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.

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from all the trains.

W. A. WALLACE.
Clearfield, Pa., April 11, 1877.

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 at being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

LLOYD HOUSE,
Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.
jan.1,'75. 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. 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,

looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec19'73 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 3, 1876-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. 26, 1877.

A BIT OF SECRET HISTORY.

WHY GRANT'S ORDER FOR REMOVING THE TROOPS FROM THE PACKARD STATE HOUSE WAS NEVER CARRIED OUT.

Colonel W. M. Levy has given to the Natchitoches *Vindicator* an interesting account of some of the inside workings of the Grant administration at the close of its last term. Concerning the order which President Grant issued to General Augur for the withdrawal of the troops, Col. Levy says:

On the 2d of March General Grant showed to us the draft of the order directing the withdrawal of the troops, in accordance with his previously declared intention, which he said he would send to General Augur by telegraph. That General Grant did direct this order to be sent, I am fully sustained and convinced; how or by whom it was suppressed or withheld I am unable to state, and in time, perhaps, a disclosure may be made which will fix the perfidy where it belongs.

There are some curious and interesting facts connected with this matter which the *Times* can now properly give to the public. The President issued the order mentioned by Colonel Levy. It was sent to General Sherman at 12 M., March 2. For some reason the President did not submit the order to the Secretary of War, nor did the Secretary know that it had been issued until by accident he learned that it was in the Adjutant General's hands for transmission to New Orleans. He immediately ordered the Adjutant General not to send it, as it had not come through "the proper military channels." General Townsend tried to say that "The President and General Sherman ——" "D—n the President and Sherman, too," broke in the angry Pennsylvanian; "I am either Secretary of War or I am not. Grant, who is an old soldier, ought to have known better than to do a thing which is a deliberate insult to me." He directed General Townsend to notify General Sherman that "The order to General Augur to remove the troops from the State House in Louisiana was withheld by the Secretary of War for sufficient reasons." General Sherman went at once to the President, and said that while he would send the order himself if the President wished, yet as it was one of great importance it had better go through the proper channels and be signed by the Secretary of War, and that he thought Cameron had better be sent for. The President himself wrote Cameron a note and asked Mr. Luckey, his Private Secretary, to be the bearer of it, as the matter was one of great importance. Mr. Cameron immediately went to the White House and found the President and General Sherman awaiting him.

"Cameron," said the President, "I issued an order to-day for the removal of the troops from the Louisiana State House. I learn that you have suppressed it. Why did you do this?" "Mr. President," said the Secretary, "you are an old soldier and a very distinguished one. I do not believe you would put an insult on me; yet I find you disregarding the plainest principle of official etiquette by transmitting orders which should go through my hands, without my knowledge or consent. As the Secretary of War I rank General Sherman. He is my subordinate. He has no right to forward an order, not even from you, unless it goes through the regular channels. Your conduct was irregular. I stopped the order. If you insist on its being sent by General Sherman, I shall notify General Augur to disregard any order not signed by me. While I am Secretary of War I am entitled to the consideration that belongs to the position. If it is not accorded me by my subordinates I will take care to see that its neglect is properly resented." General Sherman's face was a study. Upon the point of etiquette Cameron was right. The President sat still, his face as motionless and impassive as that of Secretary Stanton that stood near to his right hand, carved in stone. As Cameron rose to go, he said: "Mr. President, I have only two more days to serve in your Cabinet. If you desire my resignation, it is at your service." There happened to be an old Louisiana college friend and class-mate of Cameron's in Washington. As this gentleman's personal relations with Cameron were of a character that gave him the *entree* to the War office at any hour, he was requested to find out what the matter was. "Don," he said, "what is the hitch in that order of Grant's? I know it was issued at 12 M. to-day; and I also know that it has never left this city." The Secretary replied that Grant had tried to send the order without his knowledge and that he had stopped it. He said that, while he was a Republican, he felt there ought to be a change in the management of Southern affairs; that he had withheld the order as much from personal reasons and a feeling that he had not been treated as he should have been in the matter as anything else. Two days after this Cameron went out of office with Grant.—*New Orleans Times.*

RADICAL FUN.—The Venango *Spectator* says: The Lawrence county Republican Convention on Monday nominated William A. Stewart, a colored barber of New Castle, for Associate Judge, by a majority of 162 over three white competitors. That night the colored brethern held a jollification meeting over the result. In the small hours of Tuesday morning two colored barbers, who had not been nominated, got into a fight on the public square. In the forenoon, Dudley, the boss of the shop where these men worked, discharged them for their riotous conduct. This made matters worse and a general row among the colored population ensued. Razors were in demand and four policemen who came to the scene were immediately knocked out of time, one by one, by Boss Dudley. Finally the Sheriff succeeded in quelling the row which had begun to assume alarming proportions. Dudley was knocked down, harnessed up with a log-chain, hand-cuffed and taken to the lock-up. He swears vengeance against the policemen, and the officers are evidently afraid of him.

IN ABRAHAM'S BOSOM!

The editor of the Chicago *Times*, in alluding to the death of the Utah Saint, says: "The reflection which most people will make on the death of Brigham Young will be that it pays occasionally to assume righteousness. Brigham was a Vermonter. His father fit in the Revolution. He brought Brigham up to the ways of the Lord, and made him say his prayers in public. Brigham [illegible] would earn his bread honestly by the sweat of other people's brows. He became a minister. He cultivated gab, gluttony, and gold. He moved to Ohio and joined the Mormons. There is a popular belief that he was the founder and father of Mormonism. Not at all. His relation to the Mormons was that of D. D. Spencer to the State Savings Institution.

"He joined the Mormons—which is to say, he became a Turk—and, unturbaned, read with assiduity the life of Mohammed. When they were driven out of Ohio he had acquired the essential trick of holiness—canting demagoguery—and when, in 1844, the Prophet Smith was murdered by a mob at Nauvoo, Brigham was already to roll up his eyes, and run the groceries and dry-goods of Zion. Sid Rigdon, who presumed to be a rival, was, in accordance with ecclesiastical precedents, excommunicated. Had Young been as courageous then as he was in Mountain Meadow days, excommunication would not have been the limit of Rigdon's fate.

"With prayers and tears, both of which may be manufactured on short notice, Young persuaded the saints to go to Salt Lake Valley. He wanted land enough to raise a family on, and as no pent-up Utica could contract his powers, they went. It never occurred to them—or if it did, they did not dare say so—that when Brigham said 'the Lord' he meant 'business.' But he did. It is just thirty years since he founded Salt Lake City. Its foundation consisted in coaxing little mountain brooks to trickle over the desert sands. Men, women and time were all that were necessary; and on Wednesday (August 29) the Prophet died of inflammation of the bowels, caused by the very richness of the soil; but he died worth $6,000,000, and not a dollar of it in Spencer's bank.

"This great fraud was a combination of Pope, Mussulman, and D. D. Spencer. Like the Pope, he assumed infallibility. He had ecstasies, visions, angels' visits, revelations, inspirations. He was more respectable than Henry Ward Beecher in that he preached what he practiced. A Mussulman, he rejected the Koran, because the Old Testament, stewed over, answered his purpose better. Mohammed was honest, simple and frugal. The Mosaic Patriarchs were sharpers, speculators, blasphemers, adulterers and thieves. The Book of Mormon is composed of the worst features of the Koran and the Old Testament. He was a prototype of D. D. Spencer in that he induced the poor to pinch themselves for his accommodation, and make him and his family rich at their expense. Without genius, having only craft; without holiness, a most arrant hypocrite; without personal courage, he hired others to do his bloody deeds. He has illustratedanew the gullability of mankind. In almost every age of the world, man woman have been able, on small pretense, to induce numbers to follow them; whether to rescue the tomb of the Saviour from the heathen, to follow the supposed miraculous leader into the forest to live on roots until the diet became disagreeable, or to burn Convents and Churches, or to hang negroes. The world's quota of fools never gets down—never needs replenishment. The crowd that has followed the leadership of Brigham Young has been composed of all Nations except the Irish and the Yankee.

"The popular notion of Gentiles who think they are wiser in their day and generation than the children of light is, that Young's death is the end of Mormonism. When Colonel Steptoe was sent to Utah in 1854 with a battalion to make Brigham take a back seat, and govern Utah according to the laws of the United States, Brigham said little while Steptoe was there, but after he had gone, Young arose in the Tabernacle, and said, 'I am and will be Governor, and no power can hinder it until the Lord says: Brigham, you need not be Governor any longer.' Inflammation of the bowels, hastened by green corn, appears to be the medium through which this message has been delivered. As no man rises head and shoulders above the rest of the Apostles, it is guessed that Brigham will not have a successor capable of maintaining Turkey in Utah. But great men are often raised up when least expected. Emergencies create men. The material interests of the saints in Utah are too great to be permitted to pass out of their hands into those of the ungodly. Brigham is gone; but the assets remain."

BOLD TRUTHS.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says:

We are glad to see the religious papers take up the "religious tramp," for when the secular papers castigate him their motives are impugned. No one can deny that "the number of people who 'run' some machine of a pious or moral sort for a living, whose capital is self-conceit, and whose income is derived from mixing their brass with the credulity of the public, has greatly increased since 1873;" but if the *Intelligencer* had said it the religious community would not have the same respect for it as they will pay to this admission by the *Methodist*. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* joins in the crusade against the "army of so-called evangelists, lillipatian Moodys, who, with limp Bible, travel around the country, endorsed by no church, not always even by a self-constituted State Central Committee,' and, what is vastly worse, often not members of any church organization." The Canada *Christian Advocate* also goes for the class of tramps who "go about from place to place, making great pretensions to and protessions of holiness, seeking for churches in which to run holiness meetings, as they term their services," who "seduce silly women, and even steal. They usually 'operate' as far from home as possible. In short, the evangelist has become a nuisance, and it is time to compel him to enter upon some honest employment."

PREVENTING R. R. STRIKES.

The prevention of railroad strikes is the subject of a series of articles contributed to the New York *Nation*, by Charles Francis Adams, Jr. In his last paper he takes exception to Colonel Scott's article in the *North American Review*, so far as it demands from the National Government direct and paternal protection of the railroads of the country in the performance of their [illegible] American track, and illustrates a better way for corporations by a reference to the French system. That system provides for promotions and increase of compensation in the direct line of efficient service. It furnishes life positions and makes situations for such children of employes as desire to follow the calling of their fathers. It provides, by assessment upon the employes and also the corporation, for disability funds and pension funds. "The minimum period of service which entitles an employe to a pension is twenty years, the minimum retiring age is fifty years." Mr. Adams brings forward for consideration, as suggested by the French methods, the following general principles:

1. The establishment of a service having all the elements of permanence, including apprenticeships, regular promotion, and, finally, retiring pensions.

2. A gradual and reasonable increase of wages during active employment, based on the length of continuous service in any one grade.

3. The organization of a provident fund, to supply the place on fixed principles of that charity which is now doled out by all the companies in perpetually recurring hard cases, in amounts which vary according to the fluctuations of business or the good nature of Superintendents.

4. The practicability of having recourse to arbitration as a means of adjusting those differences of a general character which from time to time arise between corporations and their employes.

There seems more than a germ of sense in these recommendations. They appear humane and practical, and there is no good reason apparent why we should not make as profitable use of them as the French. In fact, Mr. Gowen, of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, seems to have already applied some of the principles to the management of that road, and with remarkable success. The "provident fund" spoken of is part of the Reading's plan, introduced by Mr. Gowen.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.

Cameron's organ, the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, refers as follows to Colonel Noyes, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer:

Colonel Noyes has always been what is known as a corporation man. During his term in the Legislature he was the supporter of all schemes for aiding the corporations; and his advocacy of the "Nine Million Steal" was open and persistent. Now, we do not wish to charge Col. Noyes with mortal sin in thus encouraging the corporations he is pledged to and has an interest in, but we do think that his nomination following the passage of resolutions denouncing subsidies, land grants, and corporations, was more than farcical.

We personally know the above to be incorrect, the writer having taken an active part in opposition to the "Nine Million Steal." Colonel Noyes was not then a member of the Legislature, and had nothing to do with that iniquitous measure. But the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the paper that now libels Colonel Noyes, supported this measure, which it now denominates, and properly too, the "Nine Million Steal." While the bill was pending in the Legislature, the *Telegraph* contained several editorials favoring it, and it passed, and was vetoed by Governor Geary, that paper condemned the Governor's action. The *Telegraph's* general charge is as false as its specific one, as Colonel Noyes has never been controlled by corporations. His persistent effort to cut down the rates of the boom monopoly at Williamsport shows he was not afraid to champion the cause of the lumbermen, in opposition to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which backed the boom monopoly.

Such false accusations as these against Colonel Noyes will re-act, as did those against Judge Trunkey. Where both these gentleman are best known they are the strongest, and they will run far ahead of their party in the Northwest.—*Clarion Democrat.*

GOOD FOR HIM.—Kenneth Rayner, the god-father of the defunct Know-Nothing party in its palmy days in North Carolina, has been quartered in the Treasury Department ever since the advent of Lancolnism, and has recently become rather semi-officious in public affairs. And for this, some writer in the Washington *Republican* gave this "Southern bully" a rap over the knuckles, and meeting the editor on the steps of the Capitol one morning recently, dealt him several blows over the head with a large cane. But the editor rallied and knocked Rayner over the steps and had him arrested and put under bonds. The next day he appeared in Court with a pair of very black eyes, and the Judge ordered him to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with.

One of the Chester county papers tells of this sigular and sudden death: Mrs. Piersol, of East Pikeland township, some time ago broke her leg. Her physician, Dr. R. Griffith, some weeks after took the shingles off and gave the lady the use of the injured member. She walked across the floor, and the excitement produced by her joyousness at finding that she could walk, so acted upon her heart, which was diseased, that it suddenly ceased to beat, and she fell dead.

THE FLAG TRAMP.—Sergeant Bates tried to commit suicide recently by poison at his residence at Saybrook, Ill. His family has been in destitute circumstances for some months past. Had he not made a fool of himself by tramping over the world carrying the flag, he might be in a more prosperous condition, or at least be the subject of sympathy instead of ridicule.

THE TELEGRAPH SPEAKS.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says snappishly: "If Don. Cameron were to induce a Republican Convention to pass the Ten Commandments as a party platform, the New York *Tribune* would abuse him for it." No danger of Don. ever recommending the principles of the decalogue to his faithful henchmen.

A CONTRAST.

The "Civil Service Reform" which Russia practices may be imagined when it is known that she expends annually *one hundred and thirty millions of dollars* on the army, *six millions* on the Imperial family, *six millions* on public instruction, and *ten millions* on the Postoffice Department, levying THIRTY of the thirty-six millions of dollars of poll tax on the plebeians, or poor people, [illegible] age of 20 and 45 years, is being conscripted or drafted into the army.

The finances seem to be as low as the morals, and as hazardous as personal liberty. The latest Government statement shows the revenues to be $288,000,000, while the expenditures amounted to the sum of $324,000,000. If short $36,000,000 in time of peace, how will a long war affect the Treasury? In the meantime, the Turkish revenues amounted to only $73,000,000, and the expenditures to $71,000,000. The interest on the public debt of Russia is $50,000,000 annually, and that of Turkey is $10,000,000.

RIOTERS CONVICTED.—Wm. Hildebrand, Thos. Parfit, Frank Vanormer and John McLaren, were convicted a few days since in the Cambria Co. Court for taking possession of railroad property belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Sunday, the 22d day of June last, and sentenced by Judge Dean to pay a fine of $150 each, and be imprisoned in the county jail one year. Wm. Quinlan and Andrew Crouse, not so deep in the mire, were sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo an imprisonment of six months.

MENTAL POISON.—The *Christian World* makes a savage dig at those people who regard themselves as too poor to take a religious paper at $2.50 per year, but whose children regularly spend from ten to thirty cents per week for blood and thunder papers, with thrilling recitals of the deeds of pirates, highwaymen, abductors and assassin heroes. The *World* is right in its theory that there is moral disease in a large portion of the sulphurous literature that now delights the youth of the land.

At St. Elmo, Indiana, recently, John Scales, Frank Barnes and Frank Wiseman were shot dead by a robber of whom they, in company with a large party, were in pursuit on horseback. The villain would wait until the pursuers came within range, when he would turn and fire. After he had killed three men he turned with a yell, rushed directly upon the horsemen, making them scatter in all directions. The murderer then escaped into the woods.

BRIGHAM'S SUCCESSOR.—The Venango *Spectator* says: There is no truth in the report that Mr. Beecher had been tendered the position made vacant by the death of Brigham Young. The rumor created great rejoicing among the eighteen widows of the late Mormon Prophet, and it caused Brother Shearman to weep, and there were other aching hearts in Brooklyn, but the report had no foundation. It was a mere fiction of wicked newspapers.

Ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon has died in Lawrence, Kan. He was the prosecuting attorney of the State of Ohio in 1835 and was governor from 1838 to 1840, and again from 1842 to 1844. In the last named year he was appointed minister to Mexico. From 1853 to 1855 he was in Congress. In 1855 he was appointed by President Pierce territorial governor of Kansas, in place of Gov. Reeder.

It is no wonder that the Russians are getting whipped. The whole world is against them. Hobart Pasha is an Englishman, Mehemet Ali is a Prussian, Baker Pasha is a dismissed English officer, and there are grave suspicions that Suleiman Pasha is a party from Ireland by the name of Sullivan.

The widow of the late Dr. Rhea Barton, of Philadelphia, has presented to the University of Pennsylvania $50,000, with which to establish and endow "the Rhea Barton Professorship of Surgery," as a memorial of her late husband, who was at one time an eminent Philadelphia surgeon.

The *Union Argus* finds some consolation for the bereft widows of Brigham Young in the fact that their co-operative grief will make their affliction comparatively light.

In the U. S. Court at Pittsburgh, last week, Wm. M. Lloyd, of Altoona, was declared a bankrupt. It is likely that an appeal will be taken to the Circuit Court.

WHO DID IT.—An exchange remarks: "We all know that Columbus discovered America, but who first dug up Stanley Matthews, for a statesman?"

The Democracy of Blair county have nominated John E. Ball for the Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of Col. D. M. Jones, deceased.

Mrs. General Sherman is severely opposed to round dancing.—*Exchange.* Well, she need not dance if she don't want to.

Ex-Governors Smith and Letcher, of Virginia, are candidates for re-election to the Legislature of that State.

Pay your State and county tax on or before the 5th of October.

Legal Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOS. POSTLETHWAIT, late of Brady township, Clearfield Co., Penn'a, dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
GEORGE C. KIRK.
Luthersburg, Pa., Sept. 19, '77-6t. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of FRANCIS COUDRIET, late of Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
L. M. COUDRIET,
S. N. COUDRIET,
Frenchville, Pa., Sept. 12, '77-6t* Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of ISAAC THOMPSON, Sr., late of Bloom township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
A. C. TATE, Adm'r.
Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 5, 1877-6t.

Miscellaneous.

A NEW DEPARTURE
IN
LUTHERSBURG.

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. B. MERRELL,
Superintendent.
Clearfield, April 25, 1877-tf.

THE TIN SHOP!

RUNNING MY OWN MACHINE!

FRED. SACKETT,

ROOM NO. 3, PIE'S OPERA HOUSE,
Clearfield, Pa.

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware,

Of first-class material only, and in a workmanlike manner.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

done on short notice and very reasonable terms.

COOK STOVES,

HEATING STOVES AND FURNACES always kept in stock, and for sale low.

Gas-Fitting and Plumbing a specialty.

Gas Fixtures always on hand. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

A share of public patronage cordially solicited.
FRED. SACKETT.
Clearfield, Pa., May 9, 1877.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, HON. C. 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. ASHER ONMES and Hon. VINCENT E. 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.
1y 18 tc ANDREW FENTZ, 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 P. Irvin.
Co. Nat. Bank of Clf'd	vs. 1st N. Bank of Clf'd.
Charles Gillespie	vs. Wm. F. Johnson.
Ab'm Kephart, to use,	vs. Berwind, White & Co.
M. Hurley & Bro's	vs. Berwind, White & Co.

SECOND WEEK—OCT. 1ST.

Andrew Pentz, Sr.,	vs. Wm. Corley et al.
James Morrison	vs. John Corley.
Tosier & McMasters	vs. Hipps & Lloyd.
Daniel Weaver	vs. Austin Kerin.
E. A. Irvin & Co.	vs. W. H. & Mary Jay.
Jesse S. Williams	vs. Robert Lackey et al.
Wm. S. Dickey	vs. J. W. Davis.
Lazarus Moyer	vs. Wm. W. Irwin.
Henry, James & Co.	vs. Wm. Graham.
George M. Brisbin	vs. The Penn'a R. R. Co.
L. & A. Morrison & Co.	vs. M. L. & L. Co.
Andrew Robertson	vs. M. L. & L. Co.
Ira R. Sullman	vs. Bloom & Erhard.
A. W. Hafer	vs. Wm. O. Kelley.
Criesman & Sons	vs. Isaac Gaines.
W. S. Head & Bros	vs. Samuel Murphey.
James B. Graham	vs. Crowell & Cendriet.
Horace Patchin	vs. Sheffield Carson.
Jacob Bussell	vs. C. A. 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 Lambert.
Gideon R. Kinports	vs. Thomas Tosier.

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. Renk, Clearfield,	R Pennington, Chest,
S. S. Butters, "	Adam Kephart, Decatur
J. F. Irwin, "	John Moore, Ferguson.
R. H. Shaw, "	J. Scott Flegal, Goshen
H. J. Duffey, Osceola,	D. Mitchell, Greenwood
Barton Merrill, Boggs,	D. S. Spencer, Gulich,
N. P. Wilson, Bradford,	Jas. Irwin, jr., Lawrence
Isaac Wilson, "	S. S. Jordan, "
Eli Soult, "	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, Clf'ld,	W. T. Rathrock, Morris
J. D. Sanks, "	George Wise, "
Lewis Lawhead, "	John McKeon, Penn,
Geo. R. Weaver, "	N. Freeman, "
A. M. Hills, "	James Leech, Pike,
Jno. Norris, Cur'ville,	J. R. Gill, Woodward,
W. N. Dyer, "	S. Postthwait, Brady,
M. Owens, "	Adam Beck, Burnside,
Rob't Butler, Houtzdale	David Fulton, "
J. M. Ross, L. City,	A. Thompson, "
Thos. R. Helms, Osceola	Thos. Evans, Chest,
Andrew McClure, "	Calvin Stevens, "
John Miller, Boggs,	Henry Holt, Covington,
J. Beich, "	F. P. Kelly, "
W. S. Taylor, Bradford,	Emil Mignot, "
R. B. Ridley, "	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. B. Thompson, dec'd,
Philip Reese, "	Henry Alleman, Gulich,
M. E. Daniels, "	J. R. Johnson, Jordan,
R. S. Irvin, "	D. W. Wise, "
Henry Grove, Morris,	J. M. Reiter, Karthaus,

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST MONDAY, OCT. 1ST.

S. McCormick, Burnside	John W. Neff, Chest,
A. Harwick, Clearfield,	Wm. Schnarr, Cov'ngton,
J. A. Moore, "	W. B. Morgan, Decatur
J. P. Farwell, L. City,	Jas. Gunn, Ferguson,
Wm. Hartman, Osceola,	Bigler Barger, Graham,
Rich'd Goss, "	W. Shoemaker, Goshen,
J. Lightner, Beccaria,	Matt McCully, Gulich,
Blake Baird, Bell,	Albert Newell, Jordan,
C. M. Goff, Bloom,	Jno. Hackett, "
E. Plympton, Boggs,	Wm. Chambers "
Jno. W. Kyler, "	A. J. Ames, Morris,
Samuel Stoik, "	J. J. Bailey, Penn,
S. Lansberry, Bradford,	Ritchie Davis, "
J. E. Wrigley, "	J. Hartshorn, jr., Pike,
Jona. Shaffer, Brady,	Robert Owens, "
John Tressll, Burnside,	J. B. Garrison, "
Benj. Wood, Chest,	J. H. Brubaker, Union,
Jona. Roland, "	Jas. Cornely, Woodward

Miscellaneous.

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,
HANGING VASES,
Stove