Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

"Mansion House" Omnibus runs to all trains.

July 12-77-tf Proprietor

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. jan1,'77

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 as

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.

dec10'72 JOHN TROUTMAN.

H. A. KRATZER,

(SUCCESSOR TO)

KRATZER & LYTLE,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

LEATHER,

CARPETS

OIL CLOTHS,

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

ETC

Market Street, Clearfield Pa.

Jan. 3, 1877-tf

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet Music, for either Piano, Flute or Violin, constantly on hand. Any books or stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c.

F. A. GAULIN.

Clearfield, May 7, 1868-tf

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by

GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

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, SEPT. 12, 1877.

THE DREAM OF THE OHIO WORKMEN.

The resolutions adopted by the [illegible] brethren at Philadelphia. The peculiarity of this declaration of principles is that it seems to be the work of a set of dreamers, and theorists. It is a curious thing that men accustomed to deal with matter as mechanics are, and practical in all their habits, should have such a grasping after abstractions and ideals; but perhaps the reluctance to accept the world and human nature as they actually are and reason upon what they ought to be is a weakness inherent in all minds predisposed to grapple with economical questions, for the doctrinaires have it as well as the working-men. After a preamble and resolutions containing some nonsense mingled with some very wise and just assertions the mass meeting at Cincinnati set forth fifteen specific demands aiming at reforms which, if wrought out, might possibly bring back the golden age and make the land a paradise. The first six may be regarded as necessary only during the transformation of society under the operation of the last eight. Among these temporary expedients may be classed the demand for the payment of all wages in lawful money at intervals of one week—a reform which the custom prevailing in some localities, of letting laborers go without their wages three months at a time and paying them in orders on corporation stores, has doubtless suggested. Yet this evil is a matter lying properly within the terms of the bargan between employer and employed. A suit for services rendered will always enforce payment in lawful money if the claim be just, and he who is not in condition to appeal to old law would hardly invoke the protection of the new one. Another of these temporary measures demanded is the enactment of an eight-hour law; and yet the General Government has passed such a law regarding all persons at work for itself and found the enforcement impracticable. A third project is the passage of a law making an employer liable for injuries received by workmen in his service, which would hardly be just unless the injury came directly or indirectly through the negligence of the employer. The demand which follows for laws prohibiting the employment of young children in the industrial establishments is some years behind the progress of events. Passing over the call for the abolition of the conspiracy laws, which are a dead letter, and for the prohibition upon the use of convict labor by private contractors, we come to propositions for the free administration of justice; sanitary inspection of all conditions of labor; gratuitous instruction in all educational institutions; the repeal of all patent laws and special privileges; the repeal of all tariff and internal revenue laws taxing the people by indirect methods and the application of a direct tax on property and income; the control of all means of travel, transportation and communication by Government; the management of all industrial enterprises through the same agency, and finally the election of all officers of the General and State governments by the direct vote of the people. Now, all these reforms contemplate a state of society in which the brotherhood of man and not individual selfishness shall be the ruling principle. Then take for granted the zeal of each for the welfare of all, the purity of government and its perfect wisdom. Supposing an idealized humanity, they create for it an idealized social system, in which the evils of competition in trade, the evils of conflict in courts of law, the evils of inequality in the distribution of the products of labor, shall no more exist. In such a state of things three railroads will not be built to do the work of one; shoes will be made to wear, not to sell; bridges will be built as passageways over rivers, not as traps; dams will be constructed not to make money out of the contract but to restrain the gathered waters, and there shall be no tramps or beggars, for every one can share in the common results of the labor of society. The scope of such a scheme of communism may be grasped by considering a modern municipal government. The poorest man in New York walks out at night and finds his way lighted with costly lamps; policemen whose salaries are much larger than his own watch over his safety; he can drink out of a fountain at certain corners; he can go to the Park and enjoy lake, landscape and costly buildings. Through his own exertions he could have commanded none of these things. They are the work of the community of which he is a member, and the community owns them. The Communist simply contemplates a vast municipality which shall deal with all the concerns of life as a city deals with the police, the streets, the parks, the sanitary conditions. When we recollect that our municipalities as they exist are hotbeds of official corruption; that many of them are on the verge of bankruptcy through mismanagement, and that it has become a grave question whether some of the work which they do might not be more effectively done by private enterprise—we shall have before us the unanswerable objections to communism. Society cannot stand a further development of the municipal system just now. These laborers have in their minds something ideally beautiful, but unattainable until man's nature changes. We do not condemn them for cherishing dreams of an ideal community, for Moore and Bacon and many a true poet and philosopher have done the like; but it is a pity they cannot see that communism is the baseless fabric of a vision.—*N. Y. World.*

