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] visitor will spare no [illegible] to render his stay as pleasant as possible.

☞ The 'Mansion House' Omnibus will run to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train.
W. C. CARDON, Proprietor.
July 12-77-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. E. 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 residence, Second street.)
Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE 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.

"IN GOD WE TRUST."—All others must pay for their work before it leaves the shop. And as all flesh is as the grass of the field, and the promises of men are like the flowers thereof—they are given one day and forgotten the next—therefore it is best not to trust anybody.

All kinds of work will be done in this shop for cash or ready pay. Boots and shoes of all sizes and styles—the best and cheapest in town.

I have removed my shop to the lower end of town, in Taylor's row, on Reed street, near the depot, where I will be found at all times, waiting for customers. All work warranted good and cheap.

Also, all kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.

The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give me a call.
JOS. H. DERRING,
Clearfield, Pa., July 11, 1877.

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 stationary 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, 1866-tf

A. S. REED. A. J. HAGERTY.

REED & HAGERTY,

Successors to

J. G. SCHRYVER,

DEALERS IN

HEAVY AND SHELF

HARDWARE,

WOOD and WILLOW-WARE.

COOKING STOVES,

HEATING STOVES and RANGES.

Second St., Clearfield, Pa.

The undersigned would announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have purchased the Hardware Store of J. G. Schryver, and will constantly keep on hand a full assortment of Hardware in all its branches, such as

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

Bench Stops, Hand Saws, Great American Crosscut Saws, D. B. and Peeling Axes, Hatchets, Planes and Plane Irons, all kinds of Nails, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, Picks, Hoes, Rakes, Hay Forks, Shovels and Spades, Scythes, Snathes, Plows, Grain Cradles, Cultivators, Double and Single Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Bevels and Try Squares, Shovel Blades, Mill Saw and Taper Files, Chisels, Bitts, Augers, Adzes, Barn Door Hangers, Butt, T and Strap Hinges, Bonny's Hollow Augers, all kinds of Locks, Screws, Sash Cord and Pulleys,

GLASS and PUTTY,

Foot and Chain Bolts, Carriage, Tire and Barrel Bolts, Bed Cord, Salt Irons, Horse Brushes and Curry-Combs, Grind-stone Fixtures, Gum, Hemp and Soap-stone Packing; Cable Chains, etc.

They will also keep on hand a full assortment of Tinware, and a general stock of House Furnishing Goods, which they will sell at prices to suit the times.

Persons wishing anything in their line are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing. REED & HAGERTY.
Clearfield, May 30, 1877-1y.

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by

GOODLANDER & LEE,

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, NOV. 7, 1877.

TILDEN "AT HOME."

HE DENOUNCES THE "GREATEST CRIME [illegible]

In New York City, on Saturday night, October 27th, the Young Men's Democratic Club serenaded Mr. Tilden, at his residence in Gramercy Park, and he made a long and carefully prepared speech in response. Dodworth's Band took a position in the Park about 9 o'clock, and the lively music it discoursed, together with the glare of the calcium lights profusely scattered about the neighborhood, soon attracted a crowd of some 3,000 or 4,000 persons. In addition to the members of the Young Men's Club, a committee of gentlemen from the Manhattan Club also attended the serenade, and the reception in Mr. Tilden's parlors, which preceded the main event. Mr. Tilden, supported by Mr. William Van Wyck, President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, came out and took his position on the broad stone guard to the door-steps. Immense cheering and cries of "Three cheers for President Tilden" greeted his appearance, and continued for some minutes. Mr. Van Wyck, having obtained a hearing, introduced Mr. Tilden on behalf of the Young Men's Club, and Mr. Schell followed on behalf of the Manhattan Club. He told the crowd that they had met to welcome home their illustrious fellow-citizen. They could not do this without being reminded of a fact which had passed into history. They knew that he was elected to the Presidency; that he had been deprived of that high office by fraud—[A voice, "They won't do it again,"]—a fraud which could never be condoned [Cheers], and which could never be repeated. [More cheering.] Mr. Tilden, when the noise had subsided, said:

Gentlemen of the Young Men's Democratic Club:—I thank you for your kindly welcome. My summer excursion, now just closed, had for its object a season of physical activity in the open air in a moderate climate, and amid scenes interesting by their associations with our literature, with our jurisprudence, and with the origin and growth of representative institutions. It has repaired as much as three months could the waste of six years consecrated to an effort for governmental reform in the city, State and Nation. I do not forget that in 1871 you joined in the work, and have never since been wanting to it. I am glad here to-night to mingle my congratulations with yours on what has been done, on the good augurics for the future, and, above all, on the resolute purpose of the young men of our country that the Republic shall be completely restored and re-established according to its original ideas. The contrast which strikes the American eye between the British Isles and our own country in the supply of food, and especially cereals, ought to be the basis of profitable exchanges and inestimable mutual benefactions. The wants of our British cousins—already enormous—will rapidly increase. They grow, not only with population, but by an incessant diversion of labor toward the most profitable employments. Our means of supply are boundless. We have immense areas of fertile soils—cheap—peculiarly fitted for the use of agricultural machinery, and connected with the centres of foreign commerce by the great rivers, by vast inland seas, and by 75,000 miles of railway. We have a sun in our heavens, which in the season of agricultural growth, pours down daily floods of light and warmth, making the earth prolific, giving abundance and variety of fruits, assuring the wheat crop, yielding the cotton in its zone, and ripening corn everywhere, even to the verge of the farthest North. I predict a great increase in the consumption of our corn by Great Britain over the 60,000,000 bushels which it reached last year. It is the most natural and spontaneous of our cereal products. Our present crop ought to be 1,500,000,000 bushels, against 300,000,000 of wheat. It is but little inferior to wheat in nutritive power. It costs less than one-half on the sea board, and much less than one-half on the farm. It can be cooked by those who consent to learn how, into many delicious forms of human food. Why should not the British workmen have cheaper food? Why should not our farmers have a great market? Why should not our carriers have the transportation? Let us remember that commercial exchanges must have some element of mutuality. Whoever obstructs the means of payment obstructs also the facilities of sale. We must relax our barbarous revenue system so as not necessarily to retard the natural processes of trade. We must no longer legislate against the wants of humanity and the beneficence of God.

The election now impending involves the choice of State officers who compose the administrative boards. Gov. Robinson's administration has been characterized by incorruptible integrity, by wisdom and ability, and by unswerving fidelity to the reforms that have reduced the State taxes one-half; that are rapidly extinguishing the State debt; that have retrenched $2,500,000 a year of the expenditures upon public works; and have purified our great official trusts. [Cheers.] He needs and has a right to have the cordial co-operation of those officers, which in the government of the United States and other systems, form the Cabinet of the Chief Executive. In my judgment the gentlemen in nomination will co-operate in the reform policy which I had the honor to inaugurate, and which Governor Robinson is consummating.

A voice—"They'll be elected, sure."

I think that their election and the changes that will take place from the Constitutional amendments adopted in 1876 will give him a more united support in the Canal Board than I was able to receive during my administration. [Cheers and laughter.] I have the more satisfaction in allowing this conviction, because I believe that any nominations that did not promise such co-operation would be disowned by the Democratic masses. The election, though for State officers, has relations to National politics to which I know you will expect me to allude. The condemnation by the people of the greatest political crime in our history, by which the result of the Presidential election of the people of 1876 was set aside and reversed, is general and overwhelming. Her sister States might afford to have the voice of New York frittered away or its expression deferred. It could not change history; it could not alter the civilized world; it could not avert the moral retribution that is impending. [illegible] have her voice [illegible]

A voice—"It's been heard. We're sick of it."

Another voice—"We know you got robbed."

Mr. Tilden—I did not get robbed; the people got robbed. [Great cheering and laughter.] The Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and the State Constitutions all contain assertions of the right of the people to govern themselves and to change their rulers at will. These declarations had ceased to have any meaning to the American mind. They seem to be truisms which there was nobody to dispute. The contests known to us were contests between different portions of our people. To comprehend the significance of these declarations, it is necessary to carry ourselves back to the examples of human experience in view of which our ancestors acted. They had seen the governmental machine and a small governmental class, sometimes with the aid of the army, able to rule arbitrary over millions of unorganized, isolated atoms of human society. In forming the Government of the United States they endeavored to take every precaution against the recurrence of such evils in this country. They kept down the standing army to a nominal amount. They intended to limit the functions of the Federal Government so as to prevent the growth to dangerous dimensions of an office-holding class of corrupt influences. They preserved the State Governments as a counterpoise to act as centres of opinion and as organized means of resistance to revolutionary usurpation by the Federal Government. Jefferson, the leader of liberal opinion, in his first inaugural recognized this theory. Hamilton, the representative of the extreme conservative sentiment, in the *Federalist*, expounded it with elaborate arguments. Madison, the father of the Constitution, enforced these conclusions.

A voice—"There were no Returning Boards then."

Mr. Tilden (excitedly)—No, there were no Returning Boards in those days. The people elected their own officers, and the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana—[Cheering and cries of "Go for 'em again!"] The increase of power in the Federal Government during the last twenty years, the creation of a vast office-holding class, with its numerous dependents, and the growth of the means of corrupt influence, have well-nigh destroyed the balance of our complex system. It was my judgment in 1876 that public opinion, demanding a change of administration, needed to embrace two-thirds of the people at the begining of the canvass in order to cast a majority of votes at the election. If this tendency is not arrested, its inevitable result will be the practical destruction of our system. Let the Federal Government grasp power over the great corporations of our country and acquire the means of addressing their interests and their fears; let it take jurisdiction of riots which it is the duty of the State to suppress; let it find pretexts for increasing the army, and soon those in possession of the Government will have a power with which no opposition can successfully compete. The experience of France under the Third Napoleon shows that, with elective forms and universal suffrage, despotism can be established and maintained. In the canvass of 1876 the Federal Government embarked in the contest with unscrupulous activity. A member of the Cabinet was at the head of a partisan committee. Agents stood at the door of the pay office to exact contributions from official subordinates. The whole office-holding class were made to exhaust their power. Even the army for the first time, to the disgust of the soldiers and many of the officers, was moved about the country as an electioneering instrument. And here let me say, fellow-citizens, that I, for one, am unalterably opposed to any increase of the army. I will never consent to it—never—no, never! [Shouts and cheers.]

All this was done under the eye of the beneficiary of it, who was making the air vocal with professions of civil service reform to be begun after he had himself exhausted all the immoral advantages of civil service abuses. Public opinion in some States was overborne by corrupt influences and by fraud. But so strong was the desire for reform that the Democratic candidates received 4,300,000 suffrages. This was a majority of the popular vote of about 300,000, and of 1,250,000 of the white citizens. It was a vote 700,000 larger than General Grant received in 1872, and 1,300,000 larger than he received in 1868. The step from an extreme degree of corrupt abuses in the elections to a subversion of the elective system itself is natural. No sooner was the election over than the whole power of the office holding class, led by a Cabinet minister was exerted to procure and did procure from the State canvassers of two States illegal and fraudulent certificates, which were made a pretext for a false count of the Electoral votes. To enable these officers to exercise the immoral courage necessary to the parts assigned to them, and to relieve them from the timidity which God has implanted in the human bosom as a limit to criminal audacity, detachments of the army were sent to afford them shelter. The expedients by which the votes of the Electors chosen by the people of these two States were rejected, and the votes of the Electors having the illegal and fraudulent certificates were counted, and the menace of usurpation by the President of the Senate of dictatorial power over all the questions in controversy, and the menace of the enforcement of his pretended authority by the army and navy, the terrorism of the business classes, and the kindred measures by which the false count was consummated, are known. The result is the establishment of a precedent destructive of our whole elective system. The temptation to those in possession of the Government to perpetuate their own power by similar methods, will always exist, and if the example shall be sanctioned by success, the succession of government in this country will come to be determined by fraud or force, as it has been done in almost every other country; and the experience will be reproduced here which has led to the general adoption of the hereditary system in order to avoid confusion and civil war. This magnitude of a politi- [illegible] Our great Republic has been the only example in the world of a regular and orderly transfer of governmental succession by the elective system. To destroy the habit of traditionary respect for the will of the people, as declared through the Electoral forms, and to exhibit our institutions as a failure, is the greatest possible wrong to our country. It is also a heavy blow to the hopes of patriots struggling to establish self-government in other countries. It is a greater crime against mankind than the usurpation of December 2, 1851, depicted by the illustrious pen of Victor Hugo.

Here Mr. Tilden, answering an interruption from the crowd, said that it was shown there that a despotism could be established even under forms of universal suffrage; then, returning again to the "great crime," he excitedly demanded to know of his auditors if they would ever condone it. "You won't condone it?" he cried; "You will never condone it!"

A voice—"Never! never!"

Mr. Tilden—The American people will not condone it under any pretext for any purpose. Young man! in the order of Nature we who have guarded the sacred traditions of our free government will soon leave that work to you. Within the life of most who hear me our Republic will embrace a hundred millions of people. Whether its institutions shall be preserved in substance and in spirit, as well as in barren forms, and will continue to be a blessing to the toiling millions here and a good example to mankind, now everywhere seeking a larger share in the management of their own affairs, will depend on you.

I avail myself of the occasion to thank all in our State and country who have accorded me their support, not personal to myself, but for the cause I have represented, and which has embraced the largest and holiest interests of humanity.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

Congress was called together specially on account of the failure to appropriate money at the last session for the support of the army during the current fiscal year. But for this fact there would have been no necessity for the present extraordinary session.—Therefore, the first business to be considered is the army in all its aspects, and the acts of the Administration in carrying it on in defiance of law, Mr. Hayes insists that Congress shall take the figures of the War Department, vote all the money asked for the year, make no investigation, and go about its business when these orders have been obeyed.

This sort of summary proceeding would suit that class of Republican managers who seek to avoid a rupture in the party, and to preserve the externals of harmony until a collision is forced by circumstances. But the condition of the country demands that this whole subject shall be turned inside out before any appropriation is made. It involves the gravest questions that separate the Executive and Legislative departments. If a standing army can be kept up for six months without any check by Congress on its numbers or cost, what becomes of the restraints imposed on the Executive by the Constitution? The danger of such a precedent is too plain to be discussed. This is the first attempt under existing laws to defy the will of Congress and to support the army by a flagrant abuse of the public credit.

There is no urgency for passing the appropriation, even if there was no serious dispute about the items of the bill. Congress has assembled to legislate for this object, and no legislation will meet the public expectation that is not preceded by the fullest scrutiny. The country looks particularly to the House of Representatives for this duty, and expects the pledges made in Mr. Randall's address on taking the Speaker's chair to be redeemed by the majority that elected him. No backward step will be tolerated by the people.

The appropriation for the fiscal year which ended on the 30th of June last was much larger than the House intended for the army, and was voted solely from the apprehension of a great Indian war, then supposed to be impending. The army was maintained at its present maximum of 25,000 men, and a force of 2,000 additional cavalry was added for temporary service. Deception was practiced on the House to carry that scheme through, and the troops thus obtained, instead of being used against the Indians, were gathered at Washington last winter to back up the Electoral Conspiracy.

In the estimates just submitted to Congress from the Treasury we find the following figures:

War Depar'nt estimates for 1878	$32,436,764 98
War Depar'nt appropri'ns for 1877	31,984,925 50
Excess for 1878	$ 451,839 48

Here is a half million in round numbers above the appropriations for last year, when Congress, with mistaken liberality, voted everything the department and the military chiefs asked for, under the belief that their statements were true, and that there was immediate danger of an Indian war, when none in fact existed, and the whole outcry was gotten up by selfish interests. After the experience we have had, the House is especially bound to investigate thoroughly, and to deliberate well, before voting the people's money away for a standing army. Members had better study the figures and consider the millions, if they expect to be retained in Congress. At this time every vote will be watched with keen eyes, and the record will not be forgotten hereafter.—*N. Y. Sun.*

JUSTICE BRADLEY'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Justice Bradley is thinner-skinned than we supposed, and in a letter to the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* has made a bold denial of the charges originally brought against him by the New York *Sun*, and inferentially corroborated by Justice Field. Mr. Bradley says he not only read no such opinion as alleged to the latter gentleman, but that he has no recollection of even expressing one, while if he did it must have been "suggestively or in a hypothetical manner," and not intended as a committal of his final judgment or action. He pronounces as a falsehood, furthermore, the story that seventeen carriages surrounded his resi- [illegible] my house that evening." This is pointed and to the point. Justice Bradley had an undoubted right to change his mind as often as he pleased; it was the inducement to change it which constituted the alleged criminality in his conduct; and the essential element in the accusation against him was that this inducement was a bribe. It, therefore, it is true that outside influence was not brought to bear upon him, no charge of actual corruption can properly lie against him. In this respect Mr. Bradley's defense seems to us to be a sufficient one, and should be accepted as such until it shall be shown that the facts are not as he states them. At the same time it must be admitted that what he says about his method of arriving at a conclusion on the Florida question is a virtual confession of his weakness as a man and incapacity as a Judge. He says he "wrote and rewrote the considerations on both sides as they occurred to him, sometimes being inclined to one view of the case and sometimes to the other," but he does not explain how it came about that he voted with the Democrats to hear evidence on the eligibility of Elector Humphreys, whose eligibility was never really doubted, and refused to hear it in the case of the Louisiana Electors, whose ineligibility was abundantly capable of proof. Here was an inconsistency which the vacillation to which he says he was subject does not at all explain, for it is impossible that he could have honestly believed that the principle of law was not the same in both cases, since both were identical. Mr. Bradley, sitting on the Supreme Bench, would never dare to commit such an absurdity. The truth of the matter is that whatever his secret relations to the Republican conspirators may have been, Mr. Bradley displayed from the first, not a desire to get at the truth, but to discover some plausible pretext for shutting it out, and it was the difficulty of doing this which gave him so much anxiety. It was because he found the arguments of the Democrats so terribly straight to the mark that he wavered—that he "wrote and rewrote the considerations." This was not the vacillation of ignorance, but the adroitness of partisanship, and it was this phase of Mr. Bradley's action which aroused the indignation of Judge Black, and which he denounced with such withering scorn. It is this, too, which the country refused to forget, and will never forgive.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

MAKE HIM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

This is an auspicious time for inaugurating a new Indian policy. Of all the hostiles which have taken up arms against the Federal Government since the first of the year, none now remain on the war path. They have either surrendered voluntarily, or been subdued in battle. Even Sitting Bull is practically at peace with us, for although he scornfully rejected the overtures of the commission, he at the same time announced his determination to remain on the Canadian side of the border, and the Dominion authorities have notified him that if he should fail to keep his word they will make common cause with our own Government against him. The prospect for a prolonged peace on the border was never, indeed, so promising as now. This, therefore, is a good time, as we have said, for inaugurating a new Indian policy. It is a good time for substituting honesty and mutual confidence for fraud and mutual suspicion; a good time for pruning the service of corrupt officials, for dismissing thieving agents, bogus contractors and intriguing clerks; a good time for breaking up the Indian ring in all its ramifications. The time has come when we can no longer afford to maintain an Indian policy which, in itself vicious, has required for eight years a strong standing army to enforce it. We cannot afford to repeat the blunders which brought on the Sioux and Nez Perces wars, and which have cost us more in blood and treasure than all the advantages sought to be wrested from the Indians have been worth, many times over. In short, we cannot afford to make treaties which we do not intend to observe. The change, to be effective, must be radical. The first thing to be done is to reform the service as it now exists. This duty belongs to Secretary Schurz. When he first entered upon his office, more than six months ago, the press generally called his attention to the deplorable condition of the Indian Bureau; but beyond instituting two or three petty investigations, which have so far been barren of results, he has done absolutely nothing. The Indian ring is almost as strong to-day as it was in Delano's time. It is plain, therefore, that unless he at once grapples with the evil personally he will never accomplish anything. But while it is evident that reform must begin here, it is equally clear that to secure a permanent reform the whole policy of the Government must be changed. So long as we recognize the tribal sovereignty in the Indian it will be impossible to civilize him, and we shall never be done with fighting him. If he refuses to go on his reservation we can, indeed, make war, but that is no punishment for his disobedience. Sooner or later the Indian must be converted into an American citizen, made amenable to our laws, insured their protection and brought within reach of their penalties. We shall then be able to deal with him through the civil authorities, and so hedge him about with the restraints of society that he would be unable to cast them off. When once Congress refuses to recognize him any longer as a tribe, but simply as an individual, there will be an end at once and forever of Indian wars.

The New York *Times* (Republican) sadly says: "There is nobody in this Administration who is a match for the Camerons."

"Will you walk into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly. And Mr. Evarts walked in.

Miscellaneous.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
April 18, 1877-1y*

A NEW DEPARTURE IN LUTHERSBURG.

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

CLOSE THE RECORD.

I am determined to sell my goods at cash prices, and at a discount far below that ever offered in this vicinity. The discount I allow my customers, will make them rich in twenty years if they follow my advice and buy their goods from me. I will pay cash for wheat, oats and clover-seed. DANIEL GOODLANDER.
Luthersburg, January 17, 1877.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

CANDIS MERRELL

Has opened, in a building on Market street, on the old Western Hotel lot, opposite the Court House in Clearfield, a Tin and Sheet-Iron Manufactory and Store, where will be found at all times a full line of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Stoves, Hardware, Etc.

House Spouting and all kinds of job work, repairing, &c., done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Also, agent for the

Singer Sewing Machine.

A supply of Machines, with Needles, &c., always on hand.

Terms, strictly cash or country produce. A share of patronage solicited.
O. B. MERRELL,
Superintendent.
Clearfield, April 25, 1877-tf.

REMOVAL!

JOHN McGAUGHEY

Would respectfully notify the public generally that he has removed his Grocery Store from Shaw's Row, to the building formerly occupied by J. Miles Kratzer, on Second street, next door to Bigler's hardware store, where he intends keeping a full line of

GROCERIES.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF and LARD.

SUGARS and SYRUPS, of all grades.

TEAS, Green and Black.

COFFEE, Roasted and Green.

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,

CANNED FRUITS,

All kinds in the market.

PICKLES, in jars and barrels.

SPICES, in every form and variety.

FAMILY FLOUR,

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.

SOAPS,
MATCHES,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED CHERRIES,

Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.

And a good assortment of these things usually kept in a grocery store, which he will exchange for marketing at the market prices.

Will sell for cash as cheaply as any other one.

Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself.
JOHN McGAUGHEY.
Clearfield, Jan. 3, 1877.

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.

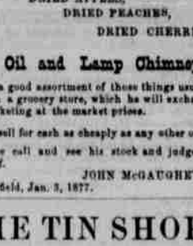
Gas-Fitting and Plumbing a specialty.

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.

BUY THE BEST

$1 SHIRT.



—THE—

Pearl Shirt!

None genuine without this Trade Mark. PEARL Trade Mark Patented.

REASONS WHY THE

PEARL SHIRT

IS PREFERRED TO ALL OTHERS:

1st. They are made of the very best muslin.
2d. Bosoms are three ply and made of the best linen, each ply being guaranteed to be all linen.
3d. They are made only by capable and experienced hands, are carefully inspected and are unsurpassed by any other in workmanship.
4th. They are guaranteed to fit and to give satisfaction in every particular.

Try Them and be Convinced.

FOR SALE BY

T. A. FLECK & CO.

ONE PRICE DRESS & DRY GOODS HOUSE, NOTIONS, MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Sept. 12, '77-tf.

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. aug3

E. P. GULICH. E. McCORKLE. D. MEILBURN.

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 cause at night for the purpose of procuring coffins.
GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., May 19, '76-1y.

NEW

FLOUR, FEED,

AND

GROCERY

STORE.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.,

Room No. 4, Pie's Opera House,
Clearfield, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

SUGAR,
COFFEE,
TEAS,
SODA,
COAL OIL,
SYRUP,
SALT,
SPICES,
SOAP,

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

ALSO, EXTRA HOME-MADE

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour,

Corn Meal, Chop, Feed, &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce.
A. G. KRAMER & CO.
Clearfield, Nov. 18 1874.-tf

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

A STERLING REMEDY FOR DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE SKIN; A HEALTHFUL BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION; A RELIABLE MEANS OF PREVENTING AND RELIEVING RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, AND AN UNEQUALED DISINFECTANT, DEODORIZER AND COUNTER-IRRITANT.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap, besides eradicating local diseases of the skin, banishes defects of the complexion, and imparts to it gratifying clearness and smoothness.

Sulphur Baths are celebrated for curing eruptions and other diseases of the skin, as well as Rheumatism and Gout. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* produces the same effects at a most trifling expense. This admirable specific also speedily heals *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. R. 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 20-tf

J. F. WEAVER.....W. W. ARTS

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. pdtjlan73

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, Linsey, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,

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

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

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

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

Perfumery, Paints, Var