Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the present season, undergone extensive alterations to double its capacity as a house for travellers and guests. It 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,
July 13-77-tf Proprietor

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY,
May 17, '76. Proprietor.

SHAW HOUSE,

(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.
jan1'75 D. R. FULLERTON.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

LOYD HOUSE,

Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

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

Banks.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. 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 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 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,

Beach Steps, 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, Sonny's Hollow Augers, all kinds of Locks, Screws, Sash Cord and Pulleys,

GLASS and PUTTY,

Foot and Chain Bolts, Carriage, Tire and Barrel Bolts, Sed 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,

Published every Wednesday by

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, DEC. 5, 1877.

MAN'S MORTALITY.

[illegible] Wednesday by [illegible] a poetical gem of the highest order. The original is found in an Irish MS. in Trinity Church, Dublin. There is reason to think the poem was written by one of those primitive Christian bards in the reign of King Diarmid, about the year 554, and was sung or chanted at the last grand national assembly of kings, chieftains and bards ever held in the famous Halls of Tara. The translation is by the learned Dr. O' Donovan.]

Like as the damask rose you see,
Or like a blossom on a tree,
Or like a dainty flower in May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonas had!
Even such is man, whose thread is spun—
Drawn out and out, and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, the man—he dies

Like the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like a tale that's now begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearled dew in May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of a swan;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, is life and death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass much like a book,
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand,
Or like the writing on the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream
Or like the gliding of the stream;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, is life and death.
The bubble's out, the look forget,
The shuttle's flung, the writings blot.
The thought is past the dream is gone,
The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like to an arrow from the bow,
Or like swift course of water flow,
Or like that time 'twixt flood and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race, or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of a dole,
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto fate.
The arrow shot, the flood soon spent,
The time no time, the web soon rent,
The race soon run, the goal soon won,
The dole soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like to the lightning from the sky,
Or like a post that quick doth hie,
Or like a quaver in a song,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like snow when summer's come,
Or like the pear, or like the plum;
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,
Lives but this day, and dies to-morrow,
The lightning's past, the post must go,
The song is short, the journey so,
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,
The snow dissolves, and so must all

THE TWO RECREANTS.

The character of the carpet-bag adventurers who for a decade ruled and robbed the South is pretty well illustrated by Patterson and Conover, whose voting with the Democrats on Thursday has brought them temporarily into national prominence. Conover having exhausted all the possibilities in his favor in Florida, as a Republican, is now ready to accept whatever he can gain from the Democrats. He is not troubled with any such hampering incumbrances as conscience or principle, and he can wheel about and turn about with all the facility that marked that lissom vocalist long ago known as Jim Crow. The people of his native State of New Jersey, as well as those of Florida, who know him best, are not in the least surprised at Conover's conduct on the 22d ult.; and there is no reason why the Republicans of any part of the country should be surprised at his action. As to Patterson, the peril of his present situation, as well as his general want of principle, serves to explain his course. The penitentiary portals are yawning for Patterson, and, as self-preservation is the first law of nature, we need not wonder if he has so bargained with the ruling spirits of the new South Carolina government as to save his bacon. Liberty is quite as sweet as the Fourth of July orators represent it to be, and Patterson appreciates its importance to human happiness. Then he has something of a grudge against the Administration, owing to its withdrawal of the troops from his adopted State, and the consequent falling out of the bottom of the tub in which he and his confederates had been so pleasantly and profitably sailing on the political sea of South Carolina. In view of these facts and of the mental and moral constitution of Patterson, it was scarcely to be expected that he would make a very stubborn fight against temptation at this time. The love of liberty and the delights of revenge conspired to impel Patterson to party treason, and he committed the overt act four or five times on 22d ult. He has earned and is receiving the execrations of the Republicans throughout the land, and Conover comes in for his share of those brimstone "blessings." But the Republicans should remember that these men were nurtured in a school established by their own party; a school that turned out numerous other rascals quite as eminent as these two recreants. Some of them are in penitentiaries and others will soon join them in those secure retreats of the wicked. Patterson, notwithstanding his sale of himself to his late enemies, may yet be numbered with these convicts. His treason may not save him, and he may fall between the two stools and find himself doubly damned. Conover will probably seek refuge in the pines and cranberry bogs of his native State at the end of his term, and sink back into his original and natural obscurity. The Democrats, we suspect are not proud of their new allies, and the Republicans ought to be glad to get rid of these creatures, even at the cost of losing control of the Senate.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.

The New York *World*, in alluding to the conviction of a first-class scoundrel, speaks as follows:

The conviction of Robert L. Case, lately President of the Security Life and Annuity Company, ought to set people thinking anew of the responsibility which attaches to official oaths, no matter how formal or perfunctory those oaths may be, how carelessly administered or how inconsiderably taken. There has been altogether too much official swearing in this country of late years. The making of affidavits has gradually become almost a farce. When the Internal Revenue tax was put upon everything in the heavens above and the earth beneath and the waters under the earth, and everybody had to make public the secrets of his business and to swear to them, the Revenue officials got into the habit of administering oaths as negligently as doctors in swampy settlements do quinine. Even in country towns, where formalities by reason of their rarity are apt to be kept up, it was not unusual to see a citizen going down stairs from the Collector's office chatting with a neighbor while the form of the oath, "You solemnly swear," &c., followed after him like anything but a benediction. Oaths being common grew cheap. The copy-book was vindicated, [illegible] affidavits taken by the officers of corporations chartered by the State as vouchers for the truth of the reports in which they recite the condition of the companies lost weight and sanction, like all other affidavits. They became mere formalities and matters of habit, though it is essential to the safety of society that they should be conscientiously and cautiously made. To the State and to the public, which knew little or nothing of the way in which these oaths are taken, they continued to be solemn pledges of good faith. To the officials of the corporation they became a mere routine duty. President Case signed an affidavit which set forth substantially that the report of his company, as submitted, was a correct exhibit of its affairs, to the best of his information, knowledge and belief. This report stated the surplus of the company at $515,000, when in fact there was a deficiency of $2,000,000. It stated the bank balance at $175,000, instead of the real figure, which was $900. It inflated real estate which had cost $180,000 up to a valuation of $450,000. Of all these discrepancies, as it now appears, the President knew nothing. He did not prepare the statement, did not read it, and on his trial averred that he knew nothing about its truth or its falsity excepting what he was told by others. The "information and belief" clause in his affidavit, which has led in so many other instances to an inconceivable amount of perjury, gave him precisely that straw of excuse at which men in his position eagerly grasp. He must have known that there was something rotten in the corporation; he must have suspected that the report was false; but it was easy for him to avoid direct knowledge, and he avoided it accordingly. An additional salve to his conscience was the informality in the administration of the oath. He simply signed his name as did the Secretary, and then sent the affidavit by a messenger to a Notary Public, who attested in the usual form that it had been sworn to in his presence. This conduct on the part of the Notary as well as of the two affiants is a most striking illustration of what we have said in regard to the contempt with which perfunctory swearing has in this country come to be regarded. The jury, believing that the officers of the corporation selected by the State to vouch for its honesty and soundness must not be allowed to plead ignorance of its concerns, and holding that no informalities in the administration of the oath could be pleaded when it was admitted that the affidavit had been presented and filed as required by law, and treated as genuine by the affiants themselves, by the Notary and by the Insurance Department, found, as they ought to have found, that President Case was actually guilty of perjury. Their verdict is undoubtedly a just one; for a man who swears falsely in an official capacity to the correctness of a statement prepared for the information of the public is legally guilty of perjury, without reference to the question whether he has done this through gross negligence or through malice. Such a conviction is no doubt a fearful calamity to befall a man who has for years stood well with the community, but it is high time that Courts of justice should require the strictest accountability in the administration of all trust.

THAT LETTER.

When the New York *Sun*, a few months ago, published what purported to be the substance of a written promise made by R. B. Hayes to James A. Garfield, that in consideration of the latter's withdrawal from the contest for the Ohio Senatorship he would do what he could to secure his election as Speaker of the House, Mr. Garfield announced through the Associated Press that the printed letter was "a forgery in every line and word." The *Sun* now publishes an authenticated copy of the letter, almost exactly identical with that already known to the public, and it shows conclusively (1) that Mr. Garfield has been guilty of something very much like downright lying; (2) that Mr. Hayes is no better than any of the trading politicians he has affected to despise, and (3) that both expected to get control of the South by means of the pacification policy, and indirectly of the House of Representatives. The following is the telltale letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1877.—*My Dear General:* In accordance with our conversation last evening, I hereby express in writing what I said verbally then. It is my desire that you should withdraw from the senatorial contest in Ohio, for the reason that I think you could be of more service to the country and to the administration in the House of Representatives. I regard your chances of election as somewhat excellent, or I should not ask you to make this sacrifice, and you may be assured that whatever I can do to accomplish it will be heartily done. Faithfully yours,

R. B. HAYES.

To General J. A. GARFIELD.

It will be seen that this letter is dated only one week after his inauguration, when as yet his policy was still in embryo. But things have changed somewhat since the 11th of March.

PARTIES IN CONGRESS.

Parties are approaching a wholesome equality in the two branches of the national legislature and the dangers that ensue from large majorities are likely to be avoided. Since the administration of Metcalfe, of Missouri, on a contest there are in the House of Representatives 291 members, of which 151 are Democrats and 139 Republicans, with one congressional district unrepresented—that of Colorado. The Democratic majority of thirteen is sufficient for all party purposes while it is not sufficiently large to incite those abuses of power into which reckless or evil disposed partisans are prone to rush when they are sure of the party support to any scheme they may by chance get endorsed by a caucus.

The Senate now stands, with the new Democratic Senator from Indiana: Republicans, 38; Democrats, 34; Independent (Mr. Davis, of Illinois,) 1, with three vacancies, 2 from Louisiana and from South Carolina. With Mr. Sharon, of Nevada, absent, and counting Mr. Davis with the Democrats, with whom he has voted on some questions, the Republicans have but two majority, which will be entirely wiped out when the Democrats get the members from the South to whom they are entitled. Nothing but this inevitable result of their admission bars their prompt entrance, and the Republicans who concede [illegible] Democratic Senators [illegible] to be kept up, it was not unusual to see a citizen going down stairs from the Collector's office chatting with a neighbor while the form of the oath, "You solemnly swear," &c., followed after him like anything but a benediction. Oaths being common grew cheap. The copy-book was vindicated, [illegible] Democratic Senators [illegible] wiggle over the logical results of this concession, because they are loth to see the sceptre of Republican power in Congress passing away—never to be regained. The most satisfactory feature of the present condition of the Senate is that there is no direction toward which the Republicans can turn with a hope of bettering it. What the Democrats have they can hold and there is a strong probability in the near future of important gains to them. It is no wonder that the administration turns a deaf ear to the solicitation of a committee who represent so nearly a minority party in both houses of Congress.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

MORE OF THE WONDERFUL.

The *Scientific American* of this week contains the first announcement of what may be the most wonderful invention of the day. Nothing could be more incredible than the likelihood of once more hearing the voice of the dead, yet the invention of the new instrument is said to render this possible hereafter. It is true that the voices are stilled, but whoever has spoken or whoever may speak into the mouth piece of the Phonograph, and whose words are recorded by it, has the assurance that his speech may be reproduced audibly in his own tones long after he himself has turned to dust. A strip of indented paper travels through a little machine, the sounds of the latter are magnified, and posterity centuries hence hear us as plainly as if we were present. Speech has become, as it were, immortal. The *Scientific American* says: "The possibilities of the future are not much more wonderful than those of the present. The orator in Boston speaks, the indented strip of paper is the tangible result; but this travels under a second machine which may connect with the telephone. Not only is the speaker heard now in San Francisco for example, but by passing the strip again under the reproducer may be heard to-morrow, or next year, or next century. His speech in the first instance is recorded and transmitted simultaneously, and indefinite repetition is possible. The new invention is purely mechanical—no electricity is involved. It is a simple affair of vibrating plates, thrown into vibration by the human voice. It is crude yet, but the principle has been found, and modifications and improvements are only a matter of time. So also are its possibilities other than those already noted. Will letter writing be a proceeding of the past? Why not, if by simply talking into a mouth-piece our speech is recorded on paper, and our correspondent can by the same paper hear us speak? Are we to have a new kind of books? There is no reason why the orations of our modern Ciceros should not be recorded and detachably bound so that we can run the indented slips through the machine, and in the quiet of our own apartments listen again, and as often as we will, to the eloquent words. Nor are we restricted to spoken words. Music may be crystalized as well. Imagine an opera or an brantorio, sung by the greatest living vocalists, thus recorded and capable of being repeated as we desire."

BULL-DOZING.

The Washington *Republican*, the organ of Conkling & Co. published the following on the 22d ult. "Bull-dozing a Senator. Hamburg murderer Butler, who is hanging around the corridors of the United States Senate, waiting for admission as a Senator, and who seems to think that he has claims upon Senator Patterson for his vote, yesterday made a sorry exhibition of himself in one of the corridors of the Senate chamber. With a gush of profanity too gross and indecent for repetition, he bade Senator Patterson, with a vulgarity such as the slave driver would use in commanding his slave, to go into the Senate chamber and vote with the Democrats. Senator Patterson did as he was bade. We have no language with which to properly characterize such a transaction."

It is unfortunate that that government robber—Clapp—has run out of "language," on this occasion. Senator Patterson counters on him in this way:

WASHINGTON, November 23, 1877.—Hon. A. M. Clapp, Editor of the *National Republican*—DEAR SIR: You have been misinformed, and I ask you to publish this statement of what actually did occur. I ask this as an act of justice to General Butler, as well as to myself: M. was called me out of the Senate into the corridor of the Senate. It was just after the motion was made to strike out the name of M. C. Butler and insert the name of William Pitt Kellogg. I met General Butler in the corridor and he said to me, "I cannot expect you to vote against the motion, as it will place you in a false position with your own party. I have told Senator Conover the same, and I would advise you to refuse to vote." I went into the chamber and ascertained the exact state of the question and voted against the motion, contrary to the advice of General Butler. I did so because I wanted the motion of Senator Thurman to bring the case of General Butler before the Senate carried, and then I was ready to vote for a separate motion to bring the case of Mr. Kellogg before the Senate. Had the latter motion been made before the motion of Senator Thurman I would have voted for it. I am not responsible for that neglect. General Butler's language was on that occasion, as on all others in his intercourse with me, courteous and respectful. Very respectfully,

JOHN J. PATTERSON.

Clapp was turned out of the government printing office for his notorious plunderings, and now he turns around and upbraids Senator Patterson for a supposed crooked political movement. Clapp should keep quiet.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

A scheme is on foot to bring about direct steam communication with Brazil, in which it is said Mr. John Roach, the enterprising ship builder, has taken a decided interest. It is hoped that the co-operation of the Brazilian and United States Governments may be obtained by the grant of liberal payments for postal facilities. England, France and Germany each have a line to Brazil supported by subsidies in the form of compensation for carrying the mails. It is thought that any money expended in this manner will be more than made up to the Government by the increased receipts from customs arising from a direct trade with Brazil. The general interest which has been awakened throughout the country in developing commercial relations with the South American States will no doubt bring about practical methods of experiment in that direction. It is announced by cable from London that Messrs. P. & T. Collins, of this city, have secured a contract for building 180 miles of narrow-gauge railroad, running from the head of navigation on the Madeira river, a branch of the Amazon in Brazil, to a point on the [illegible] This railroad is intended for the transportation of freight over a portion of country where water carriage is impracticable on account of fall and rapids. It will be a feeder for the line of steamers now navigating the Amazon. The rails and iron work for the road are to be furnished by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. It is hoped that this business opening may lead to something more permanent. The fact that Mr. Roach, Mr. Gowen, the President of the Reading Railroad, and other energetic, experienced and practical business men are giving their attention to the opening of trade with Brazil is full of encouragement. It is to be hoped that the Government of the United States will respond to the effort of private citizens and enter at once upon negotiations for the establishment of reciprocal trade. In this way our repellant tariff restrictions may be overcome by treaty stipulations more in accordance with the spirit of the age.—*Philadelphia Record.*

TELEPHONIC TESTS.—The officers of the signal service have for several evenings been experimenting with the telephone, and some results very satisfactory to the development of the new branch of electric science have been reached. About 6:20 o'clock each evening the operators connected with the Baltimore signal office, on South street, have been attaching a telephone to the cost line, by means of which conversations were readily heard between this city and Washington. Occasionally they relieved the monotony by singing popular airs and quoting poetical selections. Last evening while the conversation was going on the operators were agreeably surprised at hearing sweet strains of music break softly on their ears. An explanation was found in the fact that a telephonic concert was being held in Washington, the music being transmitted from Philadelphia. The wires of the signal service were connected with the same poles as those used in the telephonic concert, which duplicated the sounds both in this city and Washington. The airs most distinctly heard were the "Sweet By-and-By," "Old Uncle Ned" and "Glory, Hallelujah." The latter was sung and the others performed on a cornet.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE INDIAN VOTER.—The bill proposed in the Senate for converting the Indian into a citizen, or in other words for absorbing him into the body of our civilization, is one that would have saved us many wars and much shame and money if it could have been proposed and passed years ago. It simply provides that any red man may appear in a Circuit or District Court of the United States, and by making proof that he possesses sufficient intelligence and prudence to manage his own affairs, that he has adopted the ordinary habits of civilized life, and for five successive years has supported himself and his family, may be admitted to all the rights, and privileges of an American citizen. Proof of this sort would show that he was no longer an Indian, and no doubt the object of the bill is to get the Indian wholly out of him. This plan would probably operate as a stimulus to the red man to settle down in a domestic and agricultural way, and induce him to transfer all his thoughts for the future from the bullet to the ballot. A voting Indian might be the "good Indian" they all profess a desire to become.

CHAMPAGNE CHARLEY DEAD.—A London letter announces the death of "Champagne Charley." Chas. Thorpe was born thirty-four years ago. His father left him $50,000 a year. Being clever, he sought the society of literary men, and liking a social glass, his means enabled him to choose champagne. Hence a few years ago, after his exploits had been so often as to make him comparatively well known about London, some one embalmed him in verse, and "Champagne Charley" was a favorite song in the music halls. He never liked it, and always denied that he was the original of the song.

THE INNOCENT.—Donn Piatt is telling the Cincinnati *Enquirer* about the interview between Hayes and the Senatorial bull-dozers. The professed intent of the interview was to place Hayes and his party more in accord than they had been. According to D. P. "the President said afterward that it reminded him of the story told him of a rough old farmer on the Maumee, who, being earnestly urged by a revivalist to make his peace with his Saviour, responded in some amazement: "Why, I didn't know we'd been quarrelling."

WORKING IT UP.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has interviewed the Democratic members of the next Ohio Legislature to find out the probable Democratic nominee for the United States Senate. Forty-seven votes are necessary to a caucus nomination. As the Democratic members are now divided, 30 are for Pendleton, 27 for Ewing, 19 for Hurd, and 17 votes divided between five other candidates. Now if Pendleton and Hurd splice teams they will come out ahead of the whole *herd* of aspirants.

Mr. Conger, the witty Congressman from Michigan, has a love history which is quite remarkable. His present wife was his first love, but they quarreled and each married. Twenty years afterward, he, a widower, was in Congress, and she a widow, sat in the gallery and listened to him speaking. It was the first time they had their lovers' quarrel. She sent her card and invited him to call on her, which he promised to do if he might visit her as he used to in the days of their youth. Her consent was easily obtained, the old love revived, and they were soon married.

SENATOR HAMLIN'S gallantry always was one of his strong points. He is put down now as one of the friends of the recognition of Cuba whose votes have been secured by a female lobbyist.

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 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 9, 1877.

SAVE YOUR CASH

G. C. & T. W. MOORE,

(Successors to J. S. Shower,)

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.
TOS. 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

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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. R. M'CORKLE. D. BRILBURN.

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. 14 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. H. 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 26-tf

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

WEAVER & BETTS,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

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