A LIAR SQUELCHED.—The assertion of the New York *Times* that the Probate Court of Kemper county, Mississippi, had refused to settle the estate of Chisolm, who was murdered there some time ago, has been knocked in the head by Mrs. Chisolm. That lady writes to the Jackson *Times* to say that there is no truth in the statement, and she probably is better informed about it than the New York paper.

LUXURIOUS LEGISLATION.

What a luxurious life the members of the South Carolina Legislature used to lead in the good old days of Moses and Chamberlain and Scott. It is enough to make the poverty-stricken legislators of other States and these degenerate days die with envy and watering of the mouth to glance over the accounts that are now undergoing [illegible] one of the smelling Hampton came into his own. To say that the field hands and carpet-baggers who sat in the legislative halls in those flush times of rascality lived like fighting cocks is drawing it very mild. No fighting cock of fable or real life ever had such generous diet at the expense of his owner as these fellows had at the expense of the groaning tax-payers of South Carolina. The sublimity of impudence was never really reached until they began to make the State pay their current household and club-room expenses. A batch of bills of this description rendered to the Senate and duly approved and paid is before us, and we are gravely informed that these are but a drop in the bucket of the whole amount before the committee.

Among the supplies furnished one honorable Senator who never saw better fare than ham-fat and hoe-cake before he came to Columbia, were eight gallons of whiskey, several cases of champagne, three bottles of Curacoa, thirteen boxes of imported cigars, porter and Bass' ale ad libitum, half a dozen pineapple cheese, many bottles of sherry, several boxes of sardines and "fixings" to match for a whole round of swell banquets. The bill in this case amounted to $861.52, and was paid by the clerk of the Senate by order on the State Treasurer. Another Senator of the same color, had about the same line of goods, with the addition of six bottles of brandy and half a dozen quarters of Worcester sauce; amount of one week's bill, $338.38. A. J. Ransier, colored Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, took a box of cigars, a gallon of whisky and half gallon of gin in a single lot, at the expense of the State. Mr. Ransier afterwards became a member of Congress, and found old Blue Jeans Williams not so liberal a caterer. More high-toned was the Hon. C. P. Leslie, who being perhaps a total abstainer took his minor stealage out in marble-top bureaus, paintings and hanging same, arm-chairs, tete-a-tetes, easy chairs, a fine walnut chamber suit and five mattresses. His account ($686) was indorsed "Ordered paid, J. Woodruff, Clerk of the Senate." C. D. Hayne, a colored Senator, also turned his frugal mind towards house-furnishing, and the State in his behalf purchased honey-comb quilts, blankets of finest patterns, wine cloths, sheets, pillow-cases, Brussels carpets, ingrain carpets, three-ply carpets, and so on through the long catalogue of luxurious appointments of a stylish townhouse, not omitting the cradle and Oriental hassocks. Sometimes, however, enumeration became tedious, and the disgusted Clerk of the Senate turned an honest thousand by a bill against the State of South Carolina for $1,125 "to sundries and transportation on account of L. C. Jennings," a person whose existence was a figment of the Clerk's own thieving brain. As usual, such bills also were curtly "ordered paid."

The unsophisticated reader may wonder how such frauds were ever perpetrated. Nothing is simpler, now that it has been explained by those in the ring to ingratiate themselves with the authorities. Reports of committees being in order the chairman of the committee on accounts would rise in turn with a great roll of papers in his hand, and, selecting some just claim of small amount (larger ones were never passed without a consideration, however just), would read aloud that claim only, and beg to submit that and others. Another honorable gentleman would move that the reading be dispensed with, and that the several accounts presented, having been passed upon by the committee, be ordered to be paid; and it was always "so ordered," for no Senator could be sure that his own grocery, liquor, furniture or livery bill was not in the batch. Thus are exhibited some of the minor villainies of these rogues whom President Grant kept in power, and for deserting whom Mr. Hayes has the ill will of the Maine and Iowa Republicans, to come no nearer home. It is not well that they should be forgotten. The plague of vermin that afflicted Egypt was not worse than that by which South Carolina was impoverished under the carpet-baggers. And now that the thieves are in the toils, the New York *Times* has labored articles to show that their trial is "political persecution!"—*Philadelphia Times.*

A GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE.—We notice that Captain James B. Eads, the well known engineer, in conjunction with Mrs. A. O. Lambert, has completed plans for a bridge across the Bosphorus, connecting Peru, European Constantinople with the Asiatic shore. The bridge, which, with the exception of the masonry and flooring, will be constructed of iron, will be one hundred feet wide, six thousand feet long, and will consist of fifteen spans, of which the central one will cover seven hundred and fifty feet, the longest span in the world. The height of the roadway above the surface of the water will be one hundred and twenty feet. The current is very strong, and it will be necessary in building the piers to sink two great caissons in water more than one hundred feet deep. The piers of the arch will be fifty feet thick, and will be constructed of granite blocks locked together with iron braces. As labor is cheap at Constantinople the work would not cost more than $25,000,000.

AN ACTOR GONE.—By the death of Ben De Bar the American stage loses its oldest comedian and its oldest manager. What Wallack is to New York and McVicker to Chicago, De Bar was to St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley. Besides this, he was the only *Falstaff* on the American stage and the last survivor of the time of Hackett, Booth, Williams and Forrest. He was in every respect a man, a good citizen, a fine actor, a skilful manager and a generous employer. The stage was better for his life; the world is the worse for his death.—*Philadelphia Times.*

SOME "CLASS LEGISLATION."

We clip the following from the Philadelphia *Telegraph*. It gives a summary of the laws passed, the object of which is to protect workingmen. The summary appears to have been carefully collated, and will enlighten the class named, and prove that however much agitators may try to betog their minds that labor lies under the disadvantage of being unprotected by the [illegible] says, are really burdened [illegible] ial enactments all tending to protect workingmen from the exactions of capital

Although the leaders in the movement for the formation of the so-called Workingmen's party in this city have not been able as yet to make known exactly what they want, the general draft of the agitation is to the effect that the Workingman is the victim of special legislation for the benefit of capitalists and employees, and the employe proposes to go into politics with the view of obtaining some legislation which will relieve him from the disadvantages under which he imagines he labors. Has it ever occurred to the Workingman that as matters now stand, he belongs to the one "class" for whose benefit our statute-books, State and National, are literally burdened with "special" enactments? Here is a carefully compiled category of the advantages which he enjoys under the laws at present in force in this State:

1. Under the U. S. Bankrupt law, every workman has a preferred claim on the fund over other creditors to the extent of fifty dollars.

2. Under the laws of Pennsylvania he has preferred claim against the estate of a deceased or insolvent employer to the extent of two hundred dollars for work done upon such estate within six months prior to such death or insolvency.

3. He has a similar preference where an estate is assigned for the benefit of creditors. After thirty days has elapsed from the date of the assignment, he may ignore the assignment entirely and proceed as if it had been executed.

