Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and 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.
feb26,'78. R. NEWTON SHAW.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

H. D. ROSE, Proprietor.

Meals, 25c. Man and horse over night, $1 00. Man and two horses over night, $1.50.

The best of accommodations for men and beast. Oct. 23,'78-tf.

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,'75. ROBERT LOYD.

Great Western Hotel,

Nos. 1311, 1313 & 1315 Market Street,
(Directly opposite Wanamaker's Grand Depot,)
Philadelphia, Penn'a.

Terms, $2.00 per day.

This Hotel is near the new Public Buildings, new Masonic Temple, U. S. Mint, and Academy of Fine Arts. T. W. TRAUCK, Prop'r.
OPEN ALL NIGHT. jy17, '76-1y.

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.

P. 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 Exchanges always on hand and collections promptly made.
Reynoldsville, Dec 16, 1874.-1y

Dentistry.

J. L. R. REICHHOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in residence of Dr. Hills, 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.)

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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.

"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, 1873-tf

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

50,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,
apr17'tf Bower P. O.

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.

RE[illegible]
in Gen. H[illegible] cures of [illegible] Urine, Dropsy, [illegible] Impotence, Retention of Urine, HUNT'S REMEDY [illegible] in the Side, Back, or Loins, [illegible] Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Female Diseases, Diseases arising from Indiscretion or Excess, HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, and removes all Complaints of the Urinary, Secretal Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY [illegible] Diabetes, [illegible] never before failed to cure. [illegible] public, and can be taken by any one, may be procured at [illegible] HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared [illegible] PROPRIETOR for [illegible] above diseases [illegible] has a number of testimonials [illegible] known to fail. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Proprietor, [illegible] HUNT'S REMEDY

REMOVAL!

James L. Leavy,

Having purchased the entire stock of Fred. Sackett, hereby gives notice that he has moved into the room lately occupied by Reed & Hagerty, on Second street, where he is prepared to offer to the public

COOK STOVES,

HEATING AND

PARLOR STOVES,

of the latest improved patterns, at low prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Gas Fixtures and Tinware.

Roofing, Spouting, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Repairing Pumps a specialty. All work warranted.

Anything in my line will be ordered special if desired. JAS. L. LEAVY, Proprietor.
FRED. SACKETT, Agent.
Clearfield, Pa., July 3, 1878-tf.

THE MILD POWER

CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

"Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time, money, sickness and suffering. Every single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, violent coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, Impaired hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding,	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed,	50
31.	Painful Periods, or with Spasms,	50
32.	Disease of Heart, palpitations, etc.,	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat,	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case, Morocco, with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions, $10.00
Case Morocco, of 20 large vials and Book, 6.00

These remedies are sent by the case single box or vial, to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.
Office and Depot, 109 Fulton St., New York.
For Sale by all Druggists.
☞ Humphreys' Specific Manual on the care and treatment of disease and its cure, sent FREE on application.

GEO. WEAVER & CO.,

SECOND STREET.

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Have opened up, in the store room lately occupied by Weaver & Betts, on Second street, a large and well selected stock of

Dry - Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

QUEENSWARE, WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c.

Which they will dispose of at reasonable rates for cash, or exchange for country produce.

GEORGE WEAVER & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 9, 1878-tf.

NEW

FLOUR, FEED,

AND

GROCERY

STORE.

JOHN F. KRAMER,

Room No. 4, Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa.

Keeps 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.

JOHN F. KRAMER.
Clearfield, Nov. 19, 1874-tf.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1878.

A WISE LETTER.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, has recently written a letter replete with wisdom to the Democratic State Central Committee of that State. It seems to be a happy faculty with some men to so analyze public questions that they extract at once from them the very pith and marrow of whatever is most pertinent and important in them; so Mr. Seymour in his letter most lucidly shows what is most needed for the good of the Democratic party which contains a large majority of the citizens and tax payers of the country. Mr. Seymour recognizes the fact that both the great parties substantially agree with reference to the currency of the country; some voters may not be in accord with the major part of either party respecting the financial question, and hence it is a proper subject for public discussion at political meetings; but nevertheless there is no great real disagreement between them respecting the matter. Both the Democratic and Republican parties are aware, Mr. Seymour says, that "a bad currency will harm trade and industry, and a good currency will help them."

But Mr. Seymour further argues that currency cannot of itself make wealth nor prosperity. There are other vital questions besides the currency question which should not be overshadowed by it. The American people have much good wheat, corn, and oats to sell, and also a large amount of excellent manufactured articles of all descriptions; consequently one of the great questions of the day is, "What can we do to sell what we have, and what we can produce?" The answer to that will solve all our troubles; will make labor glad, give comfort to our homes, and give life and hope to every form of industry. The other Nations of the World need in a greater or less measure what is grown on our fertile farms and made by our skillful mechanics, and, therefore, whatever enlarges and facilitates our commercial relations with the outside world tends to enrich us and render us prosperous and happy. It is then evident that by enlarging the number of our merchant ships, and thereby cheapening the transportation across the ocean of our farm and manufactured products, we do precisely what is best calculated to put in operation "the connected wheels of industry," and to make us a great Nation. And it is just in this matter that the Republican party has most wonderfully blundered, and has persistently adhered to a most ruinous policy.

Mr. Seymour charges upon the Republican party the folly of having "swept our carrying trade from the ocean so that we cannot send, as we did, what we make into every harbor of the earth." The Republicans have made a law that no American merchant shall buy a ship to be used upon the great free ocean of the world if it is built outside of the United States, he is told that such ship, although owned by one of our own citizens, shall not have the protection of the American flag, and "as we are not able to build the iron steamships now used as cheaply as they are made elsewhere, our merchants cannot compete with those of other countries." Eighteen years ago, under Democratic rule, our flag was found in all the harbors of the world, however remote, and was seen more than that of any other Nation; now, under Republican misrule, our flag is fast disappearing from even the highways of the seas. Whoever, Mr. Seymour astutely remarks, will trace the result of this policy of the Republican party upon the labor and trade of the United States, will find it, *more than any other cause*, hinders the return of prosperity; it, in effect, "stops the sale of what we have and what we can make to meet the wants of other people."

The free competition between the railroad and canal lines of New York, brought about by the wise administration of the Democratic officials of that great State, is used as an argument by Mr. Seymour, to illustrate what should be aimed at in our National politics; the reduction of the tax on trade through that State to New York City has resulted in more grain being sent from the West this year to that great commercial metropolis than at any other period in our history, and the whole Nation has been benefitted by the wise policy of the Democratic party of the Empire State. The result is shown by the following statement: In the year ending July 31, 1877, the exports from our country amounted in value to $601,000,000; they will exceed this in the year ending July 31, 1878. Of this vast sum exceeding, in two years, $1,200,000,000, nearly the whole was made up of farm products. But through the unwise legislation of the Republican party, which controls the National Government, the great profit of carrying these exports across the Atlantic falls into the hands of strangers. American enterprise is forbidden by the Republican party to compete in the profitable business of carrying the products of American skill and industry to foreign lands. Our wheat, corn, oats, and manufactured articles go cheaply to the sea-board, but there they are confronted by the Government which, under Republican control, has destroyed our merchant marine, and forbids any American from buying a ship in the markets of the World to carry American products where they are wanted. The plan of Republican Congressmen is to give subsidies to a few lines, and this, says Mr. Seymour, is only to grant to small numbers monopolies of the best routes at the people's expense. Subsidies can never cover the ocean with American ships looking for new markets and carrying our varied products at low rates. Other Nations seek to build up their trade; ours seeks to hinder those who wish to sell our products abroad wherever they can find a market for them.

In conclusion, Mr. Seymour says: "Can it be that the farmers, the merchants, the manufacturers, the mechanics of our country will not help the Democratic party to correct this great wrong? They know and feel that their troubles are mainly due to this cause. They know that if we had competing American lines of steamships running to all parts of the ocean our business troubles would disappear. They know that if they send a Republican to Congress, while I [illegible] be right on this point, he can do but little; for he must oppose himself to the body of his friends. They know that until, by some decided action, they teach the Republicans that this abuse will no longer be tolerated, and that the laws will stand unchanged. There is no other question which so deeply concerns all as the correction of our navigation laws. No reason, entitled to respect, can be given for our navigation laws, so far as they forbid our merchants to buy ships elsewhere for the purposes of foreign trade. The Governments of Europe, more wise, do what they can to build up their commerce, and their flags are seen in our harbor, waving over vessels bought by their merchants whey they can get them on the best terms. Every such flag seems to reproach the folly of laws which particularly forbid American citizens to carry American produce across the ocean, or to share in the great profits of the World's commerce."

JOHN O'BYRNE TO THE WORKINGMEN.

We make the following extracts from the speech of John O'Byrne, delivered recently at Pittsburg, the sentiments in which are as applicable to this section as to the West. After referring to the misrule under which the State has been groaning many years, Mr. O'Byrne said:—

What effect has this misrule I denounce upon you workingmen? It affects you in every phase of life: it has shrunk your wages, entered your houses and snatched away with robber hand first trifling luxuries, then necessities; it has stripped your children of their shoes and curtails their chances in life, by compelling you to put them earlier to work; it shuts them out from school, and condemns them to a pariah's position; and all this deep, dreadful, damning wrong you are quiet under and you do not throttle the thieves. [Tremendous cheering.] It is the leaders I arraign for this state of things—not you, Republican workingmen now present; you are alike victims and dupes. As a political fact, the Democracy during these eighteen years have never failed to protest against the legislation I condemn. Their escutcheon is unsullied, their record untarnished, and their more than royal right to the confidence of the liberty-loving people of the land unimpaired. Their acts stand out silently as attestations to their fidelity to the people, and to their fitness to rule the Nation. [Great cheering.] In the bosom of both parties, begotten of misery and incest, has ridden what is called in some sections the Greenback party, in others the National. Such a birth is natural—its womb is Republicanism; it was conceived in misery, and now cries out for work and bread. The Democratic party is heedful of the cry—like Rachael, she mourns for her children—but while so doing, she is girding her loins for the poor man's redemption, and is now more terrible to the wrong doers than an army in battle array! [Great applause.]

There is no need to leave the Democratic party. Its policy is broad and ample enough to embrace and propagate every philosophical thought which may be advanced to dignify labor, and fully reward with ample wages the toiler. Its history proves this fact; its advocacy of the rights of the workingman is carved in great capital letters which no time can efface, and which no trickery mistranslate. [Great cheering.] The creation of a third party cannot effect at present any good results. The Democracy has not faltered in any duty, and is prepared to receive in this country, as elsewhere, into its embrace and elevate to position representative men of the toilers, when their claims are fairly presented. To-day every order and style of men are to be found upon its ticket—the brawny worker, the farmer, the manufacturer and the professional man are there. Like the colors of the rainbow, though differing in shade, they form a harmonious whole. The fostering of a third party is a Cameron dodge, worthy of old Wig-Whig, and can only result in division and end in the triumph of that fraud and treason, of which "Don" is the living embodiment. Stand together—close together—is the advice I give you. Democrat, Greenbacker, National or duped Republican, you are all equally interested in breaking the bonds which tie you down to ignominy and misery by the robber ring of the State. Take counsel of your Western brethern in Iowa. Let the test be, who is for the people. Fuse your ticket, stand up in the face of the unsparing noon for right and against wrong. If you do, you well deserve success; if not, not. [Great applause.]

SHOT ONE—HOW THE RINGSTERS FATTEN.

Your wretchedness has its root in dishonest financial legislation and unjust taxation. Taxation, says La Play in his *Organization of Labor*, is like a common ball rolled down a flight of stairs. As it descends, it strikes each step with accelerated force, and at length lights with dead weight on the bottom step; and that is the workingman. On you men, I say, all the iniquitous taxation of the State and of this city rest. Your breasts heave, your muscles strain at labor; but the weight is there. [Great applause.] Is this true? If any man present doubts it, let him speak. This city of Pittsburg has been ruled for a generation by the Republican party, and one of its results is that the city debt has become a mortgage upon every man's house, rich and poor, factory and hord alike, to the amount of seven per cent., and daily increasing. How can industry stand up in the name and under cover of law? I suppose here, as in Philadelphia, the wives and *cheres ami* of ring politicians must ride in chariots, with liveried flunkies, and array themselves in Genoa velvets and shawls from the looms of Cashmere, while they themselves wear diamonds on their immaculate shirts, and Jouvine kids to cover the filth of peculation which soil their hands.

It is all right, I suppose. You and your wives and children can dress in rags, and sweeten your chicory or bean coffee with sorghum, so that villainy shall flourish. If you think so, you are slaves and deserve the lash. [Great excitement and long, continued cheering.] I say it, and with a strong sense of its justice and my own responsibility, that if justice were to have its due, the leading ringsters of this State would [illegible] thieves are punished in my own State of Delaware. "Experience is the father of wisdom," saith the Spanish proverb. What does it teach us? In the city of Philadelphia taxation has reached huge proportions. It is a logical result of the rule of the Republican party in that city.

Within a few years taxation has banished Morris, Tasker & Co., a firm like Jones & Laughlins here, down to the marshes of Delaware, thus compelling 2,000 men, with their families, to move away or become idlers. Mr. Dobson, one of the largest dyers and bleachers in America, employing 3,000, has been forced to leave, and has actually founded the town of Eddystone, fourteen miles below Philadelphia, at a cost, including his immense works, of over $2,000,000. The ring, however, drinks champaign as of yore, and their equipages, with their wives and women, are driven through the park, and at sea-side resorts, taunting honesty and making robbery the apothesis of success. [Great applause.]

You complain justly of working for a dollar. Until you vote for honest men, and against a dishonest party, you will continue to do so. Listen to no cant or humbug of the Republican party about reform and honest money; that party has wronged you in the past, and will do so in the future if it can. Trust them not when their orators are eloquent about liberty. Oh, yes! they can praise the Goddess, crown her, and put a sceptre in her hands at every one of their demonstrations; but the crown is of thorns, and the sceptre is a reed.

Mr. O'Byrne retired amidst tremendous applause, and the meeting adjourned amidst the cheers.

OUR NATIONAL LIBRARY.

MR. SPOFFORD'S SKETCH OF THE INSTITUTION IN THE "INTERNATIONAL REVIEW."

One of the most interesting and instructive of the current magazine papers, says the Washington *Post*, is Hon. A. R. Spofford's contribution to the *International Review*, on the National Library, technically known as the Library of Congress. It is a modest sketch of the foundation and growth of the institution, without straining after biographical effect, and will doubtless have its intended effect of attracting public attention and enlisting popular interest in the library preparatory to the legislation which is to be asked this Winter for the enlargement of its facilities.

It appears that the growth of our National Library, as compared with that of the great collections of the Old World, has been a fair reflex of the material growth of our country in the same relation. As we have grown in seventy years from a scattered confederation of struggling provinces, containing a total population of less than 6,000,000, to a continental Nation of 38 sovereign States, with more than 44,000,000 of people, so our library, the index of the intellectual development of the Republic, has grown from the seven odd thousand volumes of Thomas Jefferson's private collection, to the enormous proportions of the fifth among the great book-treasuries of the World.

Viewed in the light of a possession merely, and measured by its value in dollars and cents, the National Library of the United States sustains a far higher ratio of permanent worth to actual cost than any other institution representing expenditure of the people's money. The tenor of the Act of Congress upon which it was founded, does not indicate that the idea of a great National Library entered into the minds of those who voted for it seventy years ago. They proposed simply to buy a few books of reference, for the use of members of Congress, and they thought an appropriation of $1,000 a year would amply suffice to keep their store of knowledge fully abreast of the rate of production. It was a natural thought with the representatives of an infant people, the mass of whom were too busily occupied hewing down primeval forests, and digging slow roadways through rugged mountains, to think much about "the higher culture or the mind"—it was a natural thought, we say, with the representatives of such a people, to supply themselves with text-books in the science of government, and no more.

Upon this theory the library was founded. The theory still remains at the foundation; but the super-structure has so wildly outgrown the most modest designs of the original architects that it topples and tumbles in every direction. The early plan of a collection of books with special reference to the needs of Legislators, might now be fulfilled by selecting from the accumulated mass ten times the highest number of volumes ever dreamed of by the founders, without visibly lessening the proportions of the institution. Fifty thousand volumes would cover the needs of Congress for purposes of study and reference, at the very highest calculation. Take these out, and there still remain over 270,000 volumes, forming by themselves a library about sixth in the World in point of magnitude, and scarcely second to any in the average quality of choice and excellence of selection. To retain such a library under the obsolete conditions of its foundation, would be a piece of narrow selfishness and veritable dog-in-the-manger greed, such as the Congress of the United States, in this year of grace and enlightenment, 1878, certainly cannot be guilty of.

The time has come when the vast collection of the stores of knowledge which the people's money has bought, and whose growth has kept pace with the people's progress, must be popularized in usefulness, and as cosmopolitan in its legal character as it is of itself in fact. To accomplish these results two things are requisite. The first is a thorough reorganization of the system, or rather an abandonment of the obsolete foundation theory altogether, and an establishment on a new basis. And the second is a new building, sufficiently commodious to meet not only the present wants, but the computable needs of a considerable period in the future, and sufficiently majestic to properly typify the intellectual grandeur of the people, whose store-house of knowledge in material shape it is to be.

Upon the question of establishment, there is likely to be much difference of opinion. We have our own views, and shall present and urge them at the proper time with whatever force we may be master of. For the present, it is sufficient to say that the library, as a whole, should be divorced from Congress, as well as removed from the Capitol building; that it should be distinctively chartered in perpetuity as 'The National Library of the United States;' that it should be liberally endowed, either with an accretive fund or with a standing appropriation, made sacred from the despoiling hands of small pruners and parers; and, finally, that it should be provided with a scheme of administration entirely separate from or out of reach of the political mutations of our Government.

Upon the question of a suitable edifice, and its location, there will also be a difference of opinion. Already there is a dispute on this point, between those who advocate the purchase of a block of ground East of the Capitol and those who favor the use of the now vacant Government property in Judiciary Square. Both these plans have their advantages and drawbacks; the East Capitol project having the commendation of proximity to the halls of legislation, and the fault of indefinite cost, and possible leeway for a job in real estate; while the Judiciary Square plan has the advantage of property already belonging to the Government, with the failing of distance from the Capitol. To this question, however, suitable attention can hereafter be paid. The main thing for the present is to arouse public interest in the concerns of the library; indeed, to inform the public generally that among their possessions is a first-rate collection of books, which has grown up to colossal proportions almost unknown to them, and which must be taken care of at once. And, while we are about it, we may remark that next in present value to the library itself are the personal services of Mr Spofford, the modest, hard-working Librarian.

LABORERS WANTED.

A natural consequence of the epidemic which has ravished this State for the past three months has been the stagnation of business, and the demoralization of the laboring classes. Add to this the stringent and often ridiculous quarantine which has cut off plantations from communication with country towns, and towns from this city and each other, and it will be readily seen that a state of commercial chaos must necessarily have ensued, from which it will be difficult to emerge at once. The present cotton crop of the Southwestern States is estimated to be one of the largest ever known, if not actually in excess of all. From all the cotton-growig parishes of Louisiana comes the cheering news that the fields are white with the precious staple, and the present laboring force is insufficient to gather it in season. On the one hand this is gladdening; on the other a cause for much anxiety. With the prospect of an early and a severe Winter comes the necessity of immediate garnering of the crop. And the problem of how this is to be accomplished is at present assuming serious shape. In this exigency the commercial interest of the North is at stake as well as that of the South, and it is more than probable that steps will be at once taken by those interested in Southern commerce to forestall the threatened dearth of labor, and furnish hands for the work required. There are at present hundreds of unemployed men in the North who would gladly flock to the South, as soon as safety was assured, for the prospect of remunerative labor for two or three months, if cheap transportation could be furnished them. This would be of great benefit to those cities overrun with unemployed men, would rebound to the interest of many Northern capitalists, and certainly to the advantage of this and neighboring States. How this could be accomplished can readily be solved by our transportation companies, who now have ample opportunity to show their energy in a most worthy cause.

With the waning of the terrible scourge, which has desolated so many homes, comes a renewed spirit of cheerfulness and energy. The business prospects are now brighter, and in the wake of the gloomy shadow of death is a shining train of prosperity and joy.—*New Orleans Times.*

Josiah Kuser died near Boyertown on Sunday, aged sixty-five years. Two years ago, while in the enjoyment of health, he had made to order his own coffin, plain and simple. He was opposed to so much ceremony and style at funerals, and for himself wanted none of it, not even a clergyman. At the funeral, however, a clergyman officiated. His disease was cramps. He possessed property, and was a good citizen.

Mr. James Black, of Lancaster, Pa., has been a candidate for more offices than any living man. He has been voted for for every office from President of the United States down to that of School Director, and failed an election in every instance. This year he was a candidate for Congress on the Prohibition ticket in the Lancaster district, and met with his usual fate.

INQUIRE OF HIM.—Reader, whenever you hear a Democratic Greenbacker snicker over the result of the election, ask him how much the Cameron's paid him, or whether he did not utter a lie when he stated that he was voting for Mason to bring about a change in rulers, and of course better times. Is such a man a fool or a knave? That's the question.

An honest farmer sent some handsome game and black Spanish fowls to the Kingston (Ont.) Exhibition. The judges washed the birds and it came out that the former were painted and that the latter had their legs blackleaded.

It is said that the Moffat-Virginia bell-punch for registering drinks has yielded that State a revenue of nearly $850,000 the present year.

At the Board of Trade in Meadville on Tuesday, nearly 10,000 boxes of cheese were offered, and not a sale was reported.

Miscellaneous.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

For sale by H. B. Spackman, Clearfield, Pa.

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, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 76 N. 4th St., Phila.
Dec. 26, '77-1y.

JOHN TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES,

AND

Improved Spring Beds,

MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Rars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,

making Glasses, Cheapest, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec19'72 JOHN TROUTMAN.

DRUG STORE.

H. B. SPACKMAN,

DRUGGIST and CHEMIST,

At Shaw's old stand, Clearfield, Pa., has just opened a new stock of

PURE AND FRESH DRUGS,

and is now prepared to furnish anything in the the line of Drugs and Medicines at the very lowest cash prices.

He has also on hand a large stock of Combs, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Fancy Articles, Toilet and shaving Soaps, and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

compounded with care, day or night. A liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited.
H. B. SPACKMAN.
Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 24, 1877.

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 cloverseed. DANIEL GOODLANDER.
Luthersburg, January 17, 1877.

Agricultural Statistics.

To the Citizens of Clearfield County:

The undersigned having been appointed by the Department, at Washington, principal reporter of the Agricultural Statistics of Clearfield county, respectfully requests the co-operation of all to assist, by sending the subscriber all the information they can bearing upon the following questions, so as to enable him to make as correct a statement to the Department, as possible: How many horses have died in your borough or township, and of what disease. How many cows and calves, and of what disease. How many sheep have you lost, and of what disease; how many killed by dogs. How many hogs have you lost, and of what disease. What prevailing diseases amongst the poultry. In all cases give the remedies used which have been found to be successful, and in all cases to give the cash value of all stock as nearly as possible. By the co-operation of our citizens in general upon these important particulars, the Agricultural reports will become an encyclopedia of useful information to the public, by enabling the Department to publish the diseases, the losses, and the remedies that have been found most beneficial in certain diseases. Any other information that will be considered a public benefit, will be thankfully received.

Address the subscriber at Grampian Hills, Clearfield Co., Pa. SAMUEL WIDEMIRE.
March 13, 1878-tf.

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