Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.
Corner of Second and Market Streets.

THIS old and commodious [illegible] during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train. W. C. CARDON,
July 12-'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. 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.-ly

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-ly.

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 Promissary 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 Cross-cut 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, Bare Door Hangers, Butt, T and Strap Hinges, Bonny's Hollow Augurs, all kinds of Locks, Screws, Sash Cord and Pulleys,

GLASS and PUTTY,

Post and Chain Bolts, Carriage, Tire and Barrel Bolts, Bed 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-ly.

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.

New Advertisements.

Bigler, Young & Reed
HAVE ON HAND
[illegible] Tread Powers and Threshing [illegible]
Also, Avery's Patent Four-horse Power
Farmers will do well to give them a call.
Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 1,'77-tf.

EVERY BEE KEEPER SHOULD READ THE
AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL
An elegant 36 page Monthly devoted to SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL BEE KEEPING. The most successful and experienced Bee Masters in America are its regular correspondents. It is the *Oldest, Largest* and BEST BEE PAPER IN THE WORLD! TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. Specimen Copy 10 cts
Address, THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON.
Dec. 12, 4t 974 W. Madison St. Chicago.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and Hon. ABRAM OGDEN and Hon. VINCENT B HOLT, Associate Judges of Clearfield county have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the **second Monday, the 14th day of January, 1878,** and to continue two weeks.

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Records, Rolls, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

By an Act of Assembly, passed the 8th day of May, A. D. 1854, it is made the duty of the Justices of the Peace of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the commission of any crime, except such cases as may be ended before a Justice of the Peace, under existing laws, at least ten days before the commencement of the session of the Court to which they are made returnable respectively, and in all cases where any recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the session to which they are made returnable, the said Justices are to return the same in the same manner as if said act had not been passed.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.
dec19 tc ANDREW PENTZ, jr. Sheriff.

SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED in the history of similar enterprises has attended the Publication of the

PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST & BRIGHTEST WEEKLY IN THE UNION.

Fifty-six columns of the choicest reading, embracing all that goes to make a first-class live weekly paper.

☞ The Grand and Distinctive feature of the WEEKLY TIMES, that has proved so popular in the past, will be continued throughout the year, viz: A series of chap ers of the unwritten

History of the Late Civil War

From Leading Actors in the Cabinet, in the Field, in the Forum, North and South.

☞ This feature of the PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES alone will make one of the most Entertaining and Instructive Volumes on the UNWRITTEN RECORDS OF THE LATE WAR that has ever been given to the Nation. While these contributions will be free from a sectarian tone, they will be written from the various standpoints of the respective authors and over their proper names.

TERMS PER ANNUM—Postage Free: One Copy, $2. Five Copies, $9. Ten Copies, $15. Twenty Copies $25.
An EXTRA COPY will be sent FREE to any person sending $15 for a Club of Ten, or $25 for a Club of Twenty.

TRY THE WEEKLY TIMES. By uniting with a few friends, and making up a Club of Twenty, you will each get the WEEKLY TIMES for one year, postage paid by us, for the low price of $1 25. If at any time during the year you are dissatisfied with the Paper, send to us and we will return your money.

THE DAILY TIMES, A first-class Independent Morning Newspaper,
Universally quoted by the Press and the People as the best Newspaper ever published in Philadelphia.
TERMS—Postage paid, Six Dollars a year, or Fifty Cents a month. Two Cents a Copy.
Address THE TIMES, Times Building,
Nov. 7-3m. Philadelphia.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.
Notices of the Press.

The veteran *Magazine*, which long ago outgrew its original title of the *New Monthly Magazine*, has not in the least abated the popularity it won at the outset, but has added to it in many ways, and has kept fairly abreast of the times, thanks to the enterprise of the publishers and the tact and wisdom of its editors. For whatever is best and most readable in the literature of travel, discovery and fiction the average reader of to-day looks to *Harper's Magazine* just as expectantly as did the reader of a century ago; there is the same admirable variety of contents and the same freshness and suggestiveness in its editorial department now as then.—*Boston Journal.*

TERMS:
Postage free to all subscribers in the U. S.
Harper's Magazine, one year..........$4 00
$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.
Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine, Weekly* and *Bazar* to one address for one year, $10.00; or two of Harper's periodicals to one address for one year, $7.00, postage free.
An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly* or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, paid for by one remittance; or, six copies one year, without extra copy, for $20.00.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Volumes of the *Magazine* commence with the Numbers of June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it is understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.
A complete Set of *Harper's Magazine*, now comprising 55 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.
A Complete Analytical Index to the first fifty Volumes of *Harper's Magazine* has been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect literary cyclopedia. 8vo, Cloth, $3.00; Half Calf, $5.25. Sent postage prepaid.
Subscriptions received for Harper's periodicals only.
Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BRO'S.
Address, HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 7, 1877-3m. New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.
Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is the organ of the fashionable world, and the expounder of that world's laws; and it is the authority in all matters of manners, etiquette, costume, and social habits.—*Boston Traveler.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing gowns. But the reading matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fire-side enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies of America.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:
Postage free to all Subscribers in the U. S.
Harper's Bazar, one year..........$4 00
$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.
Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00, postage free.
An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five subscribers at $4.00 each, paid for by one remittance; or, Six Copies one year, without extra copy, for $20 00.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Volumes of the *Bazar* commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.
The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for $7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Ten Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.
Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.
Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.
Subscriptions received for Harper's periodicals only.
Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BRO'S.
Address, HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 7-3m New York.

[Continued from first page.]

are $16 233 234.40, exclusive of the sum of $2,314,231 submitted for new buildings, repairs and improvements in the several navy yards. The ap[illegible] 592 932 90. The amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1 to November 1, 1877, is $5.343 037.10, of which there is estimated to be yet available $1,029 128.30, showing the amount of actual expenditure during the first four months of the present fiscal year to have been $4.313.509.10.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General contains a full and clear statement of the Postoffice Department. The ordinary revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, including receipts from money order business and from official stamps and stamped envelopes amounted to the sum of $27.531.585 26. The additional sum of $7,013,000 was realized from appropriations from the general Treasury for various purposes, making the receipts from all sources $34,544,885.26. The total expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to $33.486,322.44, leaving an excess of total receipts over expenditures of $1.058,562 82, and an excess of total expenditures over ordinary receipts of $5 954.737 18. Deducting from the total receipts the sum of $63 261.164 received from international money orders in the preceeding fiscal year, and deducting from the total expenditures the sum of $1,163,818.20, paid on liabilities incurred in the previous fiscal years, the expenditures and receipts appertaining to the business of the last fiscal year were as follows: Expenditures, $32 322,504 24; receipts (ordinary, from money order business and from official postage stamps), $27.468.323.42; excess of expenditures, $4.854,180.42.

The ordinary revenues of the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1879, are estimated at an increase of 3 per cent. over those of 1877, making $29,034,098.28, and the expenditures for the same year are estimated at $36,427.771, leaving an estimated deficiency for the year 1879 of $7,393 672.72.

The additional legislation recommended by the Postmaster General for the improvement of the mail service and to protect the postal revenues from the abuses practiced under existing laws, is respectfully commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The report of the Attorney General contains several suggestions as to the administration of justice, to which I invite your attention. The pressure of business in the Supreme Court, and in certain Circuit Courts of the United States, is now such that serious delays, to the great injury and even oppression of suitors, occur, and a remedy should be sought for this condition of affairs. Whether it will be found in the plan briefly sketched in the report, of increasing the number of Judges of the Circuit Courts, and by means of this addition to the judicial force, or of creating an intermediate Court of Errors and Appeals, or whether some other mode can be devised for obviating the difficulties which now exist, I leave to your mature consideration.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

The present condition of the Indian tribes in the territory of the United States, and our relations with them, are fully set forth in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a series of most deplorable conflicts, the termination of which, while reflecting honor upon the brave soldiers who accomplished it, cannot lessen our regret at their occurrence. We are now at peace with all the Indian tribes within our borders. To preserve that peace with a just and humane policy will be the object of my earnest endeavors. Whatever may be said of their character and savage propensities, of the difficulties of introducing among them the habits of civilized life, and of the obstacles they have offered to the progress of settlement and enterprise in certain parts of the country, the Indians are certainly entitled to our sympathy, and to a conscientious respect on our part for their claims upon our sense of justice. They were the aboriginal occupants of the land we now possess; they have been driven from place; the purchase money paid to them, in some cases, for what they called their own, has still left them poor. In many instances when they had settled down upon land assigned to them by compact, and began to support themselves by their own labor, they were rudely jostled off and thrust into the wilderness again. Many, if not most of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice upon our part; and the advance of the Indians in civilization has been slow because the treatment they received did not permit it to be faster and more general. We cannot expect them to improve and follow our guidance unless we keep faith with them in respecting the rights they possess, and unless, instead of depriving them of their opportunities, we lend them a helping hand. I cordially approve the policy regarding the management of Indian affairs outlined in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The faithful performance of our promises is the first condition of a good understanding with the Indians. I cannot too urgently recommend to Congress that prompt and liberal provision be made for the conscientious fulfillment of all engagements entered into by the government with the Indian tribes. To withhold the means necessary for the performance of a promise is always false economy and is apt to prove disastrous in its consequences. Especial care is recommended to provide for Indians settled on their reservations, cattle and agricultural implemements to aid them in whatever efforts they may make to support themselves, and by the establishment and maintenance of schools, to bring them under the control of civilized influence. I see no reason why Indians, who can give satisfactory proof of having, by their own labor, supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, should not be admitted to the benefit of the Homestead act and the privileges of citizenship, and I recommend the passage of a law to that effect. It would be an act of justice as well as a measure of encouragement. Earnest efforts are being made to purify the Indian service, so that every dollar appropriated by Congress shall redound to the benefit of the Indians as intended. Those efforts will have my firm support. With an improved service, and every possible encouragement held out to the Indians to better their condition and to elevate themselves in the scale of civilization, we may hope to accomplish, at the same time, a good work for them and for ourselves.

FOREST DEPREDATIONS.

I invite the attention of Congress to the importance of the statements and suggestions made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the depredations committed on the timber lands of the United States, and the necessity for the preservation of forests. It is believed that the measures taken in pursuance of existing law to arrest those depredations will be entirely successful if Congress, by an appropriation for that purpose, renders their continued enforcement possible. The experience of other nations teaches us that a country cannot be stripped of its forests with impunity, and we shall expose ourselves to the gravest consequences unless the wasteful and improvident manner in which the forests in the United States are destroyed be effectually checked. I earnest[illegible] or, for the suppression of depredations upon the public timber lands of the United States, for the selling of timber from the public lands, and for the preservation of the forests, be embodied in a law, and that, considering the urgent necessity of enabling the people of certain States and Territories to purchase timber from the public lands in a legal manner, which at present they cannot do, such a law should be passed without unavoidable delay.

DESERT LANDS.

I would also call the attention of Congress to the statement made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the disposition that might be made of the desert lands, not irrigated, west of the one hundredth meridian. These lands are practically unsaleable under existing laws, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration, that a system of leasehold tenure would make them a source of profit to the United States, while at the same time, legalizing the business of cattle raising, which is at present carried on upon them.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture contains the gratifying announcement of the extraordinary success which has rewarded the agricultural industry of the country for the past year, with the fair prices which obtain for the product of the soil, especially for the surplus which our people have to export. We may confidently turn to this as the most important of all our resources for the revival of the depressed industries of the country. The report shows our agricultural progress during the year, and contains a statement of the work done by this Department for the advancement of agricultural industry on which the prosperity of our people so largely depends. Matters of information are included of great interest to all who seek, by the experience of others, to improve their own methods of cultivation. The efforts of the department to increase the production of important articles of the consumption will, it is hoped, improve the demand for labor and advance the business of the country, and eventually result in saving some of the many millions that are now annually paid to foreign nations for sugar and other staple products, which habitual use has made necessary in our domestic every day life.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Board, on behalf of the United States Executive Departments, at the International Exhibition of 1876, has concluded its labors. The final report of the Board was transmitted to Congress by the President near the close of the last session. As these papers are understood to contain interesting and valuable information, and will constitute the only report emanating from the Government on the subject of the exhibition, I invite attention to the matter and recommend that the report be published for general information.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

Congress is empowered by the Constitution with the authority of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, in which the seat of government of the nation is located. The interests of the District, having no direct representation in Congress, are entitled to special consideration and care at the hands of the General Government. The Capital of the United States belongs to the nation, and it is natural that the American people should take pride in the seat of their National Government, and desire it to be an ornament to the country. Much has been done to render it healthful, convenient and attractive; but much remains to be done which its permanent inhabitants are not able, and ought not to be expected, to do. To impose upon them a large proportion of the cost required for public improvements, which are, in a great measure, planned and executed for the convenience of the Government, and of the many thousands of visitors from all parts of the country who temporarily reside at the capital of the nation, is an evident injustice. Special attention is asked by the Commissioners of the District, in their report, which is herewith transmitted, to the importance of a permanent adjustment by Congress of the financial relations between the United States and the District, involving the regular annual contributions by the United States of its just proportion of the expenses of the District Government, and of the outlay of all needed public improvements, and such measure of relief from the burden of taxation now resting upon the people of the District as in the wisdom of Congress may be deemed just. The report of the Commissioners shows that the affairs of the District are in a condition as satisfactory as could be expected, in view of the heavy burden of debt resting upon it, and its very limited means for necessary expenses. The debt of the District is as follows: Old funded debt, $8379,691.96; 3 65 bonds guaranteed by the United States, $13,743 250; total bonded debt, $22,122,941.96. To which should be added certain outstanding claims, as explained in the report of the Commissioners, $1,187,204.52, making the total debt of the District $23,310,146.48.

The Commissioners also ask attention to the importance of the improvement of the Potomac river, and the reclamation of marshes bordering the city of Washington, and their views on the subject are concurred in by the members of the Board of Health, whose report is also herewith transmitted. Both the commercial and sanitary interests of the District will be greatly promoted, I doubt not, by this improvement.

Your attention is invited to the suggestive of the Commissioners and of the Board of Health for the organization of a Board of Charities to have supervision and control of the disbursements of all moneys for charitable purposes from the District Treasury. I desire also to ask your especial attention to the need of adding to the efficiency of the public schools of the District by supplemental aid from the National Treasury. This is especially just, since so large a number of those attending these schools are children of employes of the Government. I earnestly commend to your care the interests of the people of the District, who are so intimately associated with the Government establishments, and to whose enterprise the good order and attractiveness of the Capital are largely due, and I ask your attention to the request of the Commissioners for legislation in behalf of the interests entrusted to their care, and the appropriations asked for. The care of the reservations belonging to the Government within the city by the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds are also commended to your favorable consideration.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The report of the joint commission created by the act approved August 2, 1876, entitled—"An act providing for the completion of the Washington monument," is also herewith transmitted, with accompanying documents. The Board of Engineer officers detailed to examine the monument in compliance with the second section of the act, have reported that the foundation is insufficient. No authority exists for making the expenditure necessary to secure its stability. I therefore recommend that the commission be authorized to expend such portion of the sum appropriated by the act as may be necessary for the purpose. The present unfinished condition of the monument, begun so long ago, is a reproach to the nation. It cannot be doubted that the patriotic sense of the country will warmly respond to such prompt provision as may be made for its completion at an early day, and I urge upon Congress the ne[illegible] legislation for this purpose.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The wisdom of legislation upon the part of Congress in aid of the States for the education of the whole people in those branches of study which are taught in the common schools of the country, is no longer a question. The intelligent judgment of the country goes still further, regarding it as also both constitutional and expedient for the General Government to extend to technical and higher education such aid as is essential to the general welfare, and to our due prominence among the enlightened and cultured nations of the world. The ultimate settlement of all questions of the future, whether of administration, or finance, or of true nationality or sentiment, depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is in vain to hope for the success of a free Government without the means of insuring the intelligence of those who are a source of power. No less than one seventh of the entire voting population of our country are yet unable to read and write. It is encouraging to observe in connection with the growth of fraternal feeling in those States in which slavery formerly existed evidences of increasing interests in universal education, and I shall be glad to give my approval to any appropriate measures which may be enacted by Congress for the purpose of supplementing, with national aid, the local systems of education in those States and in all the States.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Having already invited your attention to the needs of the District of Columbia with respect to its public school system, I here add that I believe it desirable, not so much with reference to the local wants of the District, but to the great and lasting benefit of the entire country, that this system should be crowned with a university in all respects in keeping with the National Capital and thereby realize the cherished hopes of Washington on this subject.

NATIONAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

I also earnestly commend the request of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute that an adequate appropriation be made for the establishment and conduct of a National Museum under their supervision. The question of providing for the preservation and growth of the Library of Congress is also one of national importance. As the depository of all copyright publications and records, this Library has outgrown the provisions for its accommodations, and the erection on such site as the judgment of Congress may approve, of the fire proof Library Building, to preserve the treasure and enlarge the usefulness of this valuable collection, is recommended.

CONCLUSION.

I recommend also such legislation as will render available and efficient, for the purpose of instruction, so far as is consistent with the public service, the cabinets or museums of invention, of surgery, of education and of agriculture, and other collections the property of the National Government. The Capital of the Nation should be something more than a mere political center. We should avail ourselves of all the opportunities which Providence has here placed at our command, to promote the general intelligence of the people, and increase the conditions most favorable to the success and perpetuity of our institutions.

[Signed] R. B. HAYES.
DECEMBER 3d, 1877.

RATHER CROOKED FOR AN HONEST JOB.

The New York *Sun* put the Louisiana case thus: "Early last winter the Returning Board of Louisiana declared that Packard was duly elected Governor of the State, and they gave him a Legislature to match, and this Legislature elected Kellogg a Senator in Congress, and Packard furnished him a certificate to that effect.

But it became necessary that the eight electoral votes of Louisiana should be stolen for Hayes in order to count him into the Presidency. Thereupon a bargain was made and consummated whereby Hayes was to be permitted to keep the eight stolen votes on condition that he would hustle Packard and his Legislature aside, and would recognize Nicholls as the lawful Governor, and allow the Legislature chosen with him to act. In pursuance of this arrangement, the Nicholls Legislature, in March last, elected Spofford a Senator in Congress, and Spofford took to Washington a certificate of election from Nicholls as Governor.

And now, in the face of these facts, every Republican in the Senate, after long debate, has voted to seat Kellogg in preference to Spofford, thereby recognizing Packard and his Legislature as the genuine Government of Louisiana, and repudiating Nicholls and his Legislature as a sham. But more significant than this, these Republican Senators, by their votes on this vital point, have set the stamp of their disapprobation upon the corrupt bargain in pursuance of which the eight votes of Louisiana were taken from Tilden and given to Hayes. If the issue should hereafter be squarely made in Senate, then these Republican Senators who placed Kellogg in his seat must either adhere to Packard as the lawful Governor of Louisiana or declare that Hayes holds the Presidency by a fraudulent title. They cannot recognize Hayes and ignore Packard. Both must stand or fall together."

HOW IT WAS DONE.—Patterson tells the story of his election to the Senate in a very agreeable style, with all allusion to the bribery and corruption of members, of course, left out. He says that Gov. Scott was very confident of an election, and Elliot, too thought his chances good. On the night before the election he, however, succeeded in getting nearly all the members of the dark hued legislature together at his house, and provided them with a banquet. The darkies, he said, must have music, and he had a song written specially for their edification on the occasion, the chorus of which ran thus:

And we'll vote for honest John
And we'll vote for honest John,
And we'll send him to "de Sinit,"
For six years long.

The night was spent in eating, drinking, singing this song and getting ready for next day's business. Just before the time for the convening of the Legislature, the black column moved toward the state house with Patterson at the head. "I didn't like to do it," he said, "but a man gets hardened in war, and we marched up the capitol steps like a conquering army. Elliott and Scott stood by. The nigger turned white and Scott's knees smote together like Belshazzar's."

NO FRIENDS IN HIS OWN PARTY.—The fight against the President grows more and more fierce. His former Republican allies in the Senate have almost to a man turned against him, and even Patterson has raised hand and voice in deadly opposition. His nominations for the New York Custom House have been reported unfavorably by the committee of which Mr. Conkling stands at the head, and there is scarcely a doubt but that the report of the committee will be endorsed.

The wild geese are going south, and we don't blame them.

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 [illegible] Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co.,
April 18, 1877-ly* 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 pay 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 workman-like 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. Showers,)
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,
[illegible]
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

W. F. GULICH. H. M'CORKLE. D. BEILSTEIN.

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 10, '76-ly.

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. 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 GOOD
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.

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. pd11jan'73

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 OF ALL KINDS.
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.
Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.
Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery.

GOOD FLOUR,
Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.
J. H. McClain's Medicines, Jayne's Medicines Hostetter's and Hoofland's Bitters.
5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid. Cloverseed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.
Also, Agent for Strattonville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.
☞ Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.
L. M. COUDRIET.
Frenchville P. O., August 12, 1874.

BIGLER, YOUNG & REED,
(Successors to Boynton & Young,)
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS
Manufacturers of
PORTABLE & STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES
Corner of Fourth and Pine Streets,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

HAVING engaged in the manufacture of first-class MACHINERY, we respectfully inform the public that we are now prepared to fill all orders as cheaply and as promptly as can be done in any of the cities. We manufacture and deal in

Mulay and Circular Saw-Mills

Head Blocks, Water Wheels, Shafting Pulleys, Gifford's Injector, Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Oilers, Tallow Cups, Oil Cups, Gauge Cocks, Air Cocks, Globe Valves, Check Valves, wrought iron Pipes, Steam Pumps, Boiler Feed Pumps, Anti-Friction Metres, Soap Stone Packing, Gum Packing, and all kinds of MILL WORK; together with Plows, Sled Soles,
COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,
and other CASTINGS of all kinds.
☞ Orders solicited and filled at city prices. All letters of inquiry with reference to machinery of our manufacture promptly answered, by addressing us at Clearfield, Pa.
jan1'74-tf BIGLER, YOUNG & REED

GROCERIES.

JAS. H. LYTLE,
(Successor to LYTLE & MITCHELL,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
CHOICE LINE OF TEAS.
OOLONGS,
JAPANS,
IMPERIAL,
YOUNG HYSON,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST
Purest in Market.
BUTTER AND EGGS.
Will be kept and sold at first cost. Cash paid for Country Produce.
GERMAN CHERRIES,
TURKEY PRUNES,
PRESERVED PEARS,
PHILADELPHIA HAMS
FISH.
Mackerel, Lake Herring, Cod, &c.
PICKLES.
Barrel Pickles and English Pickles.
FLOUR AND FEED.
Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, &c.
Jan. 3, '77. JAS. H. LYTLE