4. He has a similar preference before auditors in the distribution of the proceeds of a sheriff's sale, having previously filed a notice of his claim with the Sheriff.

5. The preferred claim of a landlord for rent is postponed to the claim of a workman for wages in all cases of landlord's warrants, executions, attachments and writs of a similar nature, where due written notice has been given the officers executing such writs.

6. He has a similar preferred claim, which operates as a lien, upon works, mines, manufactories, business property, etc., for work done within six months prior to any sale or transfer of such property.

7. Under the Mechanics' Lien law, the mere filing in court of his claim; with a description of the property and a specification of the names of owners and contractors, within six months of the conclusion of work done by him upon real estate, creates a lien upon the property which takes precedence of recorded mortgages and judgments created or obtained after work thereon was commenced by the workman.

8. Certain classes of workmen have a preferred claim upon vessels, which may be entered as a lien, and the property be summarily attached.

9. In oil and coal regions, special preferences are given to the claims of workmen in addition to those specified above.

10. In appeals from magistrates by employers in suit against them for wages security must be entered for debt, interest, and costs, while in all other cases of appeal the security is entered for costs alone.

11. No stay of execution is allowed upon any judgment given for $100 or less in a suit for wages.

12. Wages cannot be attached for any debt whatever.

13. In all actions brought in the Courts for wages, upon application to the prothonotaries, precedence will be given upon the trial list to such cases over all other cases ready for trial.

14. Under the General Corporation act of 1874, stockholders are liable in their individual capacity to the amount of the stock held by each for the wages of workmen.

15. Under the same act the stockholders of mining, manufacturing, and mechanical corporations are personally liable to workmen for wages or work done within six months before demand made on the company, and if a workman obtain a judgment against a corporation for less than $200, the company cannot obtain a stay of execution.

Such corporations cannot withhold wages from employes by reason of a sale of goods to them.

16. By Act of Assembly eight hours is declared a day's term of labor.

NEW STYLE OF GAME.—The Somerset *Democrat* says: Mr. Jacob Henneman, of Carlisle, a well known checker player, is now engaged in playing three games of checkers with Mr. Geo. H. Black, of Leavenworth, Kansas, the games being played by postal cards. Already twenty moves have been made on the first, twenty-three on the second and but one move on the third game. Mr. Henneman thinks he has the advantage over his opponent on the two first games, and is almost confident of winning. This is certainly a novel and strange manner of indulging in this game.

Saratoga's Centennial is the next. Upon the 17th of October, 1777, Gen. Burgoyne and his army surrendered to Gen. Gates at this place, and the hold of Great Britain upon the northern colonies was loosened by the act. It deserves as elaborate a commemoration as any Revolutionary event thus far celebrated; but the times are hard, the people economical, and the Saratogians will be satisfied if they can get $5,000 worth of fun out of the occasion.

HE CONFESSES.—The Danville, (Vermont) *North Star*, in alluding to the sanctimonious Radical Custom House plunderers says:

"W. H. H. McAllister, the defaulting customs officer of St. Albans, at the Methodist Quarterly Conference, made a full confession of his guilt and asked forgiveness. The Official Board of the Conference disciplined the erring brother in a series of resolutions, revoked his license to preach, and extended to him 'cordial sympathy, prayers and forgiveness.'"

That is certainly a humane way of treating a man who has perjured himself and plundered the United States Treasury—revoking his license.

Gen. Jesse Lazear died in Baltimore county, on the 2d inst., aged 73 years. He was Brigadier General of the State Militia of Pennsylvania, and connected with the bank of Waynesburg. He was a member of Congress (37th and 38th). He came to Maryland at the end of his second term, in 1862. He was a man of large wealth, and senior member of Jesse Lazear & Co., of this city.

Better send Howard on that Commission to Sitting Bull. Give him a chance to see how a live Indian looks.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The composition of the next Congress is such as to increase our confidence in its ability to carry out the economic measures projected by the last. There will be a working Democratic majority in the House, and there will not be a working Republican majority in the Senate. The latter body is at present constituted of 39 Republicans, 33 Democrats, and Judge Davis, [illegible] or on any [illegible] latter whenever great principles of constitutional policy are at stake. While these relations continue the Republican majority will vary from five to seven, but there are three vacancies, two from Louisiana and one from South Carolina, to be filled and we do not believe there will be any serious effort to prevent the swearing in of the three Democratic candidates. This would give the Democrats 36 votes. But this is not all. If Senator Morton should die his successor would be a Democrat, and the Senate would stand 38 Republicans, 37 Democrats and 1 independent, who, when voting with the minority, would produce a tie. To break this it would be necessary to call in Vice President Wheeler who would have to be on duty constantly as presiding officer. We are now supposing that the Republicans will poll a solid vote, that there will be no absentees and that the differences which now divide the party will be harmonized. If, however, either of these conditions should not be fulfilled the balance of power would be thrown into the hands of the Democrats, who would then enjoy control of both houses. But whether this should come about or not, it is beyond dispute that it is no longer within the power of the Republicans to interfere seriously with the legislation of the Lower House or checkmate its efforts for the reduction of the national expenses. It is scarcely possible to over-estimate the significance of this fact. For the first time since the war it is entirely within our power to clear away the ruins of the Grant regime and re-establish a simple and frugal government. It is a great opportunity and our leaders in Congress must see to it that it does not go by unimproved.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A SENSIBLE RADICAL.—An exchange says: Senator Conkling's head appears to be level, judging by the report of a Utica correspondent. He believes that Mr. Tilden was elected President in November last, and that the pretense that Hayes carried Florida and Louisiana is a fraudulent pretense. That is just what all sensible men believe, and it is impossible for an intelligent gentleman like Mr. Conklin to see it in any other light.

AT WORK.—The Democrats of Keating township, Clinton county, have organized a *Noyes*-y square timber Club and the Democrats in the Bennetts Branch valley in Clearfield county, have organized a saw-log Club, and they propose to be as *Noyes*-y as the other fellows; besides they are flinging *Schell's* right into the enemy's camp, not caring a fig where they hit.

SON AND FATHER.—No two members of a family you know. An exchange says: "A son of Secretary Sherman, who is United States Marshal in New Mexico, has been attending to his arduous duties by taking a pleasure trip with his eminent father on a revenue vessel." This is a part of Sherman's finance policy that he didn't explain in his speech.

THE NAKED TRUTH.—The "Enemy of all government, Communism is most dangerous to free government. In every land the rich are the few. But a republic is governed by the many. That form of government will wither and die like a girdled tree if the thousands who pay taxes get no protection from the millions who govern."—*W. M. Grosvenor.*

CAMPAIGN OPENERS.—It's a little queer that both Senator Matthews and Representative Garfield should have deemed it necessary to devote so much of their speeches to a defense of Mr. Hayes' title to the Presidency. This is a very bad way to open the Radical canvass in Ohio—Hayes' own home. Apologies may pass current abroad but not at home.

"I am for a government, frugal and simple, applying all the possible savings of the public revenue to the discharge of the national debt, and not for a multiplication of offices and salaries merely to make partisans, and for increasing by every device the public debt, on the principle of it being a public blessing."—*Thomas Jefferson.*

JUST SO.—The Radical organs sympathize very naturally with Senator Morton in his illness, brought on by his defeat in the Oregon Senatorial case. He was taken out there by a set of knaves and fools, who in turn made an ass of him. Hence his collapse, physically and mentally, which may result in his premature death.

A DODGER.—Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, has resigned his place on the National Committee, but the *Globe* says nobody can get an appointment under the city government without Filley's indorsement. This is the way he abstains from politics. He is a shrewd *filley.*

A BAD GAIN.—The Republicans of Kentucky at the late election gained three members of the House of Representatives, but their membership in the Senate has been reduced from six to one. This doesn't seem like a very decided net gain.

A GOLDEN SWORD.—A battlefield correspondent of the London *News* says that after the battle of Plevna the body of a famous Circassian chieftain, Prince Rabaniosk, was found on the field, with a saber of solid gold, hilt and blade.

OF COURSE NOT.—The Radical journals do not relish the platform adopted at Harrisburg by the Democratic Convention. It was not made for them, and was not intended to please any portion of that delectable ring ridden organization.

"John Bright thinks he should have voted for Mr. Tilden if he had been an American last year." Very likely. A majority of all Bright men in this country did that same thing.

Miscellaneous.

A NEW DEPARTURE

IN

LUTHERSBURG.

[illegible] 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.

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. E. 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.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. O. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and Hon. ADRAM GUSS and Hon. VINCENT B. HOLT, Associate Judges of Clearfield county have issued their precept to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the fourth Monday, the 24th day of September, 1877, and to continue two weeks.

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Records, Rolls, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

By an Act of Assembly, passed the 8th day of May, A. D. 1854, it is made the duty of the Justices of the Peace of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the commission of any crime, except such cases as may be ended before a Justice of the Peace, under existing laws, at least ten days before the commencement of the session of the Court to which they are made returnable respectively, and in all cases where any recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the session to which they are made returnable, the said Justices are to return the same in the same manner as if said act had not been passed.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

jy 18-tc ANDREW PENTZ, jr., Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST.—List of causes set down for trial at September term, commencing Monday, September 24th, 1877.

FIRST WEEK—SEPT. 24TH.

W. W. Wilson, to use,	vs. J. C. Wright & Co.
D. A. Fetzer	vs. John F. Irvin.
Co. Nat. Bank of Clf'd	vs. 1st N. Bank of Clf'd.
Charles Gillespie	vs. Wm. F. Johnson.
Alv'n Kephart, to use,	vs. Bressler, White & Co.
M. Hurley & Bro's	vs. Bressler, White & Co.

SECOND WEEK—OCT. 1ST.

Andrew Pentz, Sr.,	vs. Wm. Corley et al.
James Morrison	vs. John Corley.
Torrier & McMasters	vs. Hipps & Lloyd.
Dable' Weaver	vs. Austin Kerin.
R. A. Irvin & Co.	vs. W. B. & Mary Jay.
Jesse S. Williams	vs. Robert Larkey et al.
Wm. S. Dickey	vs. J. W. Davis.
Lazarus Meyer	vs. Wm. W. Irwin.
Henry, James & Co.	vs. Wm. Graham.
George M. Bristlin	vs. The Penn'a R. R. Co.
L. & A. Morrison & Co.	vs. M. L. & L. Co.
Andrew Robertson	vs. M. L. & L. Co.
Ira H. Stillman	vs. Bloom & Erhard.
A. W. Hafler	vs. Wm. G. Kelley.
Criesman & Sons	vs. Isaac Gaines.
W. S. Head & Bros	vs. Samuel Murphey.
James B. Graham	vs. Criswell & Coudrict.
Horace Patchin	vs. Sheffield Carson.
Jacob Bonsall	vs. C. & G. Schwem.
Joseph Goss	vs. David Goss.
Annie Bloom et al	vs. The T. & C. R. R. Co.
G. B. Goodlander	vs. A. M. McClure.
Robert H. Powell	vs. J. G. Shoff & I. Tyler.
Henry Swan, for use,	vs. Josiah Lambers.
Gideon R. Kinports	vs. Thomas Tozier.

ELI BLOOM, Prothonotary.

LIST OF JURORS.

List of Jurors drawn for September term, A. D. 1877, commencing on the 4th Monday—the 24th day:

GRAND JURORS.

S. Carson, Burnside bor	J. Mitchell Burnside tp.
Geo. Rank, Clearfield,	R. Pennington, Chest,
S. S. Batters, "	Adam Kephart, Decatur
J. F. Irwin, "	John Moore, Ferguson.
R. H. Shaw, "	J. Scott Flegal, Goshen
E. J. Duffey, Osceola,	D. Mitchell, Greenwood
Burton Merritt, Boggs.	D. S. Spencer, Gulich,
N. P. Wilson, Bradford,	Jas. Irwin, jr., Law'nce
Isaac Wilson, "	S. B. Jordan, "
Eli Stult, "	D. F. Sharpe, Penn,
David Hitchings, "	Hez. Bloom, Pike,
B. F. Clayton, Brady,	R. Waring, Woodward,

TRAVERSE JURORS—4TH MONDAY, SEPT. 24TH.

A. B. Shugarts, Cl'field,	W. T. Rothrock, Morris
J. D. Snoke, "	George Wise, "
Lewis Lawhead, "	John McKeon, Penn,
Geo. R. Wanver, "	N. Freeman, "
A. M. Hills, "	James Leech, Pike,
Jno. Morris, Curw'ville,	J. R. Gill, Woodward,
W. N. Dyer, "	S. Postlethwait, Brady,
M. Owens, "	Adam Beck, Burnside,
Rob't Butler, Houtsdale	David Fulton, "
J. M. Ross, L. City,	A. Thompson, "
Thos. E. Holms, Osceola	Thos. Evans, Chest,
Andrew McClure, "	Calvin Stevens, "
John Miller, Boggs,	Henry Holt, Covington,
J. Beish, "	F. F. Rolly, "
W. S. Taylor, Bradford,	Knill Mignot, "
R. B. Shivey, "	D. S. Hughes, Decatur,
Ellis Smeal, "	J. F. Stiner, "
Wm. Schwem, Brady,	Wm. Anderson, Goshen,
Green W. Bell, Knox,	J. Kyler, Graham,
Jno. Smith, Lawrence,	W. H. Thompson, Gr'w'd,
Philip Reese, "	Henry Allerman, Gulich,
R. E. Daniels, "	J. R. Johnson, Jordan,
R. S. Irwin, "	D. W. Wise, "
Henry Groe, Morris,	J. M. Keller, Karthaus,

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST MONDAY, OCT. 1ST.

S. McCormick, Burnside	John W. Neff, Chest,
A. Harwick, Clearfield,	Wm. Schaner, Cov'ngton,
J. A. Moore, "	W. B. Morgan, Decatur
J. P. Farewell, L. City,	Jas. Gleim, Ferguson,
Wm. Hartman, Osceola,	Higler Barger, Graham,
Rich'd Goss, "	W. Shoemaker, Goshen,
J. Lightner, Beccaria,	Matt McCully, Gulich,
Blake Baird, Bell,	Albert Newell, Huston,
C. M. Graf, Bloom,	Jno. Barrett, "
E. Plympton, Boggs,	Wm. Chambers "
Jno. W. Kyler, "	A. J. Ames, Morris,
Samuel Stott, "	J. J. Dailey, Penn,
S. Lansberry, Bradford,	Elisha Davis, "
J. H. Wrigley, "	J. Hartshorn, jr., Pike,
Jona. Shafer, Brady,	Robert Owens, "
John Troxell, Burnside,	J. B. Barrett, "
Benj. Wood, Chest,	J. H. Brubaker, Union,
Jona. Roland, "	Jas. Cornely, Woodward

Miscellaneous.

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,

HANGING VASES,

Stove Lining and Fire Brick,

kept constantly on hand.

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!

EVERY SIZE

BUTTER CROCKS, WIDE MOUTH,

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

E. F. GULICH. E. M'CORKLE. D. SHILBURN.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.'S

(Successors to John Gulich),

POPULAR

FURNITURE ROOMS,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

We manufacture all kinds of Furniture