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 Lenhart 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, 1878. 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.

jan1,'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. 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. 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 27 '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. 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 as

F. M. CARDON & BRO.

Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-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.

apr26'77 JAMES JOHNSON & SONS, Bower P. O.

REMOVAL!

JOHN McGAUGHEY

Would respectfully notify the public generally that he has removed his Grocery Store from Shaw's Row, to the building formerly occupied by J. Milas Kratzer, on Second street, next door to Bigler's hardware store, where he intends keeping a full line of

GROCERIES.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF and LARD.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, of all grades.
TEAS, Green and Black.
COFFEE, Roasted and Green.

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,

CANNED FRUITS,

All kinds in the market.

PICKLES, by jars and barrels.

SPICES, of every Note and variety.

FAMILY FLOUR,

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.

SOAPS,
MATCHES,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED CHERRIES

Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.

And a good assortment of these things usually kept in a grocery store, which he will exchange for marketing at the market prices.

Will sell for cash as cheaply as any other one.

Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself. JOHN McGAUGHEY.

Clearfield, Jan. 9, 1878.

Miscellaneous.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

For sale by R. W. Graham, Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. LYTLE,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

Groceries,

THE LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

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

County Agent for

LORILLARD'S TOBACCOS,

These goods bought for CASH in large lots, and sold at almost city prices.

JAMES H. LYTLE,

Clearfield, Pa., June 12, 1878-1y.

THE HANDY PACKAGE JET PASTE. STOVE POLISH.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.

THE HANDY PACKAGE ZIEGLER'S READY PASTE STOVE POLISH

NO MIXING. DUST. RUST. WASTE. DRUDGE.

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. 16, 1874.-tf.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1879.

INEFFECTIVE FIRE.

The debate in the Senate on the army appropriation bill opened with a speech from Mr. Blaine, whose chief point, against the objection of the Democratic majority to investing the Executive with power to use United States troops at the election polls, seems to have been that there are less than three thousand troops east of the Mississippi, a number wholly insufficient to raise a reasonable fear that such power will enable the President to interfere with a free election in any place. It hardly needs to be pointed out how very ineffective an answer this fact presents to the investment of the Executive with the power objected to; for, should the army remain under the President's unrestricted control, there is obviously nothing to hinder him from massing its whole force in any locality that he pleases, and the Mississippi river presents no impassible obstacle to its being sent into any State on the hither side of the great river. And, too, Mr. Blaine might as soundly have argued that the twenty-five thousand soldiers of the whole army are as little capable of intimidating the millions of voters of the whole country as to have urged that three thousand of them cannot be dangerous. It is true enough that an aroused people would soon dispose of twenty-five thousand soldiers; but if these soldiers acted under executive orders, issued in accordance with the law, the forcible opposition of the people to them would result in revolution and civil war; and just so would opposition to three thousand or three hundred soldiers result. It is not the physical power of the soldier that makes them dangerous to the people, but it is the law with whose authority they are clothed and under which they act.

Mr. Hayes commands the army, whether or no the amendments to the army bill are adopted which forbid him using the army at the polls. But with the law forbidding him, instead of authorizing him, to make such use of the soldiery, this danger to the people's liberties would be taken away. It is not to be presumed that the Executive would order soldiers to any election poll if the law forbade his doing so; and if he should so order them the States and the people would be warranted in resisting them and putting them away. That authority is what the Democratic majority demand for the people, to ensure them against military interference in the exercise of their suffrage. It is wholly immaterial how large the soldiery is that they seek to be guarded against; their power for evil lies not in their number but in the lawfulness of their intimidating presence. Take away from them the panoply of the law, under which their attendance at the polls is justified, and they cannot come there; and if they do they can be swept away by the power of the thousands of people whom they threaten and who would be justified by the law in bidding them begone and in enforcing their going.

The various methods under which the Republican majority seek to maintain the President's authority to surround election polls with troops melt away as soon as they are presented, and so rapidly that they who bring them forward are scarcely able to formulate them until they disappear even from their own observation. The revolutionary character of the proposed legislation upon an appropriation bill was the main cry of the Republicans of the House when they set out to declaim against it; but at the heel of their hunt their chief champion, Garfield, was compelled to abandon this ground, and now Blaine declares, "of course, we do not call it revolutionary to put amendments in appropriation bills." But he finds it to be "the audacity of revolution for any Senator or Representative, or any Caucus of Senators or Representatives, to get together and say that they will have certain legislation or stop the departments of the government;" none of which declarations, it is apparent, under his own admission, are made by putting amendments on appropriation bills, which he declares to be a very innocent thing and one that has often been done; and yet in no other way has the Democratic majority in Congress made these declarations. It proposes to amend the army appropriation bill as its judgment requires it to be amended and to pass the bill over to the Executive for his consideration and action. Mr. Hayes has the right to say that he would rather have no army than one hampered as by this bill; just as Congress has the constitutional right to declare that it would rather have no army than one unbound by the restrictions it thinks wise; and wherein the resolve of Congress can be more revolutionary than that of the Executive no man can point out; not even the ingenious Mr. Blaine.

"It is reported that Jeff Davis has at last admitted, in substance, that the "Lost Cause" is a failure, and that he "accepts the arbitrament of the sword." We all breathe freer now! The next thing Jefferson will be doing will be, to use an expression, to humiliate himself by asking amnesty of the Government, and then take his old seat in the United States Senate from Mississippi. Stranger things than this have happened of late.—*Republican Exchange.*

It is a shame that old "Jeff" should be permitted to live to scare a lot of old women in the loyal North. We propose a commission to go down South and kill "Jeff," to be beheaded by Major Birkman and Quartermaster and Sutler Lowry. Brother Smith might accompany the commission as Commissary. The peace of the country demands the execution of "Jeff Davis."—*Indiana Democrat.*

Ninety-nine out of every hundred negro voters in the North vote with the Radicals, and constitute at least one-tenth of the Radical party, yet not a single colored man is elected to Congress or any other prominent and profitable office by the Northern Radical politicians. They regard the negroes as a mere voting machine here in the North, but whine like a cur when the Southern people do not permit colored Statesmen to misrepresent them in the National Congress. But then you know there never was any consistency in a Black Republican negro worshipper.

THE VERDICT OF CAPITAL.

Fifty-nine millions of the four per cent. bonds, says the Washington *Post* of Saturday last, were subscribed for yesterday. The simple statement of this fact is a more effective answer to the silly whine of "revolution," "new rebellion," and "Confederate capture of the Capital," than all the speeches that have been or can be made, however able the speakers.

While the Republican leaders are using every endeavor to startle the rural masses and shake *their faith*, not only in the patriotism of the dominant party in Congress, but in the perpetuity of the Union, the solid men of the great cities are giving the highest possible proof of their firm confidence in Congress, and their abiding faith will endure.

"Capital is timid." It scents danger afar off, and not untrequently magnifies danger. It gets out of the way in revolutionary periods and takes no stock in the bonds of governments that are passing through dangerous crises, except at such ruinous discount as was paid by this Government during the war.

In periods of alarm capitalists convert their paper of all sorts into gold or real estate, and cling to it with desperate tenacity. There were times during our domestic war when it required a Government promise of $2.75 or more to draw a single actual dollar from its hiding place. And it took almost ten years of peace to convince the holders of real money that the danger was past, and that the promises of this Government were as good as gold.

And it is a fact worth remembering that the premium on gold, representing the doubts of capitalists, did not disappear until it became morally certain that the future of this country for a number of years would be in the hands of the Democratic party. While the Republicans were charging that the Democratic party was inspired by purposes inimical to the interests of business, and that the election of Democrats to Congress was a menace to the stability of our Government, the premium on gold vanished. Capital gave the lie direct to the calumnies of Republican organs and speakers, and asserted its confidence in the Democratic party, the party under whose guidance and direction the Republic had enjoyed its greatest measure of prosperity and achieved its most encouraging development.

Ever since the election of 1874 gave notice that the Republican party was losing its grip, and must soon surrender its power to the Democracy, the public credit has steadily improved. And during all this time the orators of the Republican faith have been incessantly dinning into the public ear their cry of danger to National finances unless they were permitted to continue in charge.

They have rung the changes, year after year, on "repudiation," "Mexicanization" and "revolution," but in spite of whatever injury to the credit of the Government their false alarms may have done, that credit has risen day by day, until it reaches a point higher than was ever before attained at a time when, according to the Republican alarmists, "the Confederates have captured the Capital," and we are rapidly "drifting into anarchy."

We repeat, this unprecedented sale of four per cents., at this time, is indubitable evidence that the most sagacious business men have unbounded confidence, not merely in the patriotic purposes of the Democracy, but in their ability so to discharge their high public duties as to accomplish the greatest attainable good for the whole country.

It shows that the long-headed, cool financiers of Wall street and other financial centres believe that the war is over; that the South has come back not only to stay, but to increase the sum total of patriotism and statesmanship, and that we are face to face with future full of brightest promise.

It the organs of the Republican sentiment would not sink beneath the level of a robust contempt, it they would not overdo their farce as to make it more disgusting than ludicrous, they will accept the logic of accomplished facts and admit that the already decreed exit of their party from all influence in the control of National affairs is the only act by which it will increase public confidence in the enduring qualities of constitutional government and the advisability of investing in National securities.

CONGRESSIONAL EULOGIES.

The New York *Times*, in alluding to the mannerism of Congressional life, remarks: "The character of these speeches is uniform. When the intelligent reader of that admirable publication, the *Congressional Record*, sees a large number of poetical extracts breaking the habitual monotony of its page, he knows that Congress has been holding a funeral session. These quotations have a general family resemblance. On such occasions the lachrymose Congressman reminds the empty desks that 'the paths of glory lead but to the grave,' and there are remote references to the pomp of heraldry and boast of power,' and that Congressman's departing shade gets well off which is not followed by the question, 'Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?' and the rest of that sigh-saturated poem. Congressmen, as a rule, like to deliver these eulogies, especially if they are of a literary turn of mind. It gives them a chance to show what they know of the classics, and to air their slender stock of poetic reading. Indeed, we have sometimes thought there was something pathetic in the readiness to let drop for one day, the exhausting labors of party politics, and discourse in a purely literary vein. For a time, the previous question, the first reading of a bill, the privilege of the floor, and the hopeless task of 'catching the Speaker's eye' are all laid aside, and the over-worked Congressman revels in familiar quotations, the cheerful solemnities of the occasion, and the uninterrupted speech-making, with absolute comfort."

Jefferson Davis is going to visit Washington, and it is much to be feared that it in an inadvertent moment he should violently blow his nose, this country will fall to pieces, member by member, from sheer fright.

THE "BUSINESS INTERESTS" CRY.

In somewhat gloomy and dejected tone the *American*, in its Washington correspondence, admits that "the prospects of a compromise are becoming more dismal every day and unless either the President or Congress yield the result must prove ruinous to the business interests of the country." Let the *American* cheer up. The fact that there is no prospect of a compromise is not "dismal" but very joyous. The thing which the Democrats particularly desire is that Hayes will not "compromise" by signing the appropriation bills as passed with their repeal conditions. It is preferable that he should veto them and let that be the campaign issue in 1880. It is certainly gladsome news that the Democrates will not budge an inch, but will pass that bill and none other and let Hayes sign it or veto it, or sign it under protest, as he deems best. It is the fight of liberty against executive prerogative and the people are with the Democrats. The Republicans have taken an absurdly untenable position.

It would be well that their position be clearly understood and in no way can this be done so easily as by showing the law as it stands and the portion of it to be repealed. Section 5528 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

SECTION 5528. Every officer of the Army or Navy or other person in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, *or to keep the peace at the polls*, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years.

This is the statute as it stands. The words in *italics*, eight syllables in all, are what the Democrats insist shall be repealed. That is, Congress says to the Executive, "We will vote you the supplies for the army provided the army is to be used for army purposes, but you shall not have one cent for troops to control elections or overawe voters and support fraud with bayonets." This the Republicans say is "Revolution," a "Rebel yell," and they threaten to stay there "until they rot" rather than yield. Several of them have expressed this preference for putrefaction to the passage of these measures of repeal over the veto—supposing that to be interposed. But recently a calmer spirit has settled upon the Republican mind. It has been discovered that the "Revolution" theory was not only untenable but ridiculous. They have fallen back upon the proposition that the result of the conflict will prove "ruinous to the business interests of the country." This clamor is about as absurd as the "Rebel-yell" theory or "Revolution." Congress will pass appropriations for the Military, Civil, Judicial expenses of the Government, coupled with conditions which Congress has the right to impose, as to the purposes for which such moneys shall or shall not be used. Now suppose Hayes should veto these bills and Congress should adjourn, who would be "blocking the wheel of government," he or they? Now does anybody really believe that the business interests of the country would be affected materially by considering whether the clerks in the departments get their salaries, or whether the officers of the army draw their pay with their accustomed regularity? Never has the busines of the country been in such buoyant condition as since the commencement of this Revolution. There were one hundred and twenty millions of subscription offered by the New York banks on Friday last. Does that look like ruin to the business interests? No. The solemn fact is, the Democrats, for once, are perfectly united and absolutely right in their view of the issue, for they stand on the plain language of the Constitution and the interpretation thereof by the Supreme Court. The party of the Standing Army has no ground of defense except noise, fury and cries of "business interest," "Revolution" and "Rebel yell." This is not enough.

OUR ALTITUDE ABOVE THE SEA.

The following table, taken from the report of the Geological Survey of the State, shows the elevation in feet above the sea of a number of points along the Pennsylvania Railroad:

Philadelphia	32	Pen	974
Lancaster	229	Manor	843
Harrisburg	320	Irwine	884
Lewistown	500	Larimer's	866
Huntingdon	622	Stewart's	791
Spruce Creek Tunnel	793	Wall's	751
Altoona	1179	Braddock's	829
Kittanning Point	1594	Hawkin's	833
East End Tunnel	2126	Swissvale	923
Gallitzin	2161	Homewood	925
Mineral Point	1416	East Liberty	919
Conemaugh	1225	Roup's	882
Johnstown	1154	Shady Side	856
Blairsville Junc	1113	Lawrenceville	760
Latrobe	1066	Pittsburgh Depot	741
Carr's Tunnel	1309	Corner of Liberty and Water streets, foot lamp post	721.3
Greensburg	1091		

Crest of Allegheny Mountains in Clearfield county, head of Mushanon Creek, 2611.

Bellefonte	744	Martinsburg	1569
Hollidaysburg	953	Ebensburg	2022
Roaring Spring	1196	Indiana	1317

As these figures very nearly show the fall of the river, it will be noticed that while the fall from Lewistown to Harrisburg is only about two feet per mile, it is fully three feet per mile from Huntingdon to Lewistown. Allowing fourteen feet for a slack-water dam it would take nine dams from Lewistown to Harrisburg, and an equal number from Lewistown to Huntingdon, although the latter is only two-thirds the distance it is to Harrisburg. Above Huntingdon the fall would be much greater, Hollidaysburg being 331 feet higher than that place. These figures show that slack-water dams in the Juniata, even if no other impediments existed, is a bigger job in practice than in theory, and that nothing short of the United States Treasury could accomplish it.

The Charleston *News* says that Senator Hampton is improving steadily, but the physicians in attendance upon him agree in the opinion that it would be exceedingly imprudent in him to go at this time to Washington. The same paper is authorized to state that "in case any emergency should arise calling for the voice or vote of Senