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,'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 man 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 4,'78. 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. B. ARNOLD

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,
Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.
Reynoldsville, Dec. 18, 1874.-1y

Dentistry.

J. L. R. HEICHHOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in residence of Dr. Hille, opposite the Shaw House. mch13, '78-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 us
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 Mable 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 as wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c.
P. A. GAULIN.
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, 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.

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,
apr11'67 Bower P. O.

Miscellaneous.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
To the process Blood Scurvy, Old Sores, Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases, I offer the world a powerful preparation, Pure Blood is the foundation of Health. Sold by all druggists everywhere. Price $1. W. F. KELLEY & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.
For sale by H. W. Graham, Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. LYTLE,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

GroceriesS,

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.

THE HANDY PACKAGE JETPASTE. STOVE POLISH.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.
Everybody—Uses It.
Everybody—Admires It Much.
Everybody's Handy Package.
Patented May 7th, 1875. 1st Patented July 6th, 1875.

☞ Our POLISH Wears Heavy '78
NO MIXING. NO DUST. NO RUST. NO WASTE. NO BRUSH.
HENRY S. ZIEGLER, Sole Manufacturer,
Office, 528 S. John Street, Philadelphia.

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 & Zeitz, 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. 14, 1874.-tf.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1879.

PRESIDENTIAL FRAUDS.

ABSTRACT OF THE MAJORITY REPORT OF THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

HOW TILDEN AND HENDRICKS WERE COUNTED OUT—A CLEAR AND CONCISE REVIEW OF FRAUDS PERPETRATED IN FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—On Saturday, Mr. Potter, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, submitted a report which he had prepared, to the Committee, and it was adopted by a vote of six Democrats to three Republicans, General Butler being absent. The three Republicans, Messrs. Hiscock, Cox and Reed, will prepare a minority report. Mr. Stenger, the Democratic member of the Committee, who was Chairman of the sub-committee in Louisiana, will not make a separate report, but will add an expression of his views upon certain points in the testimony to Mr. Potter's report. Mr. Potter's report is necessarily long, as it deals with all the points that have been before the Committee except the cipher dispatches which will be made the subject of a separate report and will be presented to the Committee to morrow. Potter's report is regarded by Democrats who have perused it as singularly impartial and judicial. They say it is entirely devoid both of rhetorical ornamentation and vituperative denunciation, and derives its force solely from a close and logical deduction of the facts presented to the Committee. Some of the Democrats regard it as wanting in color or not as strongly expressed as the facts warrant, and it is not unlikely that some members of the Committee belonging to that party will present an additional expression of their views.

The report of Mr. Potter, in opening, sets forth what it was proper for Congress to investigate and what not, and the difficulty of conducting an investigation into conspiracies which have been successfully carried out while the successful party remains in power. It admits that the confession of the conspirator who have become dissatisfied is worth little, but points to a fact not generally understood, about the essential features of the election and canvass in Florida and Louisiana. There is no substantial dispute before the Committee, the Republicans having called no witnesses in Florida and a few in Louisiana except as to the conduct of visiting statesmen and incidentally about intimidation. It dismisses entirely the testimony of Anderson, Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, Weber and that class of witnesses, and deals with the case upon general and controlling facts alone.

The report is divided into three parts, the first of which refers to Florida; the second to Louisiana and the third to forged electoral certificates.

THE FRAUDS IN FLORIDA.

Beginning with Florida it cites the law directing the Presidential electors to be appointed by votes cast, and claims that the Tilden electors, having received a majority of the votes cast in this State, were thereby necessarily entitled to be declared elected, and that the canvassing board, by rejecting without warrant of a law a portion of the votes so as to show a majority for Hayes, unlawfully counted Tilden out. It states that canvassers delayed their announcement until the day electors were to meet and vote, so that, although action was instantly taken to oust Hayes' electors, no decision could be had until the Hayes electors had met that same day at noon and voted. The report then recites the judgment of the Supreme Court which subsequently decided that the Hayes authorities were not elected nor entitled to cast the vote of the State, and that the Tilden electors were, and also the judgment of the Court in the action brought by Drew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to obtain a recanvass, and decided that the canvassers, in refusing to count the votes cast, had defrauded Drew and unlawfully seated Stearns.

A RECANVASS SHOWS TILDEN ELECTORS CHOSEN.

The Legislature of the State thereupon directed a recanvass of the electoral vote in accordance with this decision of the Supreme Court, the judges of which were Republicans, and a recanvass showed the Tilden electors chosen. The Governor then issued his certificate to the Tilden electors as the true electors, but the Electoral Commission refused to consider the judgment of the Court, the action of the Legislature and the certificate given by the Governor in favor of the Tilden electors, and held that it could not take notice of any action of the State after the 6th of December.

DANGER IN FUTURE ELECTIONS.

The report draws attention to the fact that such a wrong might be repeated in any State at any Presidential election by canvassers withholding the announcement of the result of the election until a day fixed for the meeting of the Electoral College, and when declaring persons who had never been voted for at all to be electors, when, according to this decision, such electors would be entitled irrevocably to cast the vote of the State. It therefore recommends a law providing that where there is a dispute as to who were the real electors of the State, the judgment of its court of last resort, if certified to Congress before the meeting of the two Houses of Congress to receive and count the electoral vote shall be conclusive as to the right of disputing electors, and the vote of the State shall be counted unless the two Houses of Congress shall otherwise agree.

The report then urges that the action of the Canvassing Board was not only illegal but fraudulent, and cites many instances in which they rejected Democratic votes. It deals at length with the claim of Republicans that they were entitled to the vote of the State on the face of the returns by reason of the Drigger fraud, by which a bogus return from Baker county was furnished the Canvassing Board which they first rejected, but which after they were ordered to count the vote as cast, they fraudulently took in place of the return. It then deals with the conduct of the visiting statesmen and particularly that of General Noyes, as contrasted with that of General Francis C. Barlow, whose fidelity to all his obligations, and integrity, independence, faith and truth, the report especially commends.

THE LOUISIANA FRAUDS.

In regard to Louisiana, the report begins with a reference to the anomalous power possessed by the Returning Board, which, it says never before existed elsewhere. Under it, electors and returning officers held the grossest power over the receiving and counting of votes. Under the pretext that the color line divided political parties, they had used this power to fraudulently count the State for the Republicans, and had been exposed by the Republican committee of the Forty-third Congress which had reported that the whites and blacks of the State being equal, and some of the blacks and all the whites having voted for Democrats in 1874, the State had necessarily been carried by them, although counted for Republicans. Hereupon, Republicans set about a false census in which they made it appear that there were 25,000 more black votes in the State than white, and as illustrating the fraudulent nature of this census the report refers to the fact that while this census reported but 57,000 colored men, women and children in New Orleans, it made out of them nearly 25,000 colored voters. It then instances fraudulent registration that was based upon this fraudulent census, whereby it was made to appear that registered Republican voters exceeded white voters in the State more than 23,000, while, actually, there were no more, and the refusal of the authorities to correct this false registration in cases where its falseness was pointed out. From this report recites the direction of the Republican authorities to Supervisors of the parishes, requiring them to return votes according to the census; that is, stating the colored adults, by that census, in their parishes were so many, and they were expected to return a Republican vote corresponding to that, if they ever expected any reward or preferment.

Notwithstanding this organized fraud, says the report, when the elections were over, Democrats had a majority as returned by Republican election officers of some ten thousand, the vote polled being the largest ever polled in the State, and larger in proportion to population than that of other States. The Republican officers made returns of the vote accordingly, and declared that the election was perfectly peaceful and fair. The Republicans in order to overcome this majority, then usurped the powers not given to them. In support of this, the report cites the finding of the Hoar, Wheeler and Frye Committee that the Returning Board had no power to discard votes where protests, as required by law, had not accompanied returns, no instance of which existed at this election. Notwithstanding this, the Returning Board decided to discard the necessary number of Democratic votes. As a pretext for this usurpation, they obtained protests from certain parishes which they picked out as parishes in which to pretend intimidation had taken place. The parishes were all largely of the negro population which Democrats had easily carried.

THE QUESTION OF INTIMIDATION.

The report then deals with the question of intimidation and argues that it was impossible for Democrats to gain anything by it because the Returning Board had been created on purpose to neutralize any such action by throwing out votes in localities where it would prevail. It recites the outrageous conduct of the same Returning Board in that respect in 1874, and how its action had been condemned by the Forty-third Congress, giving instances where they had counted in officials without color of right, men whom the Congressional Committee had caused to be turned out and their places given to Democrats, the Democrats knowing that they could gain nothing by intimidation, but they could only hope for some show of justice by avoiding anything which might be made a pretense for alleging it.

The report then recites efforts that were made throughout the State by Democrats to conciliate the black vote, showing by the evidence of Republican witnesses, as well as testimony of gentlemen of character like Governor Whitfield, how planters combined with negroes to get up clubs of both colors and referring to promises and assurances made to negroes even to equality in cars, theatres, etc., far out-running Republicans. The leaders having joined the Democrats the whole mass of negroes came in and became quite enthusiastic supporters, and thus the vote in some of the so-called bull-dozed parishes was the largest ever cast.

As to the conspiracy in East Feleciana parish, the report states that, after the Democrats had conciliated the negroes there Kellogg wanted Anderson, who was Supervisor, to have no election, and Anderson fraudulently ran away with that view, to furnish an excuse to throwing the parish out as Grant parish was thrown out, because the Supervisor of Registration absented himself on election day; notwithstanding this the officer held the election and made one return of the vote. The Democrats in East Feliciana, knowing that they had captured the negro vote hired Anderson to go back and hold an election. The Republicans then hit upon a new plan and directed their friends in the parish to vote so as to pretend intimidation and exclude the parish. They sent out word to their followers not to come to the polls, refused to permit any tickets to be printed or circulated, exercised their influence to withhold their own vote entirely and 1,800 registered votes were cast, and 450 more, which had Anderson prevented from being registered made about 2,300 votes cast, all Democratic; but not one Republican would vote, though urged to do so. The whole vote of the parish at previous elections, both sides had not exceeded 2,500. The Republicans who withheld casting any vote at all subsequently made claim that they had been intimidated and could not vote, and the Returning board on this pretext, purposely pre-arranged, excluded the vote of the parish.

The report then refers to supplementary papers obtained from Anderson and Dan Weber, both of whom were known by the Republicans to be for sale. That these Supervisors had made returns that there were no violence in their parishes they were induced to make supplementary protests, and that they both confessed they did this because of reward. In other parishes where officers had seen and certified to a perfectly fair election, Kellogg, by pressure, exacted like false protests.

MANUFACTURING EVIDENCE.

The report then goes on to state how the Returning Board, having got possession of such unlawful protests, proceeded to take evidence of United States officers and money being used to bring ignorant negroes from interior fields into a great city where they were herded together, taken before officials and had affidavits written down for them to which upon making their marks, they received their fees and were sent home. The process of manufacturing these affidavits is set forth to show how worthless the affidavits were. As an illustration of how utterly reckless the returning board was in considering evidence, it points out that in East Felicians only twenty-six winesses to any kind of disturbances to which they testified had arisen from cotton seed and other thefts by negroes; their suppression which had been conducted by leading Republicans purposely refused to vote was shown by 1,200 witnesses, and although four-fifths of the negroes in the parish actually did vote with the Democrats, the Returning Board threw out the whole vote. The report points out a great many other instances of what it styles the fraudulent outrages and desperate character of the Returning Board, and shows the impossibility of their considering testimony before them as they had more than could be read by a man reading ten hours a day for two weeks.

The report states that the Returning Board would never have so outraged the people but for their encouragement from visiting statesmen and the support which they and the troops gave them. Then follow details how some of the visitors, were deceived by local managers and innocently co-operated in frauds of the Returning Board, while others did not. It refers very briefly to the alleged bargains by which Hayes, who got 3,000 votes less than Packard counted in while Packard went out, and mentions Sherman's offer to prove intimidation, but points out that when the Committee offered to receive it, the evidence was not produced, and they were met by some shameful excuse for not producing it. How they had examined many of the witnesses that were before the Returning Board, who in almost every instance re-counted and explained how they came to make such false statements as they made before the Returning Board were totally unfounded.

THE SHERMAN LETTER.

It then refers to the Sherman letter, in regard to which it simply states the facts as they stand, showing a letter was actually written, and largely influenced political action in Louisiana whoever signed it, and drawing attention to the attempt in the interest of Sherman by Mrs. Jenks, whose husband and brother are employes of the Treasury Department, to induce the Committee to produce a forged letter.

The Florida portion of the report is followed by a list of persons connected with the election there who have been appointed to office, and Louisiana by a still longer list of persons in that State appointed to office.

FORGED CERTIFICATES.

The third part of the report deals with forged Louisiana electoral certificates. It tells how the Vice President, having refused the first certificate, the Republicans secretly manufactured another, antedating and making it in paper and printing to resemble the one previously made. How, having very little time to prepare it, and it being impossible to get all the electors to New Orleans to sign it within that time, it became necessary to forge the signatures of two absentees; that thus there were put to triplicate paper eighteen forged signatures which were attached on December 29, in a small upper room in the State building, then in charge of Conquest Clarke; how the making of this second certificate was concealed until it was produced before Congress; how, when it was referred to the Electoral Commission, it was not read, but ordered to be printed, and the printing was changed and the Electoral Commission were served with two printed copies of the forged certificate, perfect in form, and no copy of the genuine but the defective; how, after the Commission was changed so that the forged certificate, copies of which were really before the Commission, was suppressed and a record made to show as if the genuine defection certificate had been considered and passed upon; how this was not done by accident but by design, and that not only in one of the published records or proceedings of the Electoral Commission but in both, although made months apart; how Republican managers were informed by Kellogg that there was something wrong about the second certificate, and how all the way through there lies a thread of design to impose a forged certificate on Congress, and then he suppressed it, so that if discovered, the record might show as if it had never been produced. The burlesque (John Smith) certificate sent from Louisiana by mail after the forged certificate, and suppressed from the records cannot be found. The report regards it as part of the same fraud, its object being to mislead and draw off the attention from the forged certificate. The report then recites how all persons connected with the forgery have been appointed to office, and the suspicious circumstances connected with the same, and particularly charges that Kellogg and Clark, his private Secretary, were privy to the forgeries.

The report calls attention to the danger of returning boards and the greater danger of controlling elections and canvassing boards by Federal troops, and above all to the crowning danger with which the country is threatened by reason of the enormous patronage centered in the Presidency, which makes the Presidential office so great that in order to control it the grossest frauds and violation of law may be expected on the part of those who desire to profit by that patronage. It concludes with finding that the full effect was not given to the Electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana; that Noyes, Sherman and others encouraged this result; that the second certificate from Louisiana was forged, as to two names, Kellogg and Clark being privy to it, and that Tilden and Hendricks received a true majority of the Electoral vote, and were the real choice of the people of the United States at the last election.

LEGAL TENDER TEST CASE.

We have no idea that a decision one way or the other, by the Supreme Court of the United States, as to the power of Congress to authorize the issue of legal tender paper, will settle any thing. If the decision should be adverse to the power there will be a clamor for a constitutional amendment, and the same demand will be made should the Court decide that Congress has the power. Questions of this kind, political as well as financial, and which have been hotly contested in debate and at the polls, can hardly be permanently adjusted by nine solemn old gentlemen in black silk gowns, setting in a little back room in Washington City. The Dred Scott decision before the war, was to settle a great many questions, and among them the right of the negro to American citizenship and the constitutional protection of slavery in the territories. But it settled nothing and only added fuel to the existing flames of sectional discord and jealousy, until they culminated in a great war. The Court said the negro couldn't become a citizen under the Constitution. The people kicked the decision aside and altered the Constitution so as to make the negro a citizen. They acknowledged by this the Court was legally right but morally wrong. Those were the days of sentimental politics.

There would be no necessity in going to the Supreme Court for a settlement of this question, had not Grant, at the instance of this class who now set themselves up as the special advocates of "honest money," packed the Supreme bench by the appointment of Bradley and Strong, in order to reverse the decision of Chase, Nelson, Clifford and Field—constituting a majority of the Court—that Congress had no power to declare Government paper a legal tender act. Grant's Attorney General, Hoar, went before the Court and demanded a re-argument of the question. The minority of the Court, reinforced by Bradley and Strong, allowed the re-argument and then by five judges to four, (the four above named,) reversed the decision in the Hepburn case, and decided the power of the Federal Government was without limit as to the past, present, or future, in making greenbacks a legal tender. It is generally believed there was a big speculation in stocks and bonds, hidden away in this decision, and that the Grant crowd made a big thing of it, but the details have been kept with extraordinary closeness.

All the agitation and discussions that have taken place the last half dozen years, on the legal tender or greenback question, would have been avoided had Grant permitted the decision of Chief Justice Chase in the Hepburn case to stand. It merely went to the power of Congress to make greenbacks a legal tender for debts contracted before the legal tender act, and denied the existence of such power. The justice of this decision can hardly be disputed, for any other ruling would abrogate the validity of contracts; but the Court as Grant packed it, did not stop at trifles, and conceded to Congress the most extraordinary powers in making legal tender paper money.

In view of the somewhat crooked record of the Court in the past, in dealing with this legal tender question, we hardly think the Justices will be in a hurry to render judgment on the bundle of abstract questions General Butler and Congressman Chittenden propose to cook up for their delectation. They will be more likely, as an eminent lawyer in New York has suggested to see collusion in the agreed-upon case, and dismiss it, and so avoid rendering a decision which would confirm an odd notion with many people that the Supreme Court has come to be a mere foot ball of political controversy. And then no matter what may be their decision, is there any guarantee that Grant if elected President (which Heaven forbid!) will not reconstitute the Court in the interest of an adverse decision. There might be millions in it.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

A GOOD ILLUSTRATION.—The Philadelphia *Record* "dabbles but little" in politics, but when the editor makes a flank movement in that direction, he always succeeds in saying something sensible, as witness the following: "The clamors of the Republican organs on what they are pleased to call "the return of the rebel leaders to power" is on a par with the reply of the late Senator Morton to an able and exhaustive speech of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, setting forth the cumbersome and expensive methods employed in collecting the internal revenue. It was evident that the Georgia Senator, after having studied the subject with an eye single to his country's good, had ventured in a Republican Senate to suggest improvements in the laws. To his statesmanlike utterances the Senator from Indiana insolently replied that the Senate did not need any advice from an ex-rebel. The continuance of the policy illustrated by Senator Morton's insolent reply has resulted in the return of a Senate having a Democratic majority of ten, counting David Davis as a Democrat. If the Southern Congressmen prove to be arrogant and dictatorial there is abundant ground for criticism, but to hurl epithets and charges of rebellious intentions is neither here nor there."

The St. Louis *Globe*, which, by some sort of dispensation, has come to be regarded as the custodian of Grant's Presidential hopes, says that it is the intention of the "boomers" to nominate Ulysses in 1880 by acclamation, as was done in 1868 and 1872, and it offers to bet that John Sherman's State of Ohio will instruct its delegates to vote for him. If all the old Grant ringsters, Southern carpet-baggers and participants in the Presidential pardoning power can be brought together in convention next year, it is not altogether likely that Ulysses will be placed in nomination by a new system to be known as Adoration.

Miscellaneous.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOSHUA WOOD, late of Morris township, Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. WILSON MOOVER,
Administrator.
Kylertown, Pa., Feb. 19, 1879-6t.*

FOR SALE.—

The undersigned will sell at private sale all that tract or parcel of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., within a short distance of the Tyrone & Clearfield R. R., and adjoining lands of Robert Hudson and others, and known as the Jacob B. Gearhart lot. The said tract containing 60 acres more or less, with two veins of valuable coal thereon, has about 20 acres cleared, and is the key to a large body of coal about being developed. Will be sold low and upon easy terms. For particulars, apply to
DAVID L. KREBS.
Clearfield, Pa., July 12, 1876.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR OUR
GREAT WORK,
NOW IN PRESS,
THE INDUSTRIAL
History of the United States.

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises. About 1000 large octavo pages and 500 fine engravings.

No Work like it ever Published.

For terms & territory apply at once to
The Henry Bill Publishing Company,
Dec. 11, 1878-2m. NORWICH, CONN

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,

looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would be suitable for Holiday presents.
dec19'73 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 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 in 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 24, 1877-tf.

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

PRIVATE SALE
—or—
Valuable Real Estate!

The undersigned, living in Penn twp., Clearfield county, Pa., offers the following valuable Real Estate for sale:

446 Acres of Land,

more or less, in Boonsria township, lying on the north side of big Clearfield creek, and within one mile of the same. The above land is heavily covered with hemlock, white oak, rock oak, and other hard wood timber, and a quantity of white pine, sold to be half a million or more feet.

The same is heavily underlaid with bituminous coal, and directly on the line of railroad leading from Houtzdale to Coalport. Its value is unknown. There are, also, other valuable minerals on the same.

The above land lies about two and a-half miles below the village of Glen Hope, adjoining lands of George Greom and others, on what is known as Porter's run. The improvements on the property are a good geared saw mill, in running order, a high dam, stone breast, made in the best manner, $1 for almost any machinery. There is, also, a large frame dwelling house and frame bank barn thereon, and about forty or fifty acres, more or less, of the land is cleared. Any person wishing to invest in property of this kind will do well to examine this property. I will sell the whole or the undivided half interest, as may suit the purchaser. The above tract of land will make two or three farms, which will compare favorably with the greater part of our county. Price and terms made known to any person wishing to purchase. For further particulars call in person or address the undersigned at Grampian Hills P.O., Clearfield county, Pa. SAM'L WIDEMIRE.
Jan. 9, 1878-tf.

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by
G. B. GOODLANDER,
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.

Geo. B. Goodlander,
Clearfield,
Clearfield County, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD PAYS
CASH or TRADE.
Curwensville, Pa., Jan. 9, '78-tf.

F. GULICH. R. M'CORKLE. D. KEILSER.
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
I-XL
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED