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. It contains over [illegible] rooms, and 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 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. 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 residence, Second street.)

Clearfield, Pa., May 3, 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.

"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. DEERING,

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, 1868-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 Crescent 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, Sled Cord, Sad 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,

GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Has the Largest Circulation of any paper in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The large and constantly increasing circulation of the REPUBLICAN, renders it valuable to business men as a medium thro' which to reach the public.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

If paid in advance,	$2 00
If paid after three months,	2 50
If paid after six months,	3 00

When papers are sent outside of the county payment must be in advance.

ADVERTISING:

Ten lines, or less, 3 times,	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion,	50
Administrator' Notices,	2 50
Executors' Notices,	2 50
Auditors' Notices,	2 50
Cautions and Estrays,	1 50
Dissolution Notices,	2 50
Professional Cards, 5 lines, year,	5 00
Special notices, per line,	20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS:

One square, 10 lines,	$8 00
Two squares,	15 00
Three squares,	20 00
One fourth column,	50 00
One half column,	70 00
One column,	120 00

BLANKS.

We have always on hand a large stock of blanks of all descriptions.

SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,
LEASES,
BONDS,
FEE BILLS,
CONSTABLE'S BLANKS,
&c., &c., &c.

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to do all kinds of

PRINTING

SUCH AS

POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
BILL HEADS,
STATEMENTS,
PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
&c., &c.,

IN THE BEST STYLE,

AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

ORDERS BY MAIL

FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK

WILL RECEIVE

PROMPT ATTENTION.

Goodlander & Lee,

Clearfield,

Clearfield County, Pa.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1877.

POOR WOMAN.

I know a woman pale and slight,
With a heart in helpless mood,
Who often toils throughout the night,
To earn her husband's food.

While he in strength of manhood's power
Some gay saloon will seek,
And spend more money in an hour
Than she earns in a week.

TIRED.

Tired, oh, so tired and weary
Of the crooked ways of life,
Tired of the daily struggle,
Of the heart pain, of the strife.
Tired of the cross I'm bearing
Heavenly upon the road,
Ask God to help me daily,
So I stek not 'neath its load.

THE COMING MAN.

The coming man is he who lives
To see his fortune made
Whom ev'ryboly will respect,
Because he learned a trade.

EQUALITY.

We grant no dukedoms to the few,
We hold like rights and shall,—
Equal on Sunday in the pew,
On Monday in the mall.

'TWAS EVER THUS.

Oh, ever thus from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay;
I never led the ace or bower.
But some one's joker blocked the way

THE ASS.

Poor little foal of an oppressed race!
I love the languid patience of thy face:
And oft with gentle hand I gave thee bread,
And slap thy ragged coat, and pat thy head.
—*Samuel Taylor Coleridge.*

"A fellow feeling makes us wonderous kind."
—*Byron.*

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO.

The people of the Northern States have only begun to make the acquaintance of the negro of the South. He has always been a study and a puzzle to those with whom he lived, and what chance, then, had strangers to become acquainted with his nature and characteristics. During the war he showed no disposition to obstruct the efforts of his former owner; after the war he was set above the latter by military power and directed by the carpet-bagger; and only of late has he been left to himself to show what he can do, with every chance of improvement in his favor. As the negro vote is become so large an element in the government of the country, it seems about time that the class that throws it be better understood. All citizens alike are profoundly interested to know what is the nature of the new element with which they are equally to share the franchise. All reliable information, therefore, will be eagerly welcomed that will help to make the matter clear and intelligible. A Massachusetts citizen—Mr. George R Stetson—has recently given the public the result of his personal investigations in a letter entitled "The Southern Negro as He Is," which embodies answers to questions addressed by him to men of both races at the South, many of which are given without any change whatever.

In this result of his investigations he presents the Southern negro just as he is, morally, socially and politically, and it is a picture from which but little encouragement or hope is to be derived. He asserts that it is a grave mistake to suppose that the negro is easily understood or readily classified. One must know him from an intimate intercourse of years, and then he says nothing has been definitely found out. Those who have lived all their lives with him confess that he is past finding out. Naturally religious, he is almost wholly emotional. He has "very little active sense of virtue and vice as such, or as principles of action." He never considers more than the immediate consequences of his action, and rarely the question of right and wrong. Conjugal fidelity is generally disregarded. That is not an aboriginal and general sentiment, for the lowest races do not cultivate the institution of marriage. In regard to property he is oblivious of the doctrine of *meum* and *tuum*; he cannot be made to believe that stealing is a sin. The besetting sin of the negro in both sexes is sensuality. His sense of friendship and gratitude is small. He is held by a contract only so long as he thinks it for his advantage, attaching no sanctity to his promise. Being entirely emotional, he is intensely superstitious. But the race is thoroughly infected with fetichism that is native to Africa. In the duties of practical religion it is extremely deficient. In Georgia, of the white population, there is one Church member to every 2.42 persons; of the blacks, one to every 4.02.

The negro does not love labor for its own sake; he prefers the irregular and indolent habits of the Aborigines. Nor is he fond of labor as a means to an end. His physical capacity for it is good, but except for rude employments he is not adapted. He never improves on his method of doing a thing. He is improvident, not working to accumulate nor knowing how to spend what he has earned economically. In his work he needs surveillance, and works all the better for it. He is easily controlled; self-sustaining only by the smallness of his wants; and prefers frequent holidays to continuous work. If he has a desire for education, it is based on a love of novelty and of display. The negro boy has a good memory, but his desire to learn exhausts itself at about the age of fifteen. The negro does not cherish a hope of either social or mental equality with the whites. In the towns and cities he displays vanity instead of pride, but on the plantations he has not even that. The rising generation of Southern blacks is pronounced to be deteriorating in every way—physically, mentally, and morally. It is not so much inclined to work of any kind as the one that is going off the stage. The females are withdrawing from plantation labor and demanding to be supported like "white folks." Insanity is frequent and increasing. The negro's memory is much better than his judgment. He is incapable of reasoning, and, therefore, must remain improvident. If he has money he spends it on the first things that strike his fancy, without regard to the wants of his family.

All that he knows about politics is "the color-line." He has no conception of the general interests of society, fearing chiefly the vengeance of his own race. The women will abandon their husbands for voting against their wishes. They are swayed principally by the fear of losing their freedom, upon which designing men play. The negro is a floating voter, but always siding against property and intelligence until he feels that he has been betrayed, as he is just beginning to find out that he has been. He neither reads nor writes; is immoral; reasons imperfectly; remembers but confusedly what he is told; has no power of analysis; is [illegible] accepts a bribe. The danger in consequence of such ignorance springs from its large numerical power, which it has not in the North. Just at this juncture, it is unfortunate that he should have been deserted by the protessed philanthropist. He has been tried as a Legislator, a Judge, a Major General, and a Policeman, and he will not do for either one. The severe school of adversity teaches him but little. But he is at this time in a position where he must stand or fall. Having been removed from politics as an active factor, he must go to work now to make himself a home and necessarily renew his close relations with his former master. Only when he is courted by all political parties alike will he taste his political freedom. Liberia shows what a black Government can do. It excludes all whites from the ballot. But it does not satisfy the negroes who have been sent out there. The love of home is stronger than that of a theory. Nothing but the constant application of external help can hold up that community against relapsing into barbarism. It is not an encouraging picture of a race suddenly thrust into Government privileges, and every succeeding year it will compel our more and more anxious consideration.—*Boston Post.*

A REMARKABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

JUSTICE STRONG ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. George W. Jones, a Congressman from Tennessee before the war, indited a letter to Mr. Justice Strong while the Electoral Commission was in session, of which the following is the substance:

When you and I were in Congress together you were a Democrat, and regarded as an honest man. Don you believe that the people of Louisiana elected or voted for the Hayes Electors?

To this direct inquiry the following answer was returned:

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1877.

The Hon. George W. Jones:

MY DEAR SIR:—I was a Democrat when you and I were together in Congress; I am a Democrat now. I hold all the opinions the State Rights Democrats have always held, and which the acknowledged leaders of the party have avowed up to the present winter—never more clearly than in 1872 to 1875.

I do not believe that Congress has any Constitutional right to inquire into State Elections.

Congress has of late years interfered quite too much with the States. The Electoral Commission has no more power than Congress has, and I think it would be a most dangerous usurpation were it to do what the States alone have a right to do, even to sure what I fear was a great wrong of the Louisiana Returning Board

I cannot doubt that such will be your opinions when you reflect to what the assertion of such a power would lead. It would place the right of the States, respecting the choice of Electors, at the mercy of the Federal Government, and be the greatest stride ever made towards centralization.

Better suffer a present evil than open such a door; better than abandon all the time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

I am yours, very respectfully,

W. STRONG.

The Electoral Commission did not live long, but many wonderful things transpired during its sitting. A recent letter from Joe Bradley and the above correspondence are startling. If Judge Strong really held those views, why in creation did he vote to consummate the huge fraud? We suspect that the Judge's letter is a hoax.

HAYES' JAUNT.

MAKING AGRICULTURAL SPEECHES AT THE VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.

RICHMOND, VA., October 31.—After breakfast this morning the Presidential party were driven in carriages to various places of interest, and at 11 o'clock were taken to the Fair grounds and turned over to the authorities of the State Agricultural Society. The party were conducted to the brick building occupied as the headquarters of the Agricultural Society, and from the upper porch the speeches were delivered. The crowd that gathered around the building was large, but not so large as it would have been had the weather been bright. The officers of the Society, members of the City Council and distinguished citizens were stationed on the porch with the President. Gov. James A. Kemper was selected by the Society to welcome Mr. Hayes. He referred to Virginia's early record and said it was here first declared that government was instituted for the common and equal benefit, security and protection of all the people. He continued: "Believing it is your good fortune, sir, to stand in a great crisis on this fundamental principle of our fathers, we, therefore, rejoice in every assurance of your determination to recognize and respect the equal integrity and honor, the equal rights of self government and the equal liberties of the sections, States and people of our common country."

President Hayes, in response, returned thanks for the genuine Virginia welcome he had received, and entered into a description of the resources of the State. Secretary Evarts followed. His speech for the most part was in the humorous vein, and was interrupted with frequent laughter and applause. He closed with an appeal for peace and a united country. Secretary Sherman followed with a thoroughly agricultural speech, and Attorney General Devens, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and Congressman Loring, of Massachusetts, made short addresses, the latter introducing Mrs. Hayes to the crowd.

After making a tour of the grounds and making an inspection of the exhibition and partaking of lunch the party returned to the city.

The programme closes to-night with a State reception at the residence of Governor Kemper.

PARENTAL RESPECT.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt was a great smoker in his youth. One day in 1863, as the family were on their way to St. Petersburg, on board the steam yacht "Northern Star," the father and son were walking on deck. The latter was puffing away his afternoon cigar. "I wish you would give up that smoking habit of yours. I'll give you $10,000 if you do it," said the Commodore, abruptly. "You need not give me any money; your wish is quite sufficient," answered the son, throwing the cigar overboard. And he has never smoked since.

It is reported that when somebody asked Mrs. Secretary McCrary if she had Mrs. Belknap's carriage, she immediately answered, "No, you won't find any of that *skulldruggery* around us!" Whence is this awful word, and what does it mean?

"GOOD DODGE"

The Hon. S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, in a speech on the floor of Congress, July 24, 1868, mentioned the following instance:

"An Association of gentlemen (in an Eastern State) raised three hundred [illegible] They went to the office of the Register of the Treasury and exchanged their currency for $500,000 in six per cent. gold bearing bonds. They then went to the office of the Comptroller of the currency, in the same building, organized a National Bank, deposited their $300,000 in bonds, and received for their bank $270,000 in National Bank currency. They had left the Government have $30,000 in currency more than they received for banking purposes, and had on deposit $300,000, on which they received as interest from the Government $18,000 a year in gold (and exempt from taxation). This was pretty good financiering for these banks to receive $18,000 a year in gold on the $30,000 in currency, which they had thus loaned to the Government. But this is not the whole story. They had their bank made a Public Depository. They soon discovered that there was scarcely ever less than a million dollars of Government money deposited within their vaults. They did not like to see this vast sum lie idle. They, therefore, took one million dollars of this Government money and bought one million of 5-20 bonds with it. In other words, they loaned one million of the Government's own money to the Government, and deposited the bonds received in the vaults of their bank, on which they received from the same Government $60,000 a year in gold as interest. Thus for $30,000 in currency which they originally loaned the Government, they received annually in all $78,000 in gold."—*Berkey on the Money Question, Page* 248.

Gentlemen who do this kind of business want the "postiferous greenback" abolished. Of course they do. It interferes with their legitimate business and reduces their honest profits. Its absence will afford them a still better opportunity to trade upon the credit of the people and grow fat upon a monopoly which, in its present modified form, is already blistering the backs and starving the stomachs of the people.—*Trade List.*

MORTALITY AMONG SOUHERN NEGROES.

The rate of mortality among the colored people of some of the cities of the South is indeed startling, and well worthy the attention of all thoughtful men. In Richmond, for instance, the average of deaths among the negroes is fully twice as great as among the whites. During the week ending August 28, fourteen white persons died there and twenty-five colored. For the corresponding week last year the official report shows that the total number of deaths among the whites was only eleven, while of the colored population twenty-eight persons died. Week after week the mortuary reports of Charleston, New Orleans, Memphis, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta and Mobile tell the same startling story. The average of deaths among the blacks is three or four times as great as among the whites. In a recent interesting communication on this subject, which was published in one of the Memphis papers, it appears that the official mortuary reports of that city show that during the year 1876 there were 652 deaths among the white population and 601 among the negroes. In other words, considering the proportion of white and colored inhabitants, the death rate among the negroes was nearly four times as great as among the whites. During the months of July and August of this year the official reports show that 128 whites and 148 negroes died, or considering the proportion of the population, more than five negroes to one white. The case of the city of Memphis is not an isolated one. As we have already stated, reports similar to the above come from all parts of the South. The causes which lead to this terrible death rate among the colored people need not long be sought after. They are only too apparent to those who are conversant with the modes of life of the negroes of the cotton States. They neglect or starve their offspring, abandon their sick to their own resources, indulge every animal passion to excess, and, when they have money, spend their nights in the most disgusting and debilitating debauchery. All these facts naturally lead to the question: Are the negroes going the way of the Indians? Are they being "civilized from off the face of the earth?"—*New York Times.*

GENERAL HOWARD'S PLEA.

General Howard seems determined to keep himself before the country in some form or another, and now that the Nez Perces campaign is over he is submitting himself, with tears in his eyes, to the interviewer and making out a pitiable case in his own behalf. We doubt not that Gen. Howard honestly thinks himself abused. But by what rule is the country to go in its estimate of a man? He has been tried in a number of different positions since the war, and in all of them, from the management of the Freedman's Bureau until the hunt for Chief Joseph, he has made not indifferent successes, but signal failures. He has had resources in abundance at his command, and successive Administrations have been very patient, apparently willing to experiment indefinitely to see what service under the Government he had most genius for. That is a still undemonstrated problem, but we doubt not a long-suffering country is willing to give him another chance, though it must be in something more humble than what he has thus far attempted. We do not think it good taste for Gen. Howard to whine or accuse the Government that has put bread into his mouth of robbing him of a large sum of money. He should not add ingratitude to his other weaknesses, and he is not going the right way to work to win sympathy, even it he deserves it.

MOURNFUL.—The bloody shirt is laid away in lavender, civil service reform is explained and exploded; the vitality has been taken out of the Republican party by Hayes, and now the vitality is taken out of Hayes by the Republican party. A big funeral and no mourners.

A TERRIFIC PRAYER.

The Turks fight well, and it must also be confessed that they pray with much vigor. One of their current prayers is the following, issued from Constantinople by Shiek-ul-Islam, the head of the Mohammedan church:

[illegible] ple; Almighty God, show no mercy to the infidel; merciful giver of good things, strengthen the Ottoman arms by Thy powerful aid; discomfit the proud and perfidious house of the impious. Glory be to God, the Lord of the Universe. The grace and blessings of God be upon our Lord, His Prophet, Mohammed, and upon all his pious followers. Oh God, strengthen Thy servant, our Sultan, the chief of Thy favorite people; protect us and our country, and sweep off the face of the earth all infidels opposed to us and to our holy and true religion; destroy, Almighty God, every vestige of the impious Russians and the equally impious Hellenes, who are groping in the darkness of impiety like swine in the mire, and who have dared to raise their sacrilegious hands against Thy faithful people and against Thy Prophet Mohammed. Disperse, O God, their coalition; scatter their assemblies; break, O God, their weapons; diminish and annihilate their ranks; send them, O God, quickly to their destined place of punishment; pour upon their heads, O God, all Thy wrath and indignation; place them, O God, in the central abode of the wicked; visit them with thy indignation, by which Thou hast hitherto punished Thine enemies; O God, confound their tongues; let their blood flow in torrents; their heads be trampled by Thy faithful servants, the Osmanlis; break down their authority, their rulers, their strongholds; exhaust their power; O God, make their children orphans, their wives widows, and their mothers mourners; confound their mental faculties. O God of mercy, let there be left no vestige on the earth of the impious Russians, the Hellenes, the Slavonians, and other Infidel Franks, allied or sympathizing with them; encompass them, O God, on every side with grievous plagues; overthrow them with Thy terrible wrath, with fires, with massacres and shipwrecks, by strangling, by pestilence and cholera, by famine and by earthquakes; make their cities empty of inhabitants; shake them by Thy eight avenging spirits; as these mischievous and impious infidels endeavor to injure us, let them, O God, suffer in their own eyes, in their sense, in their wives, in their children, and lastly, in their own lives; let Thy anger and indignation, O God, be hurled upon them like hailstones; make their goods a plunder to all those who believe in Thee and the Holy Prophet Mohammed, with whom be the grace and blessing of Almighty God."

This is absolutely terrific, and if answered the enemies of the Musselman will have a desperately small chance at life.

THE VACANT CHAIR.

THE STORY IN REGARD TO SENATOR RANSOM AND MORTON'S CHAIR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, is annoyed by a statement recently published that he had spoken for the seat of Senator Morton, near the centre of the chamber, in case of the death of that Senator. It is the custom in the Senate to bespeak seats sometimes a year or two in advance of them becoming vacant. Last spring, during the extra session of the Senate, when there was an extensive change in seats of Senators on account of the terms of service of one-third of the members of that body having expired, Senator McDonald, the colleague of Senator Morton, secured a seat near that Senator, and shortly afterward Senators Morton, McDonald and Ransom were in friendly conversation, when Mr. Morton remarked: 'Ransom, it is injurious to your health to occupy that seat near the door, and ought to secure a more desirable one." Senator Ransom laughingly replied: "Well, Senator, we Democrats have Indiana now, and I will pre-empt your seat so I can have it when your term of service expires on the 4th of March, 1879;" and turning to Senator McDonald, said: "Now you must see that Morton is not re-elected." The three Senators laughed over the matter. The recent statement conveys the erroneous impression that Senator Ransom spoke for the seat within a few days past, in anticipation of the death of Senator Morton.

STATE OIL WELLS.—We learn from the Erie *Dispatch* that the Commonwealth is realizing quite a handsome sum of money from oil pumped out of the Asylum farm at Warren. Who is superintending the State's interest, to see whether the cash gets into the State Treasury or not, we are not informed; but if it be true, we hope it will be looked after, so that the money will be put where it will do the most good. Though the *Dispatch* was originally opposed to the purchase at Warren of a site for the Insane Asylum (because it thought Erie county offered a better location), it is now evident that the State made an excellent bargain when it bought the farm at North Warren. The development of oil on its property more than doubles its value, and the Commonwealth is now deriving a handsome revenue from the royalty paid to it by parties putting down wells. A strike of a two hundred barrel well has been recently reported, the State receiving one-third. Oil may not be good for crazy people, but it serves to lubricate the financial machinery at Harrisburg.

SWISS CATTLE.—The Boston *Post*, of a recent date, says: "An important sale of pure Swiss cattle, owned by Mr. D. G. Aldrich, of Worcester, occurred on the 23d ult. The superiority claimed for this over other breeds is in the combination of remarkble milk and butter qualities, with excellency for beet. The cows often weigh from 1500 to 1600, and the bulls from 2000 to 2700 pounds. They are generally light to dark brown chestnut, and are said to be very handsome. The range of auction prices for bulls was from $40 to $142.50, and the purchasers represented Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York and Indiana.—The cows and heifers brought all the way from $75 to $295, and were distributed in Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Indiana. Among the purchasers was C. R. Milliken, of Portland, the well-known and popular landlord at the Glen (White Mountain) House, who paid $85 for a heifer, Daisy, about six weeks old, and who also bought a young half Swiss and Jersey, paying $100.

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 minutes. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Maine.

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 those 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.

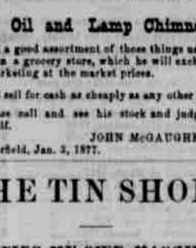
A share of public patronage cordially solicited.

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. 19, '77-tf.

Miscellaneous.

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,

HANGING VASES,

Stove Lining and Fire Brick,

kept constantly on hand.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!

Fisher's Patent Airtight Self-Sealing Fruit Cans!

BUTTER CROCKS, with ears,
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. R. M'CORKLE. D. MEILSHEIMER.

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 warr-room, where he can be found by any person who come at night for the purpose of procuring coffins.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., May 16, '76-1y.

NEW

FLOUR, FEED,

AND

GROCERY

STORE.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.,

Room No. 4, Pie's Opera House,

Clearfield, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

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

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

ALSO, EXTRA HOME-MADE

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour,

Corn Meal, Chop, Feed, &c.,

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

A. G. KRAMER & CO.

Clearfield, Nov. 15 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. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS!

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS!

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFF

VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS

TOILET ARTICLES,

OF ALL KINDS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

Trusses, Supporters, School Books and Stationery, and all other articles usually found in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. Having a large experience in the business they can give entire satisfaction.

J. G. HARTSWICK,
JOHN F. IRWIN.

Clearfield, December 16, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

CHEAP GROCERIES!

LUMBER CITY, PA.

The undersigned announces to his old friends and patrons that he has opened a good line of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS at the old stand of Kirk & Spencer, for which he solicits a liberal patronage. H. W. SPENCER.

Lumber City, Pa., March 20-tf

A. T. WEAVER.

WEAVER & BETTS

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

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

DRY - GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

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

At the most reasonable rates for CASH or in exchange for

Square Timber, Boards, Shingles,

OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞ Advances made to those engaged in getting out square timber on the most advantageous terms. pd1)jan73

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO E