not long ago filling the high places of the State, and the bayonets of the United States were used for months and years to keep them there.

"For once the cry of political persecution cannot be raised to shield the rascals from the penalty of their crimes. It is not upon the evidence of Democrats alone, or of white men alone, that they are arraigned at the bar of justice. It is the old story—the thieves have fallen out. Men once high in authority among them have crept out of the ruins of the ring to beg mercy on condition that their own crimes be not counted against them. State's evidence is a drug in the market at Columbia. Day after day Moses, once the Governor and the robber chief, is closeted with an investigating committee, making a confession that covers years of villainy and implicating another so-called Republican after every clearing of his throat. He was business-like in his rascality and seems to have kept a record of his evil deeds, with explanatory notes and memoranda, so that documentary evidence is forthcoming most opportunely to sustain his rather puny affidavits. What the end is to be no one knows, but no cheering vision confronts the wretches at whose door lies the ruin of South Carolina. Some seek in foreign lands to lose their identity, some flit hither and thither over this broad land, fancying each bush an officer; others with brazen faces enter the doors of the White House and demand that their crimes shall be condoned, and others again linger tremblingly about the scenes of their crime and profligacy. But all see the penitentiary in their dreams, and that big stone house on the Congaree will yet be their abiding place for a time. Justice has come into her own; law and order once more prevail in South Carolina. The lesson is plain: He who runs may read."

WHY THEY WERE REAPPOINTED.—The Philadelphia *Commonwealth* gives the following as the reason why Hayes reappointed the old directors: "Pending the late Presidential contest, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, being desirous that no change should be made in the government directory of that company, raised and paid to Mr. Hayes personally the sum of $75,000 to aid in defraying the expenses of his election. It is said that but twenty-five thousand dollars of this sum went into the canvass, and the balance remains unaccounted for."

THE NEW PARTY PROPOSED.

It is plain from the action of laboring men at different points that their leaders are about to avail themselves of the present agitation in regard to wages to form a political party made up of workingmen and aiming at a revolution in the relations between capital and labor. A decisive step was taken at a meeting of representative mechanics adopted the following resolution:

"We earnestly recommend the organization of workingmen for political purposes, to be called the Protective Labor Party, having for its object—first, the mutual protection of labor; second, direct representation of the working classes in municipal and State Legislatures and Congress; third, the repeal of all oppressive laws against labor; fourth, the enactment of just laws for the protection of labor."

At Cincinnati on the same day the workingmen of Ohio, in mass-meeting assembled, nominated a State ticket, and at Columbus a like assembly denounced both the Democratic and Republican parties bitterly. This notion of forming a workingmen's party is an old one, but the delusion has never before had such a fair prospect of temporary success as it now has, for the laboring classes are discontented and naturally look to political methods for relief. Such a party can hope for nothing better than temporary success, and it can only triumph to the general detriment to the community. The proposed organization will be based upon class distinctions, profess no higher object than class interests, and appeal mainly to class prejudice; it cannot therefore be a wise and effective political body. The very idea of a government involves the idea of a policy which shall make for the good of the whole country, and parties in order to claim the support of all classes of citizens, must deal with things as affecting all. A man's daily avocation cannot have anything to do with his judgment concerning what will be of advantage to the nation. He should not look at politics as a carpenter or a blacksmith or a stonecutter or a lawyer or a doctor, but as an American. If the class to which he belongs suffers any wrong, it can find the readiest means of redress through the existing parties whose principles ought to cover every conceivable case of governmental injustice or mismanagement. For any one class—even the farmers or laborers—to take the field against the rest of the community is a piece of folly. The great danger to our system is the slow segregation of the various elements society into separate and sometimes of antagonistic cliques; and the good sense of our mechanics should teach them to attempt to counteract rather than accelerate this tendency. But the great objections to this new party are not so much theoretical as practical. Such an organization is in danger of becoming the most corrupt influence in politics. Its leaders, as they assume the trade of statesmen, are obliged to forgo their ordinary handicrafts, and the temptation brought to bear upon them for the sale of their power to Democrats or Republicans is very strong. They can only keep their organization in the field by a series of coalitions, their followers get disgusted with the failure to attain any great results, political affiliations of foul play are roused, and the whole movement goes to pieces. This is not a matter of speculation. It is the history of politico-labor movements as they have developed at different points throughout the country and affected municipal elections. In a word the political organizations of workingmen to obtain their own aggrandizement is too narrow a scheme to lead to the creation of a national party.—*New York World.*

SEVEN WEEKS IN A SMALL BOAT.

THE VOYAGE OF CAPTAIN CRAPO AND HIS WIFE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Penzance, speaking of the arrival at that place of Capt. Crapo and his wife, who left New Bedford on May 28th, in a small boat, says:

"The voyage was commenced on May 28, when the vessel left New Bedford, but by stress of weather she had to put into Chatham, Mass., where she stayed until the 2d of June, when the sails were again hoisted and the little pigmy left on her perilous voyage with a fair wind. All went well for three days, the wind being southwest and the sea calm. The wind then changed to southeast, and it came on foggy for four days, and continued foggy up to the time when they reached the Grand Banks, 17 days out. Here a most fortunate thing happened for the navigators. The drogue which they had brought with them was found to be of little use because it was too light. While off the banks they saw a keg floating, which luckily they were able to secure. Capt. Crapo knocked off the iron hoops, and with some canvas made a new drogue which answered admirably. When it was considered that at one part of the voyage they were obliged to lie to for nearly three days in a great gale of wind, it will need no effort to imagine what a fortunate acquisition the new drogue was. After leaving the banks, where they lay to in a gale for fifteen hours, the weather improved, and they sailed on until the 21st of June, when another gale was encountered. While lying to, the New Bedfore spoke the steamer Batavia, from which assistance was offered, and the offer was made to take them on board, which was pluckily declined. After this incident they encountered a succession of gales, the only wonder being that they survived to tell the story. During the voyage, which occupied forty days, the rudder broke, but happily there was a spare oar on board, which was used until the first could be repaired. The seas were running mountains high, and during all that time, even when lying down to rest, they had to lie in wet clothes. On one occasion the Captain was for seventy hours steering without relief, the weather being so frightful, and on another he was eighteen hours consecutively attending to the drogue. Captain Crapo says he could not have stood another fifteen days; indeed, he had not slept for seventy hours when he landed. His average sleep while coming across was under four hours a day. Among the many extraordinary things connected with the voyage is that it had to be run by dead reckoning, as the New Bedford was not equal to a chronometer. Only on two occasions could they get their longitude. When speaking the two vessels Captain Crapo had intended to make for Falmouth, but the wind was against it. Captain and Mrs. Crapo seemed wonderfully well after the hardships they had undergone, though the Capt. has a bad hand, and when he came on shore his other hand was firmly clenched after seventy hours steering. [illegible] avoided so brave a couple. The boat was also visited by numbers. Captain Crapo thinks of going on to Falmouth, and afterward to London and the Paris exhibition.

PUT A MAN THERE.

Is it not about time to relieve General Howard from command on the frontier, and put a man there? The Nez Perces war ought never to have been begun, but if it be true that now being in it we can only fight our way out of it, we need a fighting man in command of the campaign. General Howard was placed in a position better suited to his capacity and temperament when he was at the head of the Freedman's bureau. He is better fitted to issue rations to infirm, elderly colored persons, than to conduct a campaign against a brave, active and wily foe. He has been the most conspicuous braggart about what he was going to do; the most lame and impotent in what he has done. At one time Joseph was about to surrender to him; at another he was pursuing Joseph; he was getting in the rear of Joseph; he was surrounding Joseph; his aid-de-camp telegraphed eastward how wonderful was his strategy and his energy. Yet all the time Joseph has eluded him, laughed at him and now has severely beaten a detachment of the army that was foolishly isolated by freedman's bureau strategy. It is unendurable to think of the loss of noble lives and treasure by the incompetence of chieftainey. When Custer fell fighting at the head of his little army the nation mingled praise with its tears, though the soldier knew he had been more gallant than wise. But so far was Custer from sending us bragging bulletins, that almost the first news we had of his proximity to the Indians was that which also gave the narrative of his savage fight and heroic death. Between the two what a contrast! Howard always boasting and never doing; Custer never boasting, but doing to the death. Better a brave man, however rash, than a warrior with unlimited prudence. But we fear it will be always thus, losing a battle here by recklessness, and there by prudence, until we send our ablest generals to the front and our braggarts to the rear. What do Sherman, and Sheridan, and McDowell and the rest, who boast a military record, think of Howard by this time? And what, if the matter interests him at all, does Secretary McCrary intend to do about it? It is the country which demands an answer.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE PRICE OF PIG IRON.—The Pittsburg *Manufacturer* gives the following table as the average cash prices for bituminous coal smelted, grey, forge pig iron, made from Lake Superior ores, for a series of years. It will be noticed that the shrinkage has been awful—from $20, up to $60, and then down again to $21,—viz:

1860	$22 56	1869	$36 67
1861	20 30	1870	31 65
1862	22 34	1871	38 87
1863	36 87	1872	48 88
1864	60 37	1873	35 40
1865	44 92	1874	28 97
1866	44 43	1875	23 37
1867	41 86	1876	21 44
1868	37 15		

The year 1861 shows the lowest price, viz., $20.30, and 1864 the highest year, viz., $60.37. Since the war, under natural competition, the highest price reached was $48.88 in 1872, the lowest $21.44, in 1876. The highest price reached in 1872 was $55, lowest $38.50. Prices varied during that year more than others. In 1873 the price began at $40, and at the close of the year was $28. In 1874 the price began at $30, and in December stood at $23 and closed at $21, reaching $25 in its course in early summer. A huge effort was made in 1872 to bull the price up to that of 1864, but it stopped at $48.88 and has been on the down grade ever since. Our timber dealers know exactly how the thing works. Their experience has been similar to that of the iron manufacturers.

LIMITED TO SPEECHES AND EXPENSES—Carl Schurz, has been toning down Hayes' civil service order a little, so far as his department is concerned. He announces to his officials that they may make occasional speeches, but he does not limit the amount which they may charge for "expenses" in accordance with civil service ideas. Some guide in fixing the rate may be furnished to them, however, by the exposure of the New York Republican committee of 1868, which paid Schurz $2,700 for eleven days services, after he had consented to come for the payment of his expenses. Mr Morgan, chairman of the committee, informed his associates, after this bill was presented and paid, that Mr. Schurz was not a very cheap man under the arrangement made to pay his expenses, and he did not know that it would not have been cheaper to make a definite arrangement for a fixed amount per speech. Besides the information furnished by Morgan, these gentlemen can further enlighten themselves by addressing ex-State Treasurer Kemble, of Philadelphia, who is personally acquainted on this point.

NEITHER.—The New York *Sun* says: "Praise me if you can; damn me if you must; but I beseech you not to ignore me, are the words of an old author to the critics, in his preface. Hayes was neither praised nor damned, but suffered the worst fate of all, in being ignored by the Republican Convention of the State of Maine, in which Mr. Jim Blaine played his part. One faction desired to censure Hayes and his Administration, and another faction tried to procure their endorsement, but Blaine had determined that they should be passed by in contemptuous silence, and he easily carried the Convention with him amid uproarious excitement.

When a Nevada saloon keeper was asked why he wore a two ounce diamond pin in his shirt-front these hard times, he replied: "I use it at night to take my medicine by, and in times like these every little saving of matches and oil counts."

COST OF TRANSPORTATION BEFORE THE RAILROAD.

That there was need for new methods of intercommunication, the increasing population made every day more apparent. In 1784 the cost of transportation from Philadelphia to Erie is stated to have been $249 a ton, the method being by packhorses principally, which were driven in lines of ten or [illegible] tail of the one preceding, so that the train was under the management of a single driver. Each horse carried a pack weighing about 200 pounds. In 1789 the first saw-mill in Ohio was built by the New England Ohio Company, about sixteen miles from Marietta, on Wolf Creek, about a mile above its junction with the Muskingum. The crank for this mill was made in New Haven, Connecticut, and weighed 180 pounds. It was carried by pack-horses over the mountains to the Youghioghany River, at Simrel's Ferry, and thence shipped by water to Marietta. This same year the first wagon-load of goods is said to have been transported, by the southern route, through Virginia, from Hagerstown, Maryland, to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, whence, by the Monongahela, water communication was had with the Ohio River. A train of four horses could take a ton from Hagerstown and return in a little less than a month, the distance being 140 miles, at a charge of three dollars a hundred-weight, or sixty dollars a ton.

The operations on the lakes during the war of 1812 called attention again to the cost of transportation, and in 1818 the House directed the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury to report at the next session a list of the internal improvements in progress, and plans for aiding them by appropriations. In discussion upon this motion it was stated that the expense for the transportation of each barrel of flour to Detroit was not less than sixty dollars, while for every pound of ammunition and other material it was not less than fifty cents.—EDWARD HOWLAND, *in Harper's Magazine for September.*

DOWN ON STANLEY.—The Springfield *Republican's* opinion of a leading statesman of Ohio is a very decided one. It says: "It seems doubtful whether Stanley Matthews will ever be heard of again in national politics. It is most extraordinary how a man of such amiability and cleverness should so misconceive and under-value the political intelligence of the American people as Mr. Matthews has done in the past few months. It would perhaps be too severe to say that there was no fickleness, no imbecility, no international outrage, no financial dishonor of which Mr. Matthews seems to have thought the American people incapable at this crisis, but it has certainly left us very much in doubt where he would 'draw the line.'" And this is the plain unvarnished truth. Well, we suspect that Stanley will see that the editor in question does not "get in" on Hayes or into any of the Departments.

THE ANNOYED SECRETARY.—Mr. Carl Schurz has now a chance to put in another denial, unless perhaps his ill success with Kemble has given him a dislike for the business. The Toledo *Journal* states that in 1872 the Ohio Democrats paid him $1,200 for stumping the State. This Captain Dugald Dalgetty of politics seem to have always looked sharply after his "pay and provent," and never troubled his frugal soul about where the money came from. In 1872 he stumped Hayes' own district against the Republican ticket, and helped to defeat Hayes for Congress. During the same campaign he stumped Indiana in favor of Hendricks for Governor, and the question is What did he get paid for his services then? This distinguished soldier of fortune evidently carried unusual habits of thrift into his campaigning.

A HEAVENLY VISION.—Those were brave words of the pious Garfield at the Cleveland Convention: "In these days of political cowardice the very gods look down in admiration upon the man or the party that has the courage to announce, and dares to run the risk of dying for the sake of being right." Garfield was referring to the platform, and especially to that part of it which declares that the government should seize control of the "national highways of trade," and regulate charges for freight as well as wages for employes. It was this noble part of the platform which elicited the fervid and eloquent words of Garfield.

AN EXAMPLE.—Governor Brockmeyer of Missouri, when somebody said to him, "You can't expect men to work for a dollar a day," answered: "Why not? When I came to this country, a boy of eighteen, I worked as a bootblack in the streets of New York. Thirty years ago I worked in a foundry for $3 a week, and saved my money until I had enough to buy a piece of land, and then I was independent. I should have spent the balance of my life on this piece of land, but was routed out of it by the war."

VARIOUSLY MARRIED.—"Brick" Pomeroy, proprietor of *Pomeroy's Democrat*, has obtained a divorce from his second wife, Louisa M. Pomeroy, the talented actress, and has married again. The separation was decreed in the probate court of Brigham City, Utah, "under peculiar circumstances." This is Pomeroy's second divorce. His present wife was his proof reader, and has not the talent to act *Juliet*, which was his sole complaint against Mrs. P., No. 2.

DON'T LIKE HIM.—The Canadian authorities wants our Government to send for Sitting Bull, who is creating great uneasiness across the border where he has gone for recreation since the murder of Gen. Custer and companions.

On Monday a man was found dead in one of the Washington through sleeping cars of the Pennsylvania railroad at the West Philadelphia depot. From papers found upon his person he is supposed to be Benjamin Kipp.

A "STALWART" REMARK.—"The Maine platform," cruelly observes the New York *Times*, "will be read chiefly for the sake of the stump speech which Senator Blaine has contrived to insert in its belly."

Miscellaneous.

$777 is honestly 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., Portland, Maine.

April 18, 1877-1y*

A NEW DEPARTURE

LUTHERSBURG.

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

CLOSE THE RECORD.

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

DANIEL GOODLANDER.

Lutherburg, 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.

Housе 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. 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.

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

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. aug5

E. F. GULICH. E. 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 19, '75-1y.

NEW

FLOUR, FEED,

AND

GROCERY

STORE.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.,

Room No. 4, Pie's Opera House,

Clearfield, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

TEAS,

SODA,

COAL OIL,

SYRUP,

SALT,

SPICES,

SOAP,

Canned and Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Cider Vinegar, Butter, Eggs, &c.

ALSO, EXTRA HOME-MADE

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour,

Corn Meal, Chop, Feed, &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.

Clearfield, Nov. 15 1876-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.

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. P. WEAVER.....W. W. BETZ

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

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

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c., &c.,

At the most reasonable rates for CASH or in exchange for

Square Timber, Boards, Shingles,

OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

☞ Advances made to those engaged in getting out square timber on the most advantageous terms. pd1jan73

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO EFFECT

IN FRENCHVILLE!

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

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

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

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

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

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

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

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

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes