Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE,
Corner of Second and Market Streets,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and 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,'74. R. NEWTON SHAW.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.
H. D. ROSE, . . PROPRIETOR.
Meals, 75c. Man and horse over night, $1 50.
Man and two horses over night, $1.50.
The best of accommodations for man and beast.
Oct. 23,'76-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,'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. R. HEICHHOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in residence of Dr. Hills, opposite the Shaw House. mch13, '76-tf.

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.)
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth:
Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

Miscellaneous.

SHOEMAKING.—I hereby inform my patrons, and mankind in general, that I have removed my shoemaking shop to the room in Graham's row, over S. I. Snyder's jewelry store, and that I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line cheaper than any other shop in town. All work warranted as good as can be done anywhere else. Positively this is the cheapest shop in Clearfield. JOS. H. DEERING.
Dec. 11, 1878-tf.

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.

New Marble Yard.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a new Marble Yard on Third street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will keep constantly on hand a stock of various kinds of marble. All kinds of
TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,
Posts for Cemetery Lots,
and all other work in his line will be promptly executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates.
He guarantees satisfactory work and low prices. Give him a call. J. FLAHARTY.
Clearfield, Pa., March 27, 1878-tf.

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. GRULIN.
Clearfield, May 7, 1878-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, in exchange for goods. 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.
10,000 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,
apr18'76tf 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.

PIANOS. $1,296 Piano for only $265. $775 Piano for only $175. $1,010 Organ for only $140. $330 Organ for only $75. $262 Organs for only $60. All warranted six years. Don't fail to send for Illustrated Catalogue.
BUNNELL & MILLER,
Original Manufacturers.
Lewistown, Pa., Sept. 11, 1878-3m.

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

J. H. LYTLE,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
Groceries,
THE LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

COFFEE,	QUEENSWARE,
TEA,	TUBS and BUCKETS,
SUGAR,	DRIED FRUITS,
SYRUP,	CANNED GOODS,
MEATS,	SPICES,
FISH,	BROOMS,
SALT,	FLOUR,
OILS,	FEED.

County Agent for
LORILLARD'S TOBACCOS,
These goods bought for CASH in large lots, and sold at almost city prices.
JAMES H. LYTLE,
Clearfield, Pa., June 12, 1878-1y.

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.

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. 13, 1874.-tf.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1879.

"THE bars or barrs—WHAT THEY DO."

The editor of the Pittsburg *Sunday Critic* takes the Barrs down in this way:—

The recent attack of the *Post* published in this city upon Senator Wallace was of such a malignant personal nature as to lose all of its point and force against the object of its assault and to recoil upon the author—in fact, it was the "Engineer hoisted by his own petard." We would not call attention again to the subject, but for the occasion being opportune to refer to the weight the Democracy of Allegheny county, and of the State as well, has been compelled to carry in the person of the distinguished fraternity which controls the columns of the paper above mentioned. The fraternity rejoices in the patronym of Barr, and so far as regards the success of the party to which these individuals profess to belong, and in so far as advancement in religion or morals are concerned, the paper and the fraternity, individually and collectively, are properly designated and known as Barrs' or bars, whether spelled with one "r" or two is immaterial, the words are interchangeable and both have the same meaning and significance.

The attack upon Senator Wallace was animated solely by personal considerations, and this fraternity has never failed to use its own influence, the influence of the paper, and so much of the influence of the party as it could control, to subserve its own personal ends. The interest of the Democratic party has never been allowed to stand in the way of venting spite upon those who had incurred its displeasure. The distinguished chieftain of the brotherhood would gladly see the party rent in twain, one faction destroying the other, rather than admit a leadership in any one not devoted body and soul to his own personal interests.

The party in this county has long understood this fact, and the rule of this faction has been perpetrated by people from other portions of the State who have sustained this individual to the detriment of the party at home, when the latter would have gladly thrown him overboard. We desire to speak plainly, and we mean amongst others the distinguished Senator himself. He has given support to this individual when he knew that it was not only distasteful to the people of Western Pennsylvania, but that he would have fallen disastrously to the ground without such support. We, therefore, desire to waste no tears in sympathy for the object of the attacks; we only lament such feuds as against the interest of the great party of which they are individuals. So far as Barr is concerned we have long been of the opinion, in common with the most respected portion of the Democratic party in this vicinity, that the party would be much stronger with his open opposition than with his pretended support. To illustrate a source of weakness and an evidence of venality, if any illustration is needed, we have only to point to the course of the paper in question upon bill 102. Here was a measure peculiarly obnoxious to the people of this city, without regard to party, and a conscientious opposition to it throughout would have greatly strengthened the *Post* and the Democratic party with the people. All at once the tone of the leading Republican papers and the self-styled "ONLY" Democratic paper—thank God it is the "only" one of the kind published—came out with the brazen bribe of "FOUR THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS" inscribed upon their phylacteries as the price of their purchase. Of these, lo! the "Only" led all the rest! Its pretended devotion to the Democratic party and opposition to corruption in political as well as private circles was a part of the consideration of the purchase money, and it bore with crushing weight upon any advocacy of reform made in good faith by other members of the Democratic party in this locality. It enabled the Republican party to return the most venal ringsters and supporters of Cameron to the Legislature, and closed the lips of the best of our party. We have not space in the limits of a single article to point out the evidences of venality thickly strewn in the pathway of this fraternity, nor to follow it in all its trail through caucuses and Conventions, where the best material of our party was overthrown to make room for the one family which stood ready to reap all the honors and profits due to the locality. If any good end can be subserved; if we can render the party any service by exposing the true inwardness of this disturbing faction, it will be a duty which we shall not hesitate to enter upon, nor to fearlessly discharge in the future when the occasion demands. We think it about time to let down the bars, and see if the political field cannot be purified.

THE OBSTACLES TO JUSTICE.

There are just two serious obstacles to the honest administration of the election laws in the South and the enforcement of the rights of voters of all classes. They are, first, the disreputable and almost invariably dishonest and reckless Republican officials selected as agents of the law to restrain Democratic violence and fraud; and, second, the utter untruthfulness of organs of both parties in presenting the facts in regard to election intimidation and ballot-stuffing. If there were any honest and competent Republican Deputy Marshals and election Supervisors and United States District Attorneys in the South, fraud and violence would fear them and obey the laws, however unwillingly; but as most of the violence and all the fraud that can be committed by them, as a rule, are committed by the characterless officials who hang on the ragged edges of Republicanism and the administration in the South, and as organs of both sides in the North swear that everything the opposition do in the South is lawless and that everything their sides do is honest and lawful, nobody pays attention to the shrieks of the officials or the sayings of the organs.

The truth is that in South Carolina and Florida the Democrats have run the late election under Republican laws and in imitation of Republican violence and fraud, just to whatever extent it was necessary to carry their tickets; and the Democratic organs which denounced the laws and the violent execution of them by the Carpet-baggers, now defend Democratic violence and fraud; and the Republican organs, which defended the Carpet-bag laws and frauds, now howl themselves hoarse over the achievements of their Democratic pupils. Thus the reports and comments of organs in the North and the statements of Government officials in the South, as a rule, are utterly unworthy of credit; and it is only when a case like that of Bisbee, of Florida, comes before the Court, or when so reputable a gentleman as Mr. Jas. B. Campbell, of Charleston, testifies to the conduct of his own party, that the exact truth can be ascertained. When the unembellished facts are thus given, they exhibit a degree of lawlessness on the part of Democratic leaders in contested election districts, that relieves Carpet-baggers of much of their hitherto obloquy.

We can't doubt that Bisbee, Republican, was honestly elected to Congress in Florida, and disobedience to the judgment of the Supreme Court directing his return, by the Democratic Canvassers, is not to be excused because Republican Canvassers disobeyed the Court in like manner in 1876 and stole the Presidency. And it can hardly be disputed that Mackey, Republican, was honestly elected to Congress in South Carolina, and, however characterless he may be and however the Republicans of the House may have spurned him when he sought a seat a few years ago, he is now entitled to be returned and qualified. It is no excuse for the violence and tissue ballots which seem to have been employed to defeat him, that the Carpet-baggers did the same thing, only more so when they had the power in the same district. Two wrongs can't make a right, and of the two parties offending, the Democrats are the least excusable. They have intelligence in the South, and claim to be honest; the Carpet-baggers were adventurers and thieves, and claimed no respect from the world; and candid citizens of all sections will rejoice to see the laws honestly and fearlessly enforced wherever they have been violated in the reconstructed States.—*Philadelphia Times.*

WHY THE HEATHEN RAGE.

Among the earliest and most conspicuous opponents of negro suffrage—as a Republican—was the late Senator Oliver P. Morton. Until he saw that his party was so far committed to it that further opposition would impair his influence and leadership he wrote and spoke against it as an impolitic and unwise thing to confer this great power upon a people unfitted to receive and exercise it. He foresaw that the Southern negroes, ignorant, shiftless and superstitious, must very soon come under the peaceful political dominion of the intelligence, wealth and political sagacity of that section, and that in the end their enfranchisement would only increase the political power of the opposition. While other Republican leaders differed from his calculations, with all of them it was a matter of partisan calculation, not of philanthropy nor of statesmanship; for a due consideration for the best interests of the negro or the public would have led him to suffrage by gradual steps and by the increase of his qualifications for his new responsibilities.

Those who agreed with Morton have lived to read in Blaine's speech an acknowledgement that they were right. Mr. Blaine mentions few and proves no actual outrages against the negro, and fails to show that his vote is influenced by immoral or illegal resorts. The gist of his speech is that the Republicans own the negro vote and do not get it. Well, that is the fault of the negro himself and of those who gave him the ballot. If the negro is ungrateful or more far-sighted than he was expected to be, it is not a Democratic funeral. The Democracy are not responsible for the present condition of affairs, and it is silly for Mr. Blaine to expect that under their political rule they will refuse to take advantage of the benefits thrust upon them by their opponents. What does Mr. Blaine expect will be done about it? He talks loudly and bitterly, but does he expect that a Democratic Congress will go back to the disfranchisement of the negro because he helps to elect Democratic Congressmen? Does he think they will reduce the Constitutional representation of the South because that representation is so largely Democratic? And because that section, like Blaine's Republicans of Maine and Cameron's Republicans of Pennsylvania, prefer to be represented by white men rather than by negroes? If Mr. Blaine knows any other good way to reclaim his lost negro vote he should try it, but if he expects to get it back by the Democrats disfranchising either the negro vote or the South he is a fool as well as a knave.

ARMY OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Whatever may be the result of the present effort for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, it is a fact that public willingness for the change is largely influenced by confidence in the sound judgment and just inclinations of the army officers. Many of these, including some well-known to all the country, and prominent in the several Indian wars of the last five years, have been among the most positive and decided in their expressions of condemnation for the acts of bad management and bad faith on the part of the whites which in many instances drove the Indians to take the war-path. It is the public belief that men like Howard, Crook, Gibbon and Harney—and we mean no invidious distinction in mentioning these only—have no desire to exterminate the red people, but, on the contrary, wish to avoid hostilities with them by honestly respecting the treaties and protecting them in their rights; it is this belief, we say, which makes many persons, who feel keenly how unjust our conduct has been toward the Indians, willing to see the Bureau go to the War Department.

The ordinary characteristic of a good soldier is not to love war, but prefer to avoid it; the man who most thirsts for blood is usually he who never was in battle; and this is especially the case as to Indian wars. There is no glory to be gained in the defeat or even the extermination of a tribe of uncivilized and unfamed natives, while a campaign against them, as the bleaching bones of thousands of our soldiers attest, is full of danger and death. For ten years past the history of the Indian service has been marked on every page by the testimony of army men against its discreditable features. Secretary Stanton said, years ago, on the occasion of a visit to him by Bishop Whipple: "What does the Bishop want? If he has come here to tell us that this Government is guilty of gross crimes in its dealings with the Indians, tell him that we know that all this is true."

After a year of searching investigation into the causes of Indian wars, Generals Shermans, Harney, Terry and Augur, in their official report, wrote: "That the Indian goes to war is not astonishing; he is often compelled to do so; wrongs are borne by him in silence which never fail to drive civilized men to deeds of violence. Among civilized men war usually springs from a sense of injustice. The best possible way to avoid war, then, is to do no act of injustice. * * * * * * But it is said that our wars with the Indians have been almost constant. Have we then been uniformly unjust? *We answer, unhesitatingly, yes!*"

Details to justify such statements abound but it is not their existence that we particularly refer to at present; the fact that leading officers of the army, men upon whom the conduct of Indian wars falls or has fallen, speak thus of the manner in which those wars originate is that most interesting and important in the present stage of the discussion. General Crook, in a conversation last Summer—as reported at the time—spoke as his brother officers had done, and said, in answer to a question, that "it would be cheaper to treat the Indians justly. All the tribes tell the same story; they are surrounded, the game is driven away or destroyed and there remains but one thing for them to do—fight while they can. Even the injustice of sending troops against them, however, is not the hardest thing; a harder one is for us to be forced to kill the Indians when they are clearly in the right." It is from men thus impressed, and thus candid in their testimony of the truth, that we hope, in case the transfer should be decided upon, for a fair and just treatment of the wild tribes with whom we have had the recent collisions. Men who have so clearly seen the evils of unjust action and are placed in so cruel a position of hardship by the outbreak of Indian wars, may be trusted, we should hope, to avoid the causes which have heretofore produced so many of them.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

MARY CLEMMER ON THE THIRD TERM.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer, the most racy womap correspondent in Washington, writing thence of the third term talk, says:—

Who that loves his country, can hear with indifference the first certain warcry of the politician marshaling his clans for his own possible personal triumph for mere mercenary victory? One must smile at the names that in the first flush of Republican triumph are blazoned on the triumphal gates as that of the possible President of 1880. They are such very old acquaintances, these names and their owners. Personally, and as public men, we are exceedingly well acquainted with these gentlemen; and the people have only to be equally well acquainted to make it impossible that any one of them shall ever be President of the United States. To one perfectly conscious of what the Grant Administration was, and of the lingering odor of it left in the atmosphere, the little out-cry for Grant which followed the elections was a perfectly natural sequence. Ever since he left us, it has been an amusing and yet a forlorn sight to watch the pilgrims who have come hither to pronounce his name with praise, and prayer, and effusive prophesy. Men who battened on the Treasury for years; men who held place patronage through his personal favor; men who love themselves supremely, who for the chance of power are ready to forget honor and honesty—these are the men who are manœuvring for Grant. To them may be added a small company of poets, orators and drummers, who adore the soldier, "the Captain of our armies;" who attempt to cover eight years of terrible fact, of National disgrace, with a few flowers of sentiment and heroic nonsense. Alas! our real heroes, who fought our battles, who preserved our liberties, are unknown, in their graves forgotten. The country is not so rich in great historic names that it can afford to forget one of them. Let the modern Ulysses wander in strange lands, as did the Ulysses of old, for twenty years, *feted* by Kings, feasted by Goddesses; and if Calypso spies him on the seashore groaning for his country, may she cry out as she did to the first hero: "Why art thou so eager for thy home? Surely, if thou knowest all the trouble that awaits thee, thou wouldst not go, but wouldst rather dwell with me."

Let him live in the gratitude of his countrymen as the stolid General who dragged tens of thousands of brave men to death without a tear. Let him live any where but in the White House as President of the United States. Were he the greatest soldier that ever brought slaughter or victory to men, his valor could never cover the shame of his civil Administration—an Administration of vulgar selfishness, of cupidity, of plunder. It was all this not because Ulysses Grant was himself a dishonest man; but because, with the same blind pugnacity that he dragged his armies on to death and victory, he hung to the men who flattered and won him for their own ends—at last to drag his Administration down to moral defeat, into utter disgrace.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Mr. Blaine roars in the ears of the North and South his lament over the latest discovered result of the enfranchisement of the slaves and their admission into the number of men counted as the basis of political power in the nation. Our opinion, says the N. Y. *Herald*, has already been expressed that he does not reason either shrewdly or honestly on this point, and that he merely assumes, but does not show that there is a grievance because the negroes do not vote with his party. We believe, on the contrary, that the negroes have abandoned that party, and that this is an evidence of their keen perceptions. They have found that it is not to their interest to continue to act with the party that simply made them go bail for the horde of thieves, forgers, pickpockets and scalawags of every stripe that were inflicted upon the South as Republican office-holders in the carpet-bag regime. Not if we admit for a moment that Mr. Blaine's complaints are just, what then? In "practical politics," of which Blaine is notoriously fond, it is not worth while to go into details for which you have at hand no remedy. If the negro vote has been "scooped up" by the Southern Democrats, whether by chicanery, or browbeating, or by the legitimate influence of interest and intelligence, Congress has no means within its reach to remedy that fact; and all that is worth the attention of practical politicians is the result—that the South, as the final consequence of the war, has greatly increased its representation in Congress and that that representation is not divided. Politically, therefore, the consequences of the war came around to an end precisely contrary to that predicted by politicians—namely, the destruction of Southern political power.

AN OVERFLOW OF SILVER.

The New Castle *Guardian* of last week remarks: On Monday the railroad employes on the New Castle branch of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, some three or four hundred in number, were paid off, the whole sum disbursed, variously estimated at from six to ten thousand dollars, being in silver half dollars. As most of the laborers on this section of the road reside in New Castle or vicinity, the natural result has been that this city has been flooded with silver half dollars for the past three or four days. This coin was furnished by the Economites of Beaver county, and is a portion of a barrel containing $100,000, which was buried in a vault previous to Morgan's raid, and has remained there until it was taken out for the purpose above stated. These silver pieces bear dates all the way from the year 1804 to 1835, and a great many of them look as if they had just come from the mint, being just as bright and fresh looking as the new "buzzard" dollar. If the Economites had sold their $100,000 during the war instead of hoarding it, and put the proceeds out at interest it would, at the present day, have netted them nearly five times as much. As these half dollars bear the dates from 1804 to 1835, inclusive, a number of enthusiastic numismatics in this city are flying around from place to place getting up a collection of them.

BLAINE'S BLUSTER.—The editor of the New York *World*, in alluding to Blaine's recent harangue in the Senate, says: In fact, from Mr. Blaine's own point of view, it must be said that his speech was answered before it was made, by a member of Mr. Blaine's own party. Mr. Thurman's cool exposure of the speech might have been expected, as might also Mr. Lamar's gallant and effective defense of his own people from groundless slanders uttered from the most unworthy motives. But Mr. Garfield showed much more political sense and skill as well as much more public spirit than Mr. Blaine, when he said on Tuesday that "the man who would attempt to get up a political excitement on old sectional issues, would find himself without the support of the country, but the man who wanted to gain the good-will of the country must put himself in line with its leading thought, and that was the restoration of business." The people of the country entertain certain expectations of Congress, and the mischief of Mr. Blaine's attempt to stir up strife, without so much as a negro in any Southern State to start home, is that it prevents the consideration of the public business. We do not overrate the intelligence of the mass of voters when we say that they are quite capable of appreciating Mr. Blaine's preference of his own political interests to their business interests at its true value, and that, therefore, Mr. Blaine has made what he will discover to be a political mistake.

SEND HIM TO CONGRESS.—A Canadian genius is reported to have discovered a method of refining petroleum, not only without the use of heat, but in such a manner that the naptha, benzine and gasoline, which must now be expelled before the oil can bear safety tests, are retained in such combination as to be harmless and useful. As in all scientific discoveries the demonstration of a principle emphasizes the possibility of the application of the same to all bodies of nature like unto that experimented upon, this Canadian discovery proves that the method employed is applicable to all other inflammable material; consequently the inventor should be immediately coaxed into the United States and run for Congress, which is the most dangerously inflammable body on the continent. The idea of making our national legislature useful without heating it to a high temperature, and of making its volatile and explosive elements not only harmless but useful and harmonious with the portion naturally trustworthy is the most consoling one that has ever dawned upon our political horizon. Better yet, the petroleum discovery promises to secure a yearly saving of a hundred and twenty million dollars. If so much can be saved upon a cheap, rank natural production, where would our national debt be within a year if the inventor's principle were applied to such select and expensive material as Congress?—*N. Y. Herald.*

The present Winter is the most severe throughout all Europe that was ever known. A telegram from Geneva, Switzerland, says that there is more snow on the Vosges than the oldest inhabitant remembers, and that no post has arrived from Germany or from German Switzerland. Wolves have penetrated to the gates of Metz.

The New York *Sun* advises Senator Blaine, if he is a candidate for the Presidency, to resign his place in the Senate and retire to the romantic shores of the Kennebec.

Miscellaneous.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!
Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for half a century. Druggists recommend it. J. F. Yocum, Long P. O., Ill., says: "It saved my two children from the grave." A. K. Stearns, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." Take no other! Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. 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, Phil'a." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 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 Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c.
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,
oking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
Jan 1877 JOHN TROUTMAN.

A NEW DEPARTURE
IN
LUTHERSBURG.
Hereafter, goods will be sold for CASH only, or in exchange for produce. No books will be kept in the future. All old accounts must be settled. Those who cannot cash up, will please hand over their notes and
CLOSE THE RECORD.
I am determined to sell my goods at cash prices, and at a discount far below that ever offered in this vicinity. The discount I allow my customers, will make them rich in twenty years if they follow my advice and buy their goods from me. I will pay cash for wheat, oats and clover-seed. DANIEL GOODLANDER.
Luthersburg, January 17, 1877.

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 sows 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.

THE HANDY PACKAGE JETPASTE, STOVE POLISH.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.
Received May 7th, 1873. Received July 8th, 1873. Received Nov. 11th, 1873. Received Jan. 20th, 1874. Received July 8th, 1874. Received Jan. 20th, 1875. Received July 8th, 1875. Received Jan. 20th, 1876. Received July 8th, 1876. Received Jan. 20th, 1877. Received July 8th, 1877. Received Jan. 20th, 1878. Received July 8th, 1878.
THE HANDY PACKAGE JAGLER'S READY-PASTE-MIXED STOVE POLISH
NO MIXING. DUST. RUST. WASTE. BRUSH.
HENRY S. ZIEGLER, Sole Manufacturer,
Office, 527 S. Front Street, Philadelphia.

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. 9, 1878.

Miscellaneous.

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, 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.

F. GULICH. R. M'CORKLE. D. REILLEY.
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.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
I-XL HAMS
BREAKFAST BACON
SUGAR CURED SHOULDERS
LARD IN PAILS
PURE
NONE GENUINE