Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

This house has been enlarged to double the 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, Proprietor.
July 13-77-tf

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY,
May 12, '76. Proprietor.

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

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.
feb26,'78. R. NEWTON SHAW.

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. O. 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.

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.

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

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

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

Dentistry.

J. L. S. HEICHHOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in residence of Dr. Hile, opposite the Shaw House. mch13, '78-tf.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,

(Office in Bank Building,)
Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
mch 22 '76-tf.

J. M. STEWART,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

(Office in residence, Second street.)
Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

Miscellaneous.

MEAT MARKET.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as

F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

FRESH MEAT--NEW SHOP.

The undersigned hereby informs the public in general that they keep on hand, regularly, at their shop, adjoining JOHN GULICH'S furniture rooms, opposite the Court House, the

BEST FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON LAMB, PORK, ETC., AT

REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

Market mornings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays. Meat delivered at residence when desired.

A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
March 1, 1876-1y. STAGE & NORRIS.

"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. R. DEERING,
Clearfield, Pa., July 11, 1877.

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

REED & HAGERTY,

Successors to

J. G. SCHRYVER,

DEALERS IN

HEAVY AND SHELF

HARDWARE,

WOOD and WILLOW-WARE.

COOKING STOVES,

HEATING STOVES and RANGES

Second St., Clearfield, Pa.

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

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

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

GLASS and PUTTY,

Foot and Chain Bolts, Carriage, Tire and Barrel Bolts, Bed Cord, Sad Irons, Horse Brushes and Curry Combs, Grind-stone Fixtures, Oil, 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 16, 1877-1y.

T. A. FLECK & CO.'s Column. | T. A. FLECK & CO.'s Column.

T. A. FLECK & CO.

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED ESPECIALLY FOR T. A. FLECK AND COMPANY.

LOOK FOR NEW ADVERTISEMENT SOON.

T. A. FLECK & CO.

Graham's Building, - - - - Market Street,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1878

The people are beginning to inquire: "When will the Legislature adjourn?" The Harrisburg *Patriot*, in alluding to the question recently, says:

"In the present condition of legislation no attempt is likely to be made to fix a day for final adjournment of the General Assembly. If half the bills on the calendar of the House are to be considered an adjournment will hardly take place before the middle of May. None of the special appropriation bills for charities and other objects have yet reached third reading in the House. If they should pass that body they will be subjected to considerable discussion in the Senate. The chief cause of the obstruction to the business of the session has been the abandonment of the old calendar. Had the calendar been retained in accordance with the judgment of a large majority of the House the work of legislation could have progressed without interruption from the very first day of the session. By the change a month's time was thrown away, for it was that long before any bills were reported from committees for the consideration of the House. The legislation in which the people of the Commonwealth are really concerned was postponed by this manœuvre for the Bank Commissioner bill, the Recorder bill, and other personal and partisan jobs. When these bills have passed, those who are interested in them will be ready for an adjournment without troubling themselves about the real business of the session.

"What was predicted on this subject by the opponents of an abandonment of the calendar has already been realized. The schemes for the promotion of personal ends have been advanced while bills that are necessary to relieve the people in various portions of the State from irksome and oppressive local laws have been pushed to the bottom of the calendar. That this was the object of throwing away the calendar of the first session is betrayed by the eagerness with which the Bank Commissioner bill, the Recorder bill, and the rest of the jobs were urged in advance of almost all other legislation. Had the calendar been permitted to stand, these bills would have taken their turn and their promoters would have been compelled to wait until more important legislation could be disposed of. On the other hand, those members who would be naturally in favor of an early adjournment will insist that the session be prolonged until the measures in which their constituents are interested can be reached on the calendar. They are thus forced into a false position and made to bear the reproach of protracting the session when the mischief was done in throwing away the old calendar of bills in spite of their protests. Thus the position of members is completely changed. Those who urged that the work of legislation should go on without interruption or delay as it was left at the close of the session of 1877 will now be compelled to ask that the present session be continued until the measures of importance to their constituents can be reached. Those members who voted to throw away the old calendar, partly in order to promote the jobs that were hatched in the vacation and partly to obstruct the public business, can regard the question of adjournment with comparative indifference. They have accomplished their object by compelling those who would favor an early adjournment to demand that the session be continued in order that the most important legislation can be considered. In the confusion of aims and motives and in the accumulation of business the prospect is that the session will be protracted a month beyond the usual time of adjournment. It is well that the public should understand where lies the real cause of the delays and obstructions in the work of legislation."

THE INFAMOUS CONSPIRCY.

JOHN SHERMAN THE HEAD-DEVIL.

Our dispatches from the North have teemed with so many allusions to matters growing out of the electoral conspiracy of last Winter, that it becomes our duty to discuss them, and to sound a note of warning against what appears to be another conspiracy on the part of the same persons to obstruct the course of justice and enforce immunity for their confederates in the crime of a year ago—the Returning Board of Louisiana.

The whole country knows that but for the encouragement they received from the "visiting statesmen," who came here at the suggestion of General Grant, the members of our Returning Board would never have ventured, by suppression of votes, forgery, and subornation of perjury, to deliberately nullify the will of a vast majority of the American people and foist into the Presidential chair a candidate overwhelmingly condemed and repudiated by the free voters of this Republic. Chief among these "statesmen," and the head-devil of the conspiracy, was John Sherman. To his cold blooded and villainous encouragement of the acts of Wells, Anderson & Co., the country owes the installation of Hayes as Presidential ruler over a people who had repudiated him at the polls, and he has received from the creature of his unscrupulous villainy the reward he coveted—the Secretaryship of the Treasury. This is plain truth. Every intelligent man in the United States knows it, and no one better than Mr. Hayes himself, however much he may try to conceal his knowledge of the conspiracy through which he reached the Presidential chair by an affectation of guileless innocence. No stronger proof was needed of his thorough appreciation of the fradulent methods which elevated him to his present position than the anxiety he displayed to conciliate the party which elected Tilden by abandoning the cardinal doctrine of centralization of the Radical party, and hastening to accord to Louisiana and South Carolina their constitutional right of self government.

We never for one moment advocated a condonation of the crimes that had been committed by the Returning Board and their abettors against civil liberty and republican government. We held, and hold now, that the peaceful submission by the American people to the installation into office, by gross and unblushing fraud, of a candidate repudiated by the people, was the deepest wound ever inflicted upon the Republic, and an act fraught with the gravest dangers to our institutions—a greater calamity than a dozen civil wars; because it argued that indifference to the principles of free government which is the first step toward self-enslavement.

Wells, Anderson & Co. had no sooner published to the world the evidence of their corrupt tampering with the returns of the election than we denounced them as a band of criminals, and asked for their indictment. The law officers of the State, faithful to the obligations of their oath of office, caused them to be arraigned for the infamous crime of forgery, and have secured the conviction of one of them. For this they deserve and have received the thanks and commendation of the people.

The trial of Thomas C. Anderson was as fair and impartial a proceeding as was ever witnessed in a Court of justice. If any partiality was shown it was rather toward the prisoner than the State. Every safe-guard which the rules of Anglo-Saxon criminal practice throw around a man on trial for a felony was extended to him. The jury was composed of men of both races, every one of whom was disposed to be governed in his verdict entirely by the evidence. The Attorney General and District Attorney distinctly stated that they did not desire a conviction unless [illegible] that the whole [illegible] mony of trustworthy witnesses.

And now what do we find? A citizen of Louisiana is convicted by a Louisiana jury of an infamous crime against the laws of Louisiana, and no sooner is the news of the conviction transmitted to Washington than the Secretary of the National Treasury and four other "eminent statesmen" unite in a telegram of sympathy and condolence with the common felon. Not satisfied with this improper reflection upon the conduct of our officials, the Hon. John Sherman, apparently frenzied by rage, launches out into wholesale abuse and vituperation of the people, Courts, and Government of the State, and even forgets himself to such an extent as to threaten us with a return of Grantism. Has this country ever witnessed such an exhibition of official indecency on the part of a Cabinet officer?

As for Mr. Sherman, we warn him, that if he continues his wild raving on the subject of the prosecution of the Returning Board, the country will soon begin to suspect that there is some personal fear underlying his action in the matter, and we shall certainly feel inclined to ask that the House of Representatives appoint a committee to investigate his connection with the fraudulent count of the electoral vote of Louisiana.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

THE REAL KU-KLUX.

During the first term of President Grant, and even later, the alleged outrages perpetrated upon the negroes of certain Southern States, notably of South Carolina, by armed white men, in a spirit of hatred of the Union and hostility to the reconstruction acts, constituted the major part of the stock in trade of the Republican party in the North. It was represented that the rebels had retired from the field of open war only to resort to assassination as a means of ridding themselves of their enemies and putting the Democratic party on its feet. Oath-bound organizations, under the name of Ku-Klux, were said to pervade every neighborhood, formed for no other object than to keep the negroes and their white allies, falsely called Republicans, in a state of subordination to the owners of the soil. Slavery was indeed abolished by law, but we were led to believe that the foundations of a worse system of human bondage were being laid. Masked midnight riders were supposed to be galloping through the country, killing or scourging negroes, riddling humble homes with bullets, burning school houses, and sparing not even the women and children of the families of those who dared declare themselves Republicans. The stories of outrages then told by pen and pencil and described upon the stump in one campaign after another still linger in the memory. It seemed to the humane North that the Devil himself was abroad in the South, working for Democratic supremacy, and in view of the horrors of Ku-Kluxism no punishment was considered too severe for the treacherous South. Under these feelings many a measure that disgraced the statute-book of a free country were cheerfully indorsed by the people who went to the polls. They were deemed necessary for the protection of the freedman and the punishment of his oppressors. The policy of force was simply fighting the Devil with fire, and not until the fearful truth that they were being duped dawned upon the Republican masses was that policy changed. Even now, however, many good people do not fully know what outrages were perpetrated upon the South in the name of liberty, how base were the real purposes of the invention of the terrible machinery of reconstruction acts, conspiracy laws and force bills, and to what cruel hands their execution was entrusted.

The curtain is lifted upon some of the most horrible acts in this bloody drama by one who played a leading part therein, Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, has begun, in the columns of the New York *Herald*, the story of what he knows of what happened behind the scenes. That Moses is a villain all the world now knows, but a villain only would know all the secrets of those dark days; and in telling them he does not screen himself, but honestly confesses that in greed for plunder he lent himself, as others did, to the conspiracy which brought so many of the people of his native State to ruin and to death. He declares in the outset that to those in South Carolina who had to endure so much it was well known that Ku Kluxism, with all its accompanying terrors, was the greater part "a myth and phantom." It was a cunning and devilish device of himself and his colleagues to perpetuate their own power for the sake of plunder and to keep public sentiment in the North from turning in favor of the plundered people. Whenever a rumor would come that the troops, under whose bayonets the thieves did their work, were to be removed, the State officers would get together and consider what ought to be done to prevent such a catastrophe. Agents were dispatched to the interior for no other purpose than to create troubles that might be converted into reactionary outbreaks. Every negro in the State was armed as militiaman and bidden to assert his rights by violence, while it was made a crime for any white men to carry arms except as privates in the companies composed of their former slaves, and under officers who were designedly selected from the most desperate classes in the State. To these officers instructions were given to drill at midnight, with ammunition on their persons, and to discharge their pieces without any provocation with the express purpose of terrifying the women and children and arousing white men to a frenzy of excitement. If unprotected females were traveling through the country these black militiamen were directed to dog their steps.

The plan involved the constant inflammation of the Democrats by such means, and even by incendiarism and worse, in the hope that they would be aroused to the resistance that was always a pretext for a new severity. The State was over-run by Marshals and Constables privy to this business and well paid for fostering race conflicts. Twenty-five desperadoes were imported from New York and scattered through the country "with instructions to work up the outrage business" and to do all in their power to breed revolt. If the whites organized and armed in the most inoffensive way for the protection of their wives and children or their property every such organization was held to be a Ku Klux conspiracy and treated accordingly. Then Courts that were the creatures of the Columbia ring stepped in to finish the work. Young men and old men, the bravest and best in South Carolina, were dragged to trial, convicted by packed juries and sent to Northern penitentiaries to languish and die. There was no redress. The man that grumbled was a traitor and must expect the fate of those upon whom his sympathy was expended. The United States army stood in readiness to execute the will of the thieves, and, under instructions from Washington, did it with merciless rigor. It is shown that one army officer, Major Merrill, of the Seventh Cavalry, who is described as "cold-blooded and heartless, and as keen on the scent as a sleuth-hound," gave months to the detective work of which he became enamored, and received $35,000 in blood money from the thieves' Government. This man still disgraces the uniform that the war for the Union made a badge of nobility.

History has no blacker pages than those upon which these facts will be [illegible] that the whole [illegible] trators of such villainy may be branded as they deserve and that posterity may be warned against a repetition of such crimes on any pretext whatever. The Southern people have sins enough fairly chargeable to their account, but much will be forgiven them in consideration of what they have suffered. In a matter like this their vindication is one of national interest, for it involves the honor of the Nation.—*Philadelphia Times.*

MORE JUDGES.

The bill of Mr. Stephens, to add six new members to the Supreme Court, making it to consist of fifteen, has little of merit to commend it. It would make that tribunal too unwieldy for its purposes, and would impair, rather than increase, respect for its authority as a tribunal of last resort. That the Court, as now constituted, is overburdened with business is universally conceded. This has arisen largely from the requirement of Circuit Court duties of the Justices, which has always been a feature of our judicial system. It would be far better to relieve them entirely of this service than add to their number.

Indeed, it may well be questioned whether it would not be an improvement to relieve the Supreme Court Justices of all *nisi prius* duties, independent of the pressure on their time. The principle of allowing a Judge who tries a case to participate in the final decision of law questions arising during the progress of a trial before him is questionable. Few Judges are capable of holding the Scales of Justice so evenly as not to be more or less biased in their interlocutory rulings. When the law comes before them for ultimate decision, such bias naturally accompanies the Judge who steps from the trial bench to the law bench. Opinions once formed it is difficult to change, and the result not infrequently is that pride of opinion assumes to some extent the nature of partizanship, which interferes with that impartiality which should characterize a purely law Court. Judges, no more than other people, care to be overruled in matters of law. But, waving this, it seems better to lighten the labors of the Supreme Court Justices by the appointment of more inferior Judges for circuit duties, if the present number is insufficient. One positive tendency to increasing the evil of divided counsels and dissentient opinions would follow the increase proposed. In important suits it is difficult to obtain a verdict from a jury of twelve men. To expect that a bench of fifteen Judges would be better able to arrive at unanimous results in important cases, especially those involving constitutional questions, is hardly to be looked for.

Nor would it be suitable to give any President, however patriotic and free from partisanship, the power of appointing six new men at once to the Supreme Court bench. To vest in him such a prerogative would be a thing unheard of before. Mistakes would be unavoidable and beyond the power of rectification. The country has had some fortunate escapes when but one Judge was to be appointed. We came near a national misfortune, not to say disgrace, in the desire of the last Administration to make Williams Chief Justice. Another was evidently avoided when, with much pretension and no inconsiderable party strength to back it, Senator Howe, who has just exhibited his qualities, was pushing his claims to a place on the Supreme bench. It would be giving President Hayes altogether too much power to allow him, or any other Executive, to virtually reconstruct the Court of final jurisdiction. That is what it would amount to. In any point of view the measure proposed by Mr. Stephens ought to receive a quietus.

THE HAMBURG MASSACRE.

Mr. George William Curtis, as editor of *Harper's Weekly*, is responsible for every expression of editorial opinion that it contains, and he contributes the greater part of it. Mr. Curtis has a passion to be considered high-toned in politics as well as elegant in English; but we fear that his motives sometimes come from a vain love of form rather than from a conscientious desire to occupy an exalted position because the courses that lead to it are right. We are still further compelled to believe this after reading his recent attack upon Senator Butler, of South Carolina, in which he says: "The part taken by General Butler in the Hamburg massacre is well known. The facts were widely published, and they have never been successfully questioned. The pretence of fear of a negro rising, which was put forth as the excuse of the wanton slaughter of innocent men, is an insult to every intelligent person." What were assumed as facts did indeed receive extensive publication and circulation by the unscrupulous carpet-baggers of the South and their equally unscrupulous friends of the North, but they were so far questioned that a Radical Government with the legal machinery all in its hands did not dare to show the world what were the facts in the case, though General Butler proclaimed himself ready then as he is now to have them fully examined. The New York *Herald* more nearly hit the case when it said: "We presume that there is not a Senator who honestly believes that Mr. Butler abetted the Hamburg massacre. The negro testimony to that effect has long been an exposed and exploded perjury." Whether that is so or not, Mr. Curtis should be above circulating abominable charges that have never been supported by a single competent and reliable witness.—*Boston Post.*

MR. LINCOLN BEGGING FOR A BED IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Mr. John F. Speed, of Springfield, Ill., says the New York *Times*, lectured in Louisville, Ky., recently, and devoted himself to reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Speed is a native of Kentucky, but in 1835 he opened a store in Springfield. Two years later Mr. Lincoln came to Springfield, riding on a borrowed horse, and, alighting at Mr. Speed's store, entered and asked the price of sufficient bedclothes to fit up a single bed. Upon being informed that, together with a mattress, they would cost seventeen dollars, he replied that he had not seventeen dollars in the world, but that if Mr. Speed would credit him until Christmas he would pay him, provided he succeeded in his profession. "But," he added, "if I do not succeed, I do not know as I can ever pay you." "His face, as he uttered the words," said Mr. Speed, "was the saddest I ever saw. I told him that above the store in which we were standing was a bedroom in which I slept, and that if he was willing to occupy it with me he was quite welcome to do so." Mr. Lincoln went up to see the room, and returned in great glee, cordially accepting the invitation. Mr. Speed's store became the headquarters of a social club, in which the young men of the embryo city assembled nightly and discussed the problems of the day, in which politics came in for a full share. There, around the stove on many Winter nights, the Titans, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglass, then a rising young lawyer, measured the swords which were never sheathed during Mr. Douglass' life.

Miscellaneous.

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to Gulich, McCorkle & Co., are requested to call at their furniture store and settle their accounts without delay, either by cash or note, and by this means save costs and trouble to all parties concerned.

GULICH, McCORKLE, & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 9, 1878 tf.

[illegible] 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*

HEALTH & HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

Wright's Liver Pills,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phil'a." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 16 N. 4th st., Phila.
Dec. 26, '77-1y.

F. GULICH. S. M'CORKLE. D. HEILBRUN.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.'S 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, promptly attended to.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 6, '78.

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 24, 1877-tf.

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 shovelseed.

DANIEL GOODLANDER.
Lutherburg, January 17, 1877.

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. aug8

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,

NORTHWEST CORNER
THIRTEENTH & FILBERT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED

Wrought-Iron Air-Tight

HEATERS,

WITH SHAKING AND CLINKER-GRINDING GRATES FOR BURNING ANTHRACITE OR BITUMINOUS COAL.

CENTENNIAL

WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

KEYSTONE

WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,

COOKING RANGES, LOW-DOWN GRATES.

Descriptive Circulars sent free to any address.

EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.
April 25, '77-1y.

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.

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.

Miscellaneous.

WHERE TO GO, and HOW TO GO WEST!

2,000,000 acres of land for sale, cheap, in the gar en of the West. For Maps of Kansas, full information as to best railroads to travel on, Tickets, Freight rates, etc., apply or write to

WM. SHORTLIDGE,
Agent Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
Dec. 19, 1877-3m. Bellefonte, Pa.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Hearses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

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 stationery 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, 1873-tf

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 sellers 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 Stratonville 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.

PLOWS AND PLOW-GOODS.

Plows, Cow Bells, Cut-Nails, &c.

jan. 2, '77. JAS. H. LYTLE