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, Proprietor.

July 12.77-tf

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

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

May 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.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, '78-tf.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,

DENTIST.

(Office in Bank Building,)

Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.

mch 22 '78-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. L. 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. DERRING.

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 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 Page 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 stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c.

F. 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 special 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,

april26tf Bower P. O.

Miscellaneous.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

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, TEA, SUGAR, SYRUP, MEATS, FISH, SALT, OILS,

QUEENSWARE, TUBS and BUCKETS, DRIED FRUITS, CANNED GOODS, SPICES, BROOMS, FLOUR, 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.

THE HANDY PACKAGE ZIEGLER'S READY PASTE AND STOVE POLISH

NO MIXING. DUST. RUST. WASTE. BRUSH.

HENRY S. ZIEGLER, Sole Manufacturer,

Office, 509 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., January 1, 1879-tf.

GEO. WEAVER & CO.,

SECOND STREET.

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Have opened up, in the store room lately occupied by Weaver & Bette, 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, 1878.-tf.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1879.

GARFIELD ON REVOLUTION.

The House of Representatives, we are advised, was quite excited on recently over a speech made by Mr. Garfield, the recognized leader of the Republican party in that body, deputized especially on this ocasion to inform what that party calls "the ear of the country," why it makes opposition to the proposed repeal by the Democracy of certain obnoxious features of the federal election laws, devised and exercised by the Republican party to prevent free and fair elections and to keep it in power after the unfettered will of the people would dislodge it. As Mr. Garfield was warmly congratulated by his party colleagues, and as the committee of his political faith ordered 100,000 copies of his speech for circulation, no less than by reason of his position as a party leader and his present special commission, it may be assumed that the case which he undertook to argue could not be more strongly put than he put it, especially as he did not assume to speak on the question pending, but on the entire issue presented by the Democratic attitude. The points which he makes are not addressed to the propriety or impropriety of the laws which the Democracy seek to repeal. Mr. Garfield wisely avoids that question. It is the proposed manner of their repeal that shocks him and offends the moral sense of his party of great moral ideas. Mr. Garfield, to state what he says in a nutshell, wants the country to believe that the proposed course of the Democracy is revolutionary, unprecedented and traitorous; that it would coerce a co ordinate branch of the government, practice a system of legislation hitherto unheard of, and, as the rebellion of '61 sought to shoot the government to death, a rebellion is now being fomented to starve it to death.

Mr. Garfield may be the biggest man in his party and his speech may be the strongest possible presentation of its case; but we would think very poorly of the Democrats in the House if the meanest among them is not able to unhorse Mr. Garfield by marshalling against him plain facts to prove that the Democratic programme is orderly, identical with Republican precedents and aimed at results which secure only the highest constitutional rights; that the manner of repeal of the obnoxious federal election laws is such that Mr. Hayes has no right to question it without incurring the odium of trying to coerce Congress; that similar legislation has been effected by the Republicans time and again; and that instead of being traitorous in its purposes, the legislation sought by the Democracy has in view nothing but free elections, unawed by the military and unspoiled by the rounder.

Mr. Garfield says that because Congress will offer to Mr. Hayes only the opportunity to sign the repeals with the appropriation bills, or to veto the appropriation bills with the repeals, therefore an attempt is made to coerce the executive at the peril of destroying the government. This talk about "destroying the government," about "revolution" and "utter annihilation" of the nation, because shrewd political management puts a fraudulent President into a "split stick," would be the veriest bosh, even if the position of Congress and Hayes were as Garfield states it, and he would be put down as a fool for thus ranting about it. But since it is not thus, and he is therefore exempted from the cap and bells, he must be written down a knave for attempting to make it appear so, when the simple truth is that the Democrats are perfectly willing to vote all the money necessary to carry on the government. They will pass the appropriation bills and add to them the repeal of the obnoxious laws. Then the responsibility will be with Hayes. If he seeks his party's profit above his country's good; if he would rather "starve the government to death" than yield a point of partisan advantage; if he would undertake to coerce Congress and to bulldoze it into making party capital for his friends, then he will veto the appropriation bills. The responsibility and odium of the measure must rest with him, and him alone. If all the doleful things happen that Garfield foretells, he and no other will have brought them on. He is to have a fair chance. The supplies necessary to the government are to be voted him. If he cuts them off simply because his party cannot get an advantage sought, it is he who seeks to overturn the free exercise of that independent power of legislation lodged by the constitution in the representatives of the people. Morever, Mr. Hayes is understood to have no objection to the proposed repeals; his party are trying to stiffen him to veto them only because of the manner of their adoption, whereas it does not become the executive to so interfere in the legislative branch's business as to question how it passes bills, when his sole business is to pass upon their propriety. Mr. Garfield only characterizes Mr. Haye's own anticipated action when he talks about "an independent factor in the legislative power of the government which is to be coerced at the peril of the destruction of the government."

We maintain that the Democratic programme is not without Republican precedent. In innumerable instances that party has resorted to effecting general legislation in appropriation bills, sometimes to gain time, sometimes to coerce the other house, or put a pressure upon the executive. The New York *Nation* concisely presents exactly such a case as Mr. Garfield and his party now makes a hullabullo about:

"In 1867, Congress inserted in the army appropriation bill a section prohibiting the President of the United States from issuing any order to any officer of the army except through the general of the army at his headquarters in Washington, prohibiting him from ordering or assigning the general of the army to duty elsewhere than in Washington, and prohibiting any officer interior to the general from obeying any order of the President not transmitted through that channel, under penalty of imprisonment not less than two nor more than twenty years. A bolder attempt to usurp the constitutional functions of the executive could hardly be conceived. Yet it was successfully carried out."

Had Andrew Johnson vetoed the bill he would have suffered the odium of "starving the army" and so he signed it under compulsion, "lest by withholding his signature the necessary appropriation be defeated;" now that the Republican ox is gored, their President can heal his wounds by the same liniment that President Johnson had to use so reluctantly in 1867. Moreover in 1872 Garfield himself led the Republican side of the House in favor of incorporating in the appropriation bills the very legislation the Democrats now wish thus to repeal.

Neither the spirit of the constitution, the example of precedent, nor the intrinsic merits of the issue can successfully be cited to sustain the Republican position in this struggle nor to impeach the course of the Democratic party. After legislation foisted upon it and the country by these sharp practices shall be wiped out it will be time enough to talk about a return to the regular order and to a more temperate legislation. Meanwhile the Republicans may be expected to make wry faces over the doses of their own compounding, but the Democrats are not to be dissuaded from their position by the danger signals of false prophets nor the misleading lights of demagogues.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

The most of the evils and troubles of the present day arise from glaring imperfections in the organization of society. These deficiencies are radical and inherent, reaching to the very foundation, yet the remedies suggested and applied, are only the vaporings of quackery, which at best would afford momentary local relief, leaving the cause of the disease to work its way silently, ready to break out anew and destroy its victim with the greater certainty.

What is really required is a government based upon truth and morality. But the great trouble in this case is, that no man is willing to admit that he is wrong, and he proposes a remedy that will reach evil perpetrated by others. The laboring man feels that he is wronged and oppressed, when he sees the fruits of his earnings wasted by others in debauchery, or used in devising means to still further oppress him and make broader the distinction between he who earns and he who spends the earnings. His remedies are strikes, and riots, with arson and murder, or statutes compelling the capitalist to divide with those who are not so prudent or so cunning. The capitalist makes complaint of the laborer who will not take what he sees fit to give and be thankful. His remedy for the complaints of the laborer which find vent in strikes and riots and more rigorous laws, a standing army and severe measures generally.

Now the mere statement of the case shows that both parties are right in their complaints and wrong in their proposed remedies. We might go on with illustrations enough to fill volumes, but this one given above is sufficient for the purpose. Turkey has been dismembered, mainly on account of the want of morality in the administration of the government, Russia is enlarged from similar causes. Every European Government is obnoxious to some charge of oppression founded from a lack of the observance of morality by its rulers. In this country the stigma of fraud and corruption in high and low places in the administration of the Government, have been too plainly fixed to admit the doubt of its existence. The laboring classes claim that the Legislative, the Executive and even the Judicial branches of the Government are corrupted by the money power—capitalists again do not hesitate to say that at least the Legislative and in a measure the Executive branches of Government are influenced by the fear laboring classes and the demagogues who control them who possess the balance of voting power,—in this case both are right with no qualifying exceptions.

If morality and truth are the proper basis of Governments, to ensure peace and happiness to its citizens, what confidence can any class have, either in its laws or in the impartiality of their administration, when bribery is known and proven to exist and where the Executive is believed by three-fourths of the people to have obtained his seat through gross fraud?

All this shows that the organization of society as it exists must undergo a complete renovation in the near future and that the coming man must convince the world that he is honest.

THE NEW PATENT FLOUR.

In order to make this understood we have to state the usual process of making the different qualities of flour. The best qualities used to be made of winter wheat. Spring wheat yielded either much less in quantity, or else so much of the bran got into the flour in its manufacture that its color was intolerably dark. The wheat would be ground and then bolted. In the refuse—the bran and middlings—would be included a large proportion of the weight of the Spring wheat, and this would sell more particularly as feed for horses. Now the best brands of flour, and the most expensive, are made of this very refuse of the old-fashioned process. It all came from a discovery of a way to draw out bran. Under the new process the wheat is ground out as before. The first result is an ordinary flour, sold for exportation; then the remainder is put upon great horizontal sieves, and while agitation is going on there, an ingenious system of draft is rushing up through and carries off the bran. What is left is the glutinous portion of the wheat, the most nutritious and the most productive, and out of this, purified now by the drawing off of the bran, we get our new process flour. The result of this invention has been to make the poor spring wheat of Minnesota and upper Wisconsin the most valuable kinds of grain. A French savant has said that the inventor of a new kind of food was greater than the discoverer of a new star; we indorse this fully, and think the invention here explained is of far more importance to mankind than the discovery of Neptune and Vulcan, with the moons of Mars thrown in.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

A hypocrite is a man who borrows a long face to defraud his neighbor.

THE DEMOCRACY RESPONSIBLE.

The legislative power of the nation is now Democratic in both branches, and the Democracy must answer to the country for the legislation of the next two years. For four years past the Democrats have controlled the House only, and thus they merely shared the responsibility of legislation with the Senate and the Executive; but now the Democrats can pass or defeat any measure as they shall decide, and the responsibility is squarely on their shoulders. True, the President has the veto and the appointing power, but he will not veto rashly, nor is he likely to veto to serve violent partisan ends, and if the country shall be convulsed and its business paralyzed afresh and its peace disturbed, there can be no divided accountability to the people. The Democrats have the field; they are to select the seed they sow, and as they sow they will be certain to reap.

It would be well for the Democratic leaders to take their latitude carefully at the outset. They are not in power to-day because the people love them more, but because they love demoralized Republicanism less. Democracy has been taken as an emetic by a sick Republicanism, and it is largely distrusted by those who aid it to power. The nation is soundly Republican today, as it has been from the hour that secession appealed to the sword, and Democrats have been recalled to the authority from which the nation displaced them because Republicanism became faithless to itself. Half the present Democratic Senators and Representatives from the South owe their seats to the corrupt and profligate Republican rule that reconstruction gave their section, and that was most unwisely sustained in its debauchery by Republican administrations; and Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are debatable to-day, and at times elect Democratic tickets, solely because Republican power has degenerated into the struggles of mean ambition and greed. It was Republican perfidy and not Democratic patriotism that entrusted the Democratic party with the power to legislate for the country, and it will be held to the sternest accountability for every short coming.

Unless all signs are at fault, President Hayes means to meet the Democratic Congress on high patriotic grounds. It is authoritatively declared that he discards the revolutionary counsels of the Chandlers and the Garfields of the party, and that he will sanction all proper measures looking to justice to all parties and all sections. Unless he is misunderstood on this issue, there can be no serious antagonism between the executive and the legislative branches of the government, unless it shall be wantonly provoked by the Democratic leaders; and if it shall be so provoked, the country will seize the earliest possible opportunity to restore Republicanism to the supremacy it has lost. There are plenty of revolutionists among the Republican leaders, and they will make exhaustive efforts to force the majority party into violent positions. They will sacrifice the business and peace of the country any hour if thereby they can provoke Democracy to commit political suicide by accepting a renewed sectional strife. They will do it because it is the short cut to a Republican restoration, and as they have no responsibility, as a party, to the country for the actions of the present Congress, they can play the reckless partisan with comparative impunity. If it was a mere contest between parties it would be of little consequence to the country, whether or not Republican demagogues succeed in making Democratic fools defeat themselves; but when the long prostrated and yet most sensitive business interest of the country must be advanced or retarded in prosperity by harmony or strife in Washington, it is a matter of supreme moment to the whole country that Democratic power shall be wisely and patriotically exercised.

