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.
July 12-77-tf W. C. CARDON, 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,'79. 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. 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, Execution 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 all 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,
april26tf Bower P. O.

Miscellaneous.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for half a century. Doctors recommend it. J. E. Towne, Long P. O., Ill., says: "It saved my two children from the grave." A. L. Stimson, 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. 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—Believes It Best.
Everybody—Recommends It.
Everybody's Stove Polish.
Patented May 7th, 1878. Not Patented July 2d, 1878.

☞ Our POLISH Wears Heavy.

NO MIXING. DUST. RUST. WASTE. BRUSH.

HENRY S. ZIEGLER, Sole Manufacturer,
Office, 608 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 & 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, APRIL 16, 1879.

THE NEGRO STAMPEDE.

Whatever may be the cause, the negro exodus from the South to the West is an important fact. It began about the middle of March, when several hundred colored men were landed from a Mississippi steamboat at St. Louis. These pioneers were in a most destitute condition and had not the means to pay their way to Kansas, a region which, they had been told, was an earthly paradise. The steamboat agents were accused of encouraging these people in their flight in order to reap a harvest from transportation, but they denied the charge and offered to take the emigrants back. The refugees, however, refused to go. They would only starve, they said, if they went, and if they escaped death in that form it would only be that they might be massacred. They were taken care of, but hardly were they under shelter when another and another load arrived. All told the same story. They had been led to believe that in Kansas they would find a home without cost, and it had been impressed upon them that a general massacre of the negroes had been ordered as soon as the crops should be gathered. The negro field hands are unreasoning, but gregarious. They accepted all the wild, chimerical stories as true, and hence it is that every day colored emigrants from Mississippi and Louisiana are landed in St. Louis.

The exodus of the blacks not only threatens hard lines for emigrants, but for the planters, too. Already fears are entertained that the cotton regions—the upper country, as it is termed in Louisiana—will be depopulated. If such should prove the case, what would be the result? These negroes have been trained from infancy, almost, for the cotton fields. They are as indispensable to the cotton fields as is the cotton itself to the manufacturer. They are peculiarly fitted for the labor, and can keep steadily at their task where the white laborer would succumb under the hot sun, or, at best, perform but a small portion of the work done by his African neighbor. It is possible that the much despised Chinese labor might head vantageously employed. this could only be determined by experience. Certain it is, however, that the colored man's place could not be immediately filled, and, perhaps, never completely. The planters are despondent. Business depression, coupled with the uncertainty attaching to the movements of their laborers, makes it hard for them to get their customary advances on their crops, and it is not at all surprising that they should view this sudden exodus with alarm. The effects of a universal emigration from the upper river counties would be immediate, while a falling off in the crops and the crippling to a certain extent of one of the staples of the South would be left for years. This is but one side of the case; on the other, what will the refugees be able to do? So sure are they that their land of promise is overflowing with milk and honey that they are but ill-prepared to seek a new home. As a class the negroes of the far South are ignorant and totally incapable of taking care of themselves. The movement is full of peril for them, and those who are inciting it, by working on the colored men's tears and by holding out promises which cannot be fulfilled, are guilty of a great crime. Choosing a time of depression they are coaxing the negroes from their own soil to a land they know nothing of. None of the emigrants are prepared for it. Destitute, without money sufficient even to carry them to their journey's end, they are pouring into St. Louis, hoping to be forwarded and provided for through the instrumentality of others.

It is a grave question what can be done with these negroes when they shall have reached Kansas. True, there are broad acres awaiting cultivation, but it is very doubtful whether they have the energy or capability of successful pioneers. They are children of the South. The low, tropical lands of the Mississippi are vastly different from the broad prairies, exposed to the biting winds of the West. A gradual emigration, conducted in a cool, thoughtful manner, would be of undoubted benefit. Could the negroes be taken in small companies under the direction of a guiding hand and be provided with means for establishing homes good results might follow; but when they join by the thousand in a wild, aimless stampede to a country and climate with which they are totally unacquainted, only to find that their vision of a land of milk and honey is a mirage, disaster and distress are sure to follow. It is too late to check the movement; its impetus is too great. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to enlist the philanthropic of the whole land in an effort to make the road of the emigrant as easy as possible. In other days there were Kansas relief societies, which did much for the cause of freedom, which was the cause of the negro when Kansas was a territory. Something of the same sort is needed now. The people of that State will no doubt do all in their power to make the uninvited guest comfortable, but the burden is too heavy to be carried on their shoulders alone. The emigrants need capital, but will arrive penniless. Is it not possible from our abundance to send them money, clothing, furniture and farming utensils, taking care that the distribution be confided to trustworthy hands? There is no better way of befriending the freedmen. Let our charitable people look into the matter and mature some scheme of relief. It may not be possible to save the present generation of emigrants from hardships, but it is quite possible to enable them to plant the vine and fig tree under which their posterity may dwell in peace and prosperity.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Virginia General Assembly, which has been in extra session for three weeks past, adjourned *sine die* last Wednesday night a week.

Dr. George B. Wood, the eminent physician and writer, died in Philadelphia on the 5th instant. He was eighty-two years of age.

NARROWING THE ISSUE.

The Republicans, in fighting the repeal of the law which allows the presence of United States troops at the polls, claim for the Executive a power which is inconsistent with the preservation of free institutions. They say that by the Constitution the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and that Congress has no right to limit his power to order the troops where he chooses. But this proves too much. If he has all this power, this is not a Republic but a military Empire. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy might order his troops into the halls of Congress to "preserve order" there as well as at the polls. It is the claim of despotism in all climes and in all ages that it "preserves order," "protects society." Every *coup d'etat* or usurpation rests on just such a pretense, and once let the "Man on Horseback" get into power and he always seeks to maintain himself by terrorizing the people with atrocious cruelties under the name of maintaining order. But the Constitution, in making the President Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, at the same time left in the power of Congress to abolish both Army and Navy altogether if the public good required this to be done. Congress has the power to reduce the army to one thousand men or ten men or one man. It can do this either directly, by reducing the army, or indirectly by refusing to appropriate money to maintain it in existence. To call this "revolutionary" is simply absurd. It is set down in the Constitution and is one of its safe and health-giving principles. It was intended that Congress should have this control over the possibilities of arbitrary Executive stretch of power. In Congress resides the great reserve of Federal power. The Houses of Congress represent the States and the people. It is the sovereign body—the direct exponent of the popular will. The Republicans, when they were in power, carried this idea to the extremest limit. When the present situation was exactly reversed and the Republicans had the control of Congress and Andy Johnson, a life-long Democrat, was President, then the Republicans held that Johnson was in rebellion against the Government. Johnson said that Congress was in rebellion against the Constitution. Congress passed the Tenure-of-Office act, limiting the power of the Executive even in the selection of his own Cabinet. It enacted such legislation as pleased it as "riders" upon Appropriation bills. They impeached Johnson for attempting to maintain his Constitutional prerogative. Evarts, who is now Hayes' right-hand man, was Johnson's counsel in the impeachment trial and yet, notwithstanding the extreme to which that Republican Congress carried the theory that Congress was "the Government" and the President who resisted its will was in rebellion, the country sustained it by increased majorities—so jealous are Americans of one-man power. So it will be again. The Congress now in session represents the sovereign will of the people. They say that the dangerous powers placed in the hands of the President by the Republican Congresses in order to perpetuate their party in power must be repealed. They say that they must be repealed just as they were passed, as appendages to the Appropriation bills. The exhortations and threats and bluster and sophistries of the Radicals are all alike unavailing. Congress represents the cause of the people against Executive centralization, which is perhaps not dangerous in the hands of Hayes, but would be dangerous in the hands of Z. Chandler or Grant or Conkling or Blaine or any other master of the Republican machine. This is why the Democrats are united like a wall in demanding the repeal and why the Republicans are solid in resisting it. Upon this issue we desire to see the campaign of 1880 fought out.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

CLIPPING A TIGER'S CLAWS.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "Jim" is the name of one of the royal Bengal tigers in the Zoological Garden. He has been troubled for some time with ingrowing claws, which have become so painful that it was with great difficulty the tiger promenaded up and down his cage. Adam J. Forepaugh, the widely-known animal tamer, visited the Zoo not long ago and after scrutinizing the tiger, told Superintendent Brown that if "Jim's" claws were not soon cut he would die of lockjaw.

Mr. Brown named the day for the operation. Accordingly Mr. Forepaugh and his attendants were present in the morning, ready to clip the tiger's claws. "Jim" is a powerful and active animal, and Mr. Forepaugh's job was not an easy one. Upon the rail fronting the cage five stout mahilla roples were arranged, each provided with a safety-ring, and slip-knot. The tiger lay all the time with his head close to the bars. Mr. Forepaugh touched him with the end of a long pole. "Jim" got up, looked around in surprise at the spectators, and hobbled over to a far corner. Mr. Forepaugh coaxed the animal back to the bars, and tried to throw a loop of a large rope over his head. "Jim" drew away, but Mr. Forepaugh succeeded in running the loop over the animal's neck and bringing him close to the bars. Soon the tiger's feet were in the loops, tied fast. Mr. Forepaugh entered the cage and tied the unsecured paws. "Jim" was thrown on his side and brought to the front of the cage, and the rope around the neck was removed. A man was stationed near the head with a stout stick of oak, which he put in the tiger's mouth every time he raised himself and tried to bite his fastenings. Then the cutting operation began. Mr. Forepaugh's implements were a pair of wire nippers with a fine edge. He seized the paw of the rear right foot, the worst of the four. Pressing out each claw, he cut the ends off. After one claw had been cut Mr. Forepaugh took a penknife and drew from the wound another claw, which had grown in and been shed. The claws on the other hind paw were next cut in the same manner. Burnt alum was now rubbed into the wounds and balsam of fir poured in. While operating on the fore feet Mr. Forepaugh was forced to place his hand within reach of the tiger's teeth. Here the man with the stick was given some work. "Jim" started up and the stick was shoved into his mouth. When all was over the attendants simultaneously pulled on the safety ropes and the tiger sprang to his feet, free. His relief seemed immediate, and he began to lick his paws, one after another. The clipping took twenty minutes. All the while the tiger roared his loudest. Mr. Forepaugh said there was no doubt the claws will grow in again and will have to be clipped next time before they have grown so much.

"Jim" is the tiger that about the opening of the Centennial killed his mate. He seized her tail and held on tight. She tried to free herself and put her hind legs against the bars and pulled with all her strength. Her leg slipped, and "Jim" relinquished his hold on the tail and caught her leg, which he crunched between his teeth. The mate soon died.

THE SINGLE ISSUE.

It would be well for the Democratic Congress now in session to keep the great Constitutional question, to settle which they are assembled, pure and simple, unmixed with baser matter. It should not be lost sight of, nor be clouded by oratory nor vexed by side issues. The single question to be disposed of is this: "Is a dangerous, despotic power to be maintained in the hands of the Executive after both branches of Congress, the direct expression of the popular will, declare that it must no longer remain there?" Upon this point the Democracy, however they may differ among themselves upon other points, are absolutely one. The moral effect of this magnificent unanimity is very great. A perfect faith and sympathy, a united purpose, the enthusiasm of a grand idea are more valuable even than party discipline and ingenious party tactics. It fires the hearts of the people. It gives them something to look to—something to lay hold to—a rock, steadfast amid the welter of uncertainty. It makes the hearts of the people strong and light to feel that they are to fight on the issue of the Republic *versus* One-man-power. If Hayes and the Republican Committee have the right to send troops to the polls, to send armed squads of Deputy Marshals to the polls, to control the registrations, the ballot-boxes and the counting-in with Federal Supervisors, whose mere word is more potent than the laws of the States, then elections become mere forms and shams. They were worse than forms and shams in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida during the last Presidential contest. They were open, palpable, shameless frauds—backed up by force. They will be so again in 1880 if the Democrats in Congress waver. The effect of this is to a minority of self-seeking, ambitious, unscrupulous men a perpetuity of power to the great danger of the Republic, of Constitutional and personal liberty. The people now say the laws by which these wrongs can be wrought must be repealed, and they must be repealed right now.

This, as we said, is a grand idea and one that has given new life, purpose and energy to the Democracy. It ought to be obscured or confused, but kept in naked grandeur before the people. It, therefore, seems the plain business of the present session to pass with as little delay as possible bills repealing the objectionable laws, and send them to Mr. Hayes for his signature. It is asserted by those who claim to know that Hayes will veto them. Then the Appropriation bills should be passed with the repealing sections put on again as riders and then the day of adjournment fixed and no other legislation be attempted. If Mr. Hayes refuses to sign the Appropriation bills as passed by the House and Senate upon his head will rest the responsibility of opposing the will of the people and blocking the wheels of the government. Let him, however, dare to touch a cent of money that has not been appropriated by Congress to its specific purpose and he will become liable to impeachment. If Hayes refuses to sign the bills he will place himself in the wrong and put his Fraudocracy in greater jeopardy than his flatterers suppose. This, however, if it should all happen would make the victory of the Democrats in 1880 a certainty. It would be the best luck which the Democrats could have for the issue to be the people against the One-man-power and the man power R. B. Hayes, who owes his seat to the frauds perpetrated by the system which his veto would seek to perpetuate.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A GOOD DOSE.—This is the way the editor of the Danville *Intelligencer* taunts his heart-broken Radical neighbor: "We admit that Radical precedents are not always the proper things to follow; but of all men doctors should not revolt at or reject their own nostrums. Hence, when we referred the *American* to the opinion of former chief clerk of the House of Representatives, McPherson, and other Radical legal lights as to the right of the present Clerk to place Hull, Democrat on the enrollment, we but referred to the Radical panacea formerly adopted for all such political ailments. And the present Democratic majority in the House, in the very spirit of mischievous revenge, gave the minority a taste of their own medicine. Mr. McPherson had the good sense not to gag at the bitter dose, but our neighbor makes a ludicrously wry face and thinks that what is "sauce for the goose" is not "sauce for the gander," and in doing so shows his want of consistency and opens himself up to the derisive laugh of Democrats."

The young man who attempted to scare Ben Butler out of $100 the other day must have been a charming greenhorn. Sisyphus had a nice easy job compared with the labors of the man who undertakes to separate Benjamin from his money by terrifying him.

Jefferson Davis says that he has no hoofs nor horns and that he is very much like the people of the North in appearance and yet he no more resembles Wendell Phillips than the man in the moon resembles Susan B. Anthony.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued his 93d call for 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867, on Saturday last, the call being for $10,000,000.

COMBINED RASCALITY.

Just why the 773 Radical Marshals were necessary to conduct the election in Philadelphia, the *Chronicle* of that city elaborates in this way:

"Here in Philadelphia is a Republican judiciary; a Republican mayor; a Republican police of twelve hundred men; a host of Republican officials wielding all the power of the municipality; thousands of Republican contractors, dependents and expectants to fight the battles of the party; a large majority of Republican assessors to register the votes; a Republican office to facilitate the qualification of Republican electors, and four-fifths of the election boards to accept or reject doubtful voters and to compute and certify the returns, while the minority party is powerless, save as fraud can escape the vigilance of the multitude of Republican safeguards in a few localities. To summon deputy marshals in this city for the protection of the majority party, even if done with the utmost integrity, would have been an unpardonable abuse of public trust; but to prostitute the authority of the marshal by the selection of nearly eight hundred deputies, most of them mere partisan dependents, and very many of them so disreputable that they would not be allowed within sight of a shopman's till, was a violation of the plain letter and spirit of the law and a reproach to Philadelphia, that should not only demand the repeal or modification of the statute, but that he should dismiss Marshal Kerns from his office in the disgrace he has deliberately invited upon himself.

"If Marshal Kerns had been content to abuse his power to the extent of selecting reasonably reputable citizens to act as window-men, distribute party tickets and bring out party voters at the cost of the government, it might have been regarded as a waste of public money that could be pardoned on the ground of political necessity; but when he called the chief from his den, the rounder from his slums, the convict from his haunt of shame, and the ballot-stuffer from his low rum mill retreat to wear the badge of the national government and violate the law in the name of the law, he committed a crime against every decent citizen of Philadelphia, whether Republican or Democrat, and made the law that is presumed to protect honesty in elections the instrument of its own degredation. And when it is considered that these bummers and criminals are empowered to interfere with the most sacred rights of citizens without process of law, or any restraint beyond their own dishonest or brutal instincts, the outrage upon the people of this city is one that can scarcely be portrayed in adequate terms. It is violently reversing all rules of order and and public safety by making the thief and the bully masters of the liberties of reputable citizens, and conferring upon them the power to pollute the ballot-box under the protection of the law itself."

OPINIONS OF GOV. GEARY.

The Republican members of Congress from Pennsylvania are said to be greatly embarrassed by memory of the following opinions expressed a few years ago by Governor Geary, when Republican Governor of this State, about Federal troops at State polls. He said:

"The employment of the United States troops at elections without the consent of the local and State governments has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the General Government, and, if persisted in, must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character and so injurious in its tendencies as to merit prompt consideration and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said, 'He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our legislatures;' and, what is especially pertinent to the case in point, 'He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.' The alleged authority for the use of troops at our State elections is derived from the tenth section of an act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, entitled 'An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,' which authorizes United States Marshals to call to their assistance 'such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.'

"But it must be forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election when no necessity exists therefor, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collision. With a good President the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully; a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our republican institutions. At the last October election United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens, and, as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity. From a conscientious conviction of its importance I have called your attention to this subject. A neglect to have done so might have been construed as an endorsement of a measure that meets my unqualified disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been and are still competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for the United States military forces to intervene will be when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted and their aid is lawfully required."

Miscellaneous.

PROPERTY FOR RENT.

Mrs. John P. Rafferty, of Penn township, offers for rent a dwelling, or one 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.

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.
dec18'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

BOOTS & SHOES
HATS, CAPS,
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Wiliamsport Boots,
Elmira Boots,
PERKINS'
Driving Boots and Shoes,
Claflin's Boots & Shoes,
Boys' Boots & Shoes,
Fine Boots AND Stoga Boots

With a general variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

RUBBER GOODS,
RUBBER GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS.
HATS AND CAPS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully invite the attention of the people of Clearfield county, to their new stock of the above named goods. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.
Prices as low as the lowest.
McGAUGHEY & SHOWERS.
Removed to Wm. Reed's old stand, Second St., Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 4, 1878-3m.

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. aug3

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 Groom 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.

P. GULICH. S. M'CORKLE. D. BEILBERG.

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