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 public. There is a large sample room on the first floor. The proprietor has added a number of new beds 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, PENNA.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.
jan.1,'76. ROBERT LOYD.

Banks.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. S. ARNOLD

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.
Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-1y

County National Bank,

OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

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

JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. jan1,'77

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

Dentistry.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,

(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 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 the 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 Crosscut Saws, D. B. and Peeling Axes, Hatchets, Plaster and Plasta Trowels, all kinds of Nails, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, Picks, Hoes, Rakes, Hay Forks, Shovels and Spades, Scythes, Snaths, Plows, Grain Cradles, Cultivators, Double and Single Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Bevels and Try Squares, Shovel Blades, Mill Saw and Taper Files, Chisels, Ditts, 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, 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,

Published every Wednesday by

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. 28, 1877.

THE NEED OF HARMONY.

At home in the ranks of the Democratic party must remember in the first exultant hour of victory, it is the necessity for harmony. While an overwhelming majority of the people of the country have resolved, as shown by the election of last year as well as that of this, to separate themselves from the Radical party, it is nevertheless true that we owe our recent triumph to the unity that prevailed in our own ranks and to the dissensions which broke up the Republican camp. The official, undisputed returns of the popular vote in the nation last year showed that Samuel J. Tilden received more than a quarter of a million majority of the entire number of ballots cast. Remember that these figures are unquestioned by the Radicals themselves, and have nothing to do with the work of perjured Returning Boards in several States. They are filed in the archives of the nation. And yet in 1876, so perfect was the Radical organization, so united were the members of the party in their purpose to cheat us out of the fruits of victory, that with the aid of two negro knaves in Louisiana, to say nothing of the infamies perpetrated in Florida and South Carolina, they were able to defeat the will of the American people. This year the thieves fell out and honest men got their deserts. The honest men must see to it that they do not quarrel among themselves lest the thieves break in again.

The one great mission of the Democratic party is, as it has always been, the administration of the government of this country according to the Constitution and the laws, which means in the interest of the whole people and upon sound and honest principles; to cement and preserve the Union of the fathers; to allay sectional strife; to maintain the rights and dignity of every Commonwealth. Other issues may obtrude themselves for a single year or into a single Presidential campaign, but these are the cardinal points of our political faith, the rock upon which the party was built, and against which, as recent events and the history of the nation for fifty years shows, naught else can prevail. The Democratic party has survived because it is the party of the people, of good government and strict constitutional interpretation.

An effort is being made in Congress and elsewhere to create a division in the party on certain questions of finance and currency, and over certain candidates who may or may not come before the National Convention three years hence. Now no matters of this kind have any place in the discussion of the party's councils, except in the grand council, the National Convention, called every four years to pass upon precisely such questions. Certainly they should not be entertained now, when we stand upon the threshold of complete victory. Let us leave dissensions to the defeated. Our purpose should be harmonious; our ranks unbroken.—*Philadelphia Commonwealth.*

THE APOTHEOSIS OF SIMON CAMERON.

The reappearance of Hon. Simon Cameron is one of those dramatic surprises in which the muse of American history seems to take great delight. It is astonishing, if not delightful. Only a few months ago, as it seems to us, we saw him quietly inurned. He turned his back upon the world, forswore politics, and resolved to live cleanly. Newspapers, without regard to party bias, reviewed his life, and, in neat obituary lines, gave him the benefit of all doubts, said whatever good was possible of him, and so dismissed him to the limbo of departed statesmen. The scarred veteran of a thousand conventions was fain to retreat to the umbrageous shades of private life, and unvexed by statecraft or the pettiness of politics, would spend the remainder of his days in the placid pursuits of the agriculturist, the man of leisure, and the owner of fat Pennsylvania acres. To use a familiar figure, he was dead to the world. His favorite son was nominated heir to his seat in the United States Senate. The State of Pennsylvania ratified the old man's last will and testament. Cameron perpetuated his line, a son of his succeeding to his curule honors. In a figure, Simon wrapped the drapery of his couch about him and lay down to pleasant dreams.

But the sly fox was not dead. The aged rat, famed by Æsop, who hollowed himself a hermit's cell in the heart of a rich cheese, was not more thoroughly alive. The grave cannot contain him, but it opens its ponderous and marble jaws and spews him forth again as blithe and quarrelsome as ever. It was in vain, then, that we followed him to the sepulchre with honest tears. The obituaries are waste paper. He will not stay dead. To say that in his ashes live wonted fires hardly covers the case. The veteran politician, jumping down from the top shelf of his mausoleum, where he was duly laid in honor, shies his funeral hat into the ring, and insists on taking a hand in the game. Like the California millionaire, who gave away his fortune and ordered his coffin, but afterward got up and quarreled with the administrators of his estate, Cameron insists on taking hold once more of the affairs of men. James Lick was as good as dead and buried when he revived and began to quarrel with the men who were managing the estate which he had put forever out of his hands. The Pennsylvania statesman comes to life again when he sees the English mission shaken over the grave where he was sleeping. Man may be mortal. The office-seeker and office-holder never dies. Nobody knows how old Simon Cameron is. We are persuaded that he was Secretary of War when that historic Pennsylvania contractor went through the camp at Valley Forge, shouting: "Beef! beef!" He invented the primaries and the caucus. He originated the system of organizing the Executive Departments so as to furnish nice places for "workers" in the party. When all the rest of the Nation was aglow with the heroic sacrifices of the struggle for freedom, good Simon Cameron sat down and with a piece of chalk figured up on the sole of his boot the profits on hemp, quinine and military overcoats by the ton. And now he kicks off the lid of his highly respected coffin and swears that his canonized bones will not lie easy in the mold until he has been Minister to England.

There is nobody in this Administration [illegible] It was announced that the mission to England should be given to some good Pennsylvanian upon whom all the other Pennsylvanians were agreed. What strange spells were wrought, what stupefying drugs administered, to produce this decision we cannot say. Possibly, if any man had ventured to observe that Simon Cameron owned the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, it would have been benignly remarked that Simon Cameron was dead and decently buried. If Wayne MacVeagh or some such man was desired for the English mission, those who wanted him could have laid hands on him forthwith. But somebody whose cunning passes that of men outside of Pennsylvania arranged that the choice should be left to the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress. It was a trick worthy of the palmiest days of the deceased statesman winking at his fellow-ghosts while this game was going on in Washington. The junior Cameron, with the sense of humor, withdrew behind the door while the consultation went on. And when it was solemnly announced that the choice of the assembled Congressmen had fallen upon the defunct Simon, his true son and heir was "overcome with emotion," according to the reporters. Pressing his handkerchief to his eyes, he murmured, "This is too, too much." The gravity of the proceedings was disturbed by the apparition of the late deceased, who pranced in and demanded to know what the Administration was going to do about it. This is the puzzle of the hour. The vote of Cameron's men was not intended as an idle compliment. Simon Cameron is in earnest, and he returns to politics more than ever determined to thwart "them literary fellers." The Administration has been fooled. Its only escape is to assume indignation, and to cry, "Are you going to ring in a dead man on us?"—*New York Times.*

INFAMOUS LEGISLATION.

The fruits of Radical reconstruction are still being cultivated and plucked by the leaders of that party to the great detriment of the peace and prosperity of the country. The whole country for years has been engaged in removing brands from the disunion fire, kindled many years ago by fanatics and knaves, North and South, for the purpose of restoring amicable relations in all sections of the country. But it seems that the majority leaders in the United States Senate desire nothing of the kind. The fact that both Louisiana and South Carolina are unrepresented in that body, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution and compromises the moral integrity of every Senator who persists in keeping the members from those States out of their seats. A cotemporary cogently remarks:

"The decision of the United States Senate to reopen the Louisiana controversy, by sending for persons and papers, and once again go through the dismal rehearsal of plot and counter-plot, which forms such a sad and shameful chapter in the history of Southern reconstruction, before it will decide whether Kellogg or Spofford is entitled to a seat, will be received with regret and resentment by the people. There is not a particle of evidence to be obtained which is not already known to the Senate. Nothing is to be effected but exasperating delay. The only fact in connection with the whole disgraceful business which the people care to remember is that since 1873 a sovereign State in the Union, under one pretence and another, has been deprived of its rightful representation in the Senate. If the Republican Senators who now take advantage of their partisan strength to perpetuate this wrong would only act upon the evidence already before them, there would be an end of the matter. But to go back again to Warmoth, Wiltz, McHenry, Kellogg, Pinchback, Durell and Packard, with all the detail of mischance and malevolence which the mention of these names recalls, is past the patient endurance of a long-suffering public. Out upon the narrow and malignant partisanship that frets and worries the country with such a vile adherence to the form of law with the intent of doing violence to its spirit!"

THE EXILED CHIEF.

The British authorities have consented to permit Sitting Bull and his braves to remain in Canada, and have assigned him a reservation on the Red Deer river. The reserve set apart for him is said to be a pleasant valley of considerable extent. The exiled Chief has thankfully accepted the privilege accorded him, and in reply to a sort of friendly lecture by Colonel McLeod, made a speech, as follows:

"My Friend and all the Queen's Men whom I respect: I have heard you talk. I knew you would speak to me in that way. Nobody told me. I just knew it. It is right. I came to you in the first place because I was being hard driven by the Americans. They broke their treaties with my people, and when I rose up and fought, not against them, but for our rights as the first people on this part of the earth, they pursued me like a dog, and would have hung me to a tree. They are not just. They drive us into war and then seek to punish us for fighting. That is not honest. The Queen would not do that. Long ago when I was a boy I heard of the Queen, now my Great Mother. I heard that she was just and good. Now I know it. You gave me shelter when I was hard pressed. My own life is dear to me, but I did not value it when I fought the Americans, but I did value the life of my nation. Therefore, I brought my people to you. I thank you for what you have done for them. I will go to the Red Deer and be at peace. Tell the Queen that. Tell her I will be a good man, that my people will be good. Tell her also that we never were bad, for she knows that it is not wrong to fight for life. My people are weary and sick. I will take them to the Red Deer; and now I declare before you that I will not make trouble or annoy you, or give pain to the Queen. I will be quiet. I will never fight on your soil unless you ask me to help you. Then I will fight. I wish you good-bye. Place me where you like, I will be at peace in Canada. But you who are brave soldiers and not treaty-breakers, thieves and murderers, you would think me a coward if I did not die fighting the Americans. Therefore, [illegible] police [Here the speaker almost shrieked], I will come back when my braves are strong; or if they will not come with me I will come alone and fight the Americans until death. You I love and respect; them I hate, and you, Queen's soldiers, would despise me if I did not hate them. That is all. I am ready to go with you to the Red Deer."

This speech was born of a just indignation and reflects great discredit upon our Government and people. The British authorities, in giving Sitting Bull and his band an asylum, impliedly condemn us for violating our treaties with him and driving him out of our country. The Canadians have never had trouble with their Indians simply because they have kept faith with them and treated them properly. We are no great admirers of the Northwestern Indians, but we detest the dishonest policy our Government has pursued in dealing with them. It has broken faith with them; its agents have swindled them most outrageously, and, when the Indians have been provoked to violent resentment, it has pursued them to death. Sitting Bull's speech is a scathing comment upon this policy, and the world will not censure him for his expression of eternal hostility to our people. Impartial observers will sympathize with this exiled savage, and will execrate the outrage and oppression that drove him to seek refuge among a strange people. He speaks like a Spartan, and puts our boasted civilization to shame

HAYES AND THE RADICAL SENATORS.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, in alluding to the approaching breach between Mr. Hayes and his Radical brethren in the United States Senate, remarks:

It appears from a report of the proceedings of the caucus of Republican Senators on Saturday (Nov. 17th) that they have determined "to pursue their own course independent of the President, and to reject such nominations as are not satisfactory." This is certainly a wise conclusion under all the circumstances, eminently worthy of the profound sagacity of the Republican Senators. It shows that they recognize the constitutional relations which the Senate occupies towards the Executive in the matter of appointments. But they might have reached this conclusion before their foolish and abortive attempt to bull-doze Mr. Hayes into submission to partisan decrees which he well knew they had not the power to enforce. They have nothing to do with nominations to office. That is a power which belongs exclusively to the Executive, though the Republican majority in the Senate has interfered with it for a long time. The Constitution prescribes that the President "shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint." After the nominations are made, and not before, their power comes into exercise. These repeated caucuses and conferences on the part of the Republican Senators to coerce Mr. Hayes into submission to their views in regard to appointments were a high-handed and unconstitutional attempt to interfere with the powers and duties of the Executive, and he has shown proper respect for the dignity of his office in resenting it. Had the Republican Senators been confident of their power they would not have resorted to these extraordinary methods to bring Mr. Hayes into harmony with their own views concerning the manner in which he should make nominations for office. It was because they felt their weakness they adopted this policy of mingled menace and cajolery. With its signal failure they fall back upon their constitutional power from which they should not have departed, and nobly resolve "to reject such nominations as are not satisfactory." This is the solemn duty of the Senate, to reject nominations that on due consideration may prove not to be satisfactory. But these Republican Senators arrogantly proposed to themselves to dictate that the nominations should be made on their basis of propriety, thus seeking to usurp a portion of the Executive power. As to what constitute "satisfactory" nominations there is manifestly a wide difference between them and Mr. Hayes, but their power to reject is by no means so clear. Indeed, it is in the highest degree probable that with the support Mr. Hayes will receive from moderate Republican Senators, they are and will remain in a helpless minority. Mr. Hayes recognizes his advantages in a Senate nearly equally divided and he is too clever a politician to throw it away. Senator Edmunds and Conkling with all their caucuses and conferences and all their bluster, have not yet succeeded in rejecting nominations that they declared were not satisfactory. When they do, make a note of it.

PAIRING OFF.

The Democracy of the West are still excited over the restricted proposition for "pairing" alleged to have been made to Senator Morton by his colleague Senator McDonald. The theory of opposition is that Senator Morton's affliction should be treated as an opportunity providentially placed at the disposal of the Democratic party, and that every advantage should be taken of it. This reminds me of a scene which took place in the Senate Chamber about ten years ago, and which must ever be memorable to those who witnessed it. The occasion was one of Andrew Johnson's vetoes. One of the Reconstruction bills had been returned to the Senate without approval, and the question before the Senate was, whether it should pass, the Executive objection notwithstanding. The Senate was very evenly divided—that is to say, by close work the Republicans thought they could get the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the bill over the veto. In response to a motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill, a Democratic Senator—I think it was Mr. Hendricks—rose and said that Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, who favored the veto, was absent on account of sickness, and moved a postponement in consequence. This brought old Ben Wade to his feet in a most irascible speech, in which he declared in so many words that Dixon's sickness was an interposition of Providence in behalf of the Republicans, and that he (Wade) was in favor of taking advantage of every such opportunity to thwart the willing traitor at the White House. Some time after the speech quoted McDougall, of California, entered the chamber. He was fearfully and wonderfully drunk—his custom always of an afternoon."

He was dressed in the unique costume for which he was famous while here—an army overcoat, surmounted by a Mexican sombrero, and underlined with a pair of tremendous cavalry boots covering his pantaloons, and adorned with a pair of Mexican spurs which made a noise almost equal to a fire alarm. McDougall listened to Wade, and, with his hat in one hand and his riding whip in the other, quickly succeeded him on the floor. I shall never forget the speech he made, for it was a perfect gem in its way. He said that as he had heard the Senator from Ohio calling upon his God in a case like this, he was reminded of the ancient Persian mythology, in which there were two deities—Ormuzd and Ahriman, the god of truth and light and the god of darkness and death. He feared that the latter, and not the former, was the god worshipped by the Senator from Ohio. He spoke in this strain for about ten minutes, and his speech, when reported in the next day's *Congressional Globe*, was a model in its way. It had a wonderful effect in the Senate. When McDougall took the floor the feeling was one of disgust that a man in his condition should intrude upon the deliberations of the Senate; but the first few sentences changed all that, and before the close of the speech the drunkard was entirely forgotten in the orator. He carried his point. The Republicans of the Senate, with full power to pass the bill, postponed its consideration until the next day, when Senator Dixon was carried to the Senate Chamber on a lounge, and by his vote defeated it. It subsequently became a law in another shape, however, over another veto.—*St. Louis Globe.*

DOORKEEPER POLK.

The St. Louis *Times*, in a biographical sketch of Colonel John W. Polk, doorkeeper of the national House of Representatives, gives this romantic incident in his life:

"There is said to be a romance in the life of every individual. Not long after Colonel Polk's return from California he experienced what might be termed the romance of his history. Previous to his first marriage he was a suitor for the hand of Miss M'Clanahan, with such encouragement as induced him to believe his addresses were successful. But he was poor, and, as has been told many thousand times before and since, in and out of novels, the parents exerted an influence against him in favor of another suitor. In a little while

"They married her to forty thousand pounds
And messuages in York"

In other words, to Mr. Jabez Smith, sixty years of age, worth $2,000,000. Not long after the Colonel formed his matrimonial alliance with Miss Chick. During his absence in California Mr. Smith died, leaving the Colonel's old flame a rich young widow. We will not say the knowledge of this fact hastened Colonel Polk's return from the golden coast; but he came, and, soon after saw and conquered. The old love was soon fanned into new life, and was as sincere as though no other attachment lay between its first blossoming and the ripened fruit, which was soon realized in the marriage of John W. Polk to Mrs. Jabez Smith, to whom her late husband had bequeathed unconditionally all his large property, consisting of about 100 slaves and a large landed property in Jackson county, Missouri.

"Colonel Polk then devoted himself to the management of his wife's property, in which he was quite successful. Some three years before the breaking out of the war between the States, he purchased a plantation in Mississippi and one in Arkansas, making his residence on the former, but managing, in a general way the business of both. He was just getting these ventures on a paying basis when the war broke out, and he entered the Confederate service, being Colonel of a Mississippi regiment, and did good service in the trans Mississippi department. One performance, for which he received honorable mention, was the bringing through of a train with supplies from Memphis to Price's army at Springfield, Mo. He came out of the conflict, like thousands of others, totally broken in fortune, but with a will to work and the determination to do what in him lay to recover his fortune. In this he has been only partially successful. After the war he settled in Wyandotte, Kansas, opposite Kansas City, where he has since resided.

"Colonel Polk is a man of fine business capacity, great native energy and engaging manners, and is well qualified to secure the confidence of all with whom he comes in close relation, either socially or in the way of business. In early life he was, in politics, a devoted Whig, being an ardent admirer and supporter of Mr. Clay. After the demise of the Whig party he voted with the Democrats, and soon became identified as an active member of the party. Up to the date of his election as doorkeeper of the House he had never held a political office. His friends, who used their influence in bringing him forward for the position, and all who have shown him favor, may rest assured that Col. Polk is worthy of their confidence. Coming of the old Tennessee stock—being of the same family as James K. Polk and the late Governor Trusten Polk, of Missouri—Congress may be assured that it has no ordinary man for doorkeeper."

Governor Hartranft has appointed Hon. Simon Cameron, of Harrisburg, Senator Ermentrout, of Reading, Hon. Thomas McKennan, of Washington, George McB. Keim, of Philadelphia, Hon. F. A. Osborne, of Philadelphia, and John C. Hayes, of Lancaster, a commission to select two statues of distinguished Pennsylvanians, deceased, to be placed in the old Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington. An appropriation of $15,000 was made for this purpose by the Legislature at its last session.

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.

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.

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

Singer Sewing Machine.

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

Terms, strictly cash or country produce. A share of patronage solicited.

C. 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 Krutzer, 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 2, 1877.

SAVE YOUR CASH

G. C. & T. W. MOORE,

(Successors to J. S. Shawers,)

DEALERS IN

BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
HATS
AND
CAPS,
AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

ROOM No. 1, PIE'S BUILDING.

They are now receiving a choice lot of the latest styles of Ladies and Gents' Dress Shoes and Boots, together with a large lot of

PLOW SHOES, &c., &c.,

suitable for workmen on the farm and in the woods.

They invite special attention to their stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

All of which will be sold at rates as favorable as they can be bought elsewhere in the county.

A share of the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

GEO. C. MOORE.
TOM. W. MOORE.
Clearfield, Pa., July 11, 1877-3m.

Miscellaneous.

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,
HANGING VASES,
Stove Lining and Fire Brick,
kept constantly on hand.

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!

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. F. GULICH. E. M'CORKLE. 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 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. 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 18, 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 29-tf

J. F. WEAVER.....W. W. BETTS

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. pd1jan75

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO EFFECT

IN FRENCHVILLE!

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

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

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

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

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

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

GROCERIES