Speaker Randall is gratefully remembered by the better class of all parties for his manly stand in support of law and right when the judgment of the Electoral Commission was about to be entered, and he can now perform an equally important service to the country by taking the highest grounds in favor of harmony with the President on the issues which demand immediate consideration. It is known that President Hayes will gladly approve a bill restoring the Southern Coarts to justice by the repeal of the test oath for jurors, and that he will as willingly approve a bill repealing the unconstitutional statute autherizing the use of Federal troops at elections. It is known, also, that he will not approve a bill unconditionally repealing the Federal election laws, and he who assumes that the country will not sustain the President in such a contest, is the idiest of dreamers. If the Democratic Congress shall precipitate such an issue with the President, every dictate to justice and patriotism will be on the side of the Executive, and Democratic power will be overthrown, as it should be. There is every reason to believe that the President will approve any just modification of the Federal election laws, and the most dispassionate men of both sides should promptly devote themselves to that work. The disgraceful Deputy Marshals should be wiped out along with the other sores of revolutionary reconstruction. * * * * * * * *

—*Philadelphia Times.*

The contract for building the reservoir for the penitentiary at Huntingdon has been given up by Collon & Co., of Philadelphia, to whom it was awarded at $5,165, and it has now been given to W. W. Morrison, of Lock Haven, at $5,300.

Mrs. Wade, a widow in Dale county, Alabama, has been wedded four times, being first Miss Wingate, then Mrs. Wood, then Mrs. Walker, then Mrs. Wombles, then Mrs. Wade. Her spoons are all marked "W."

There are 14 ex-Governors in the Senate—Messrs. Anthony, Booth, Burnside, Coke, Garland, Groome, Grover, Hamlin, Hampton, Harris, Houston, Kellogg, Kirkwood, Vance and Whyte.

Little Wolf and his band of Cheyenne Indians numbering thirty-five lodges and two hundred and fifty ponies have been captured.

THE SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

There will be an extra session of Congress. This question has been the source of much trouble to the country, not that any interests suffer by a session of Congress, but because of the hue and cry of the press against one. The question is at last settled in the affirmative by the proclamation of Hayes, and on March 18th., the members-elect of the forty-sixth Congress assembled in extra session at Washington. Among the important measures that failed in the last Congress are several of the appropriation bills, and that one particularly that touches the pockets of the fraudites, who are now administering the affairs and drawing the salaries of the offices that belong to Mr. Tilden and the Democratic party. This appropriation bill failed because of the great and unblushing affront offered the people of the country by asking a Democratic Congress to appropriate money for the purpose of paying corrupt party claims of the Republican managers. In the bill is charged $272,00.00 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of *only sixty-nine supervisors*, or an average of about *five thousand dollars to each of these* handsomely paid government officials, for but one day's service in preventing the honest sentiment of the voters at the polls. This clause in the bill was defeated by the Democrats, as the country's demands made it the imperative duty of the House to guard well the Treasury, and close some of the large holes through which the money has been leaking away under the care of the Republican party. The Republicans would not accept the amendment, as their party debts *must* be paid, and the result is just what the country has dreaded,—an extra session of Congress,—the entire responsibility of which rests with the fanatical leaders of the Republicans in Congress.

The act creating the office of supervisors of election is one of the most tyrannical results of Republican party legislation that has ever been foisted upon the country. It is oppressive in its workings, and is a measure that would only be resorted to in the hour of peril in the most despotic government of the world. It denies the honest sentiment of the people at the polls, and places the result of an election in the hands of a few unscrupulous partisans of the administration, who can arrest honest voters right and left on the merest pretexts, and be comparatively safe from the strong arm of the law. It is an act not alone applicable to the elections in the South, but to the elections of the whole country. At present but fourteen southern cities have supervisors of elections, while in northern cities the number of these officials is fifty-five, among whom are numbered some of the most corrupt Republican party leaders to be found in the country. In New York city it is estimated that at the last general election over three thousand voters were kept from expressing their sentiment at the polls through the indefatigable efforts of "little Johnny" Davenport, and his henchmen, who are paid handsomely for just such work by the United States Government. Is not such a law a disgrace to the country? Each State should make its own laws to guard the purity of the ballot, and every State in the Union has laws of this nature upon their statutes; why then should the United States interfere?

The prospects at present are, that this miserable, disgraceful law, that makes you and I, or any qualified voter a subject of arrest on the merest pretext or whim of some Republican hanger-on—will be wiped from the statutes of the country. May the guardian angel of the Union speed the work, and may all such reforms in behalf of the liberties of the people, inaugurated in the last House, be carried to a glorious completion. The defeat of this intended wholesale robbery of the United States Treasury, and of some of the pet subsidy schemes of the Republican leaders, has alone resulted in this extra session of Congress, and for which the Republicans alone are to blame, and to be held accountable to the people.

RIGHT AGAIN.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says: "For once the Democratic party in Congress, by its aggressiveness and determination in behalf of the right, is in a position to command the respect of the country. It was resolved by the Democratic House that henceforth elections in this country should be free from the intervention of armed soldiers and that ballot-boxes should no longer be at the mercy of bands of Federal Supervisors selected to manufacture victories for the Republican party. In other words, it was agreed that the infamous political machinery set in operation by the Republican party to secure its own perpetuation should be swept from the statutes. Clauses seeking this end were attached to two of the most important Appropriation bills—the Army and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial—and a Republican Senate was asked to decide whether it would submit to the wiping out of its odious legislation or sacrifice the appropriation bills. True to their instincts, the Republican leaders clung to their political safeguards—knowing full well their value. The new Congress will meet and adjourn and when it adjourns there will be no juror's test oath, no soldiers to vex electors at the polls and no voice of the Federal Supervisor, at five dollars a day, heard in the land. Of course the Republican organs will denounce as revolutionary the conduct of the Congress just closed; will predict direful results and will make a disagreeable noise in the political wilderness but the fact will remain that the Democratic party has been once more unified and inspired with hope. Its representatives have shown something of the spirit and fire which should actuate the leaders of a naturally brave and honest organization. It has seen its old enemy bound and gagged in the halls of legislation. It will see in two or three weeks the Republican party shorn of the power which it cruelly sat up by tyrannical means to divert the will of the people and thus inspired and rejuvenated it will go into the next battle with vim and ardor. In fact we may say that the Democratic party feels to-day like a giant refreshed with a quart of new wine

Miscellaneous.

PROPERTY FOR RENT.

Mrs. John B. Rafferty, of Penn township, offers for rent a dwelling house and store room, situate in the village of Pennville. For further information apply to, or address,

Mrs. J. B. RAFFERTY,

oct. 23,'78-tf. Grampian Hills.

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 30 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.

FLOWERS FOR EVERYBODY.

None Better. None Cheaper.

We Sell for $1.00

Strong, vigorous and well grown Plants.

8 Roses, or 10 Geraniums or 10 Fuchsias or 15 Verbenas or 15 Pansies or 15 single Petunias or 15 Basket and Bedding plants or 15 Coleus or 12 Heliotropes or 12 Chrysanthemums or 12 Gladiolus or 10 Double Tuberose Bulbs for $1.00 or 12 Plants & Bulbs (1 of each collection) $1.00 or half this collection—75 Plants and Bulbs with New pure white ageratum (blanche) added $5.00 or the whole collection of 150 choice plants and Bulbs with a plant of Ageratum Blanche or the New Scarlet Rose Geranium (Mrs. Taylor) added $8.00.

We guarantee safe delivery by Express. Our Printed Circular of

Flowers for Everybody, "sent free."

Harry Chaapel,

FLORIST,

290 West 4th St., Williamsport, Pa.

Feb. 28, 1879-6t.

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 suitable for Holiday presents.

dec10'73 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 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.

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

—OF—

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 Beccaria 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, said 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 Greene 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, fit 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. P. HAILDERS.

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.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS!

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS!

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFF

VARNISHES,

BRUSHES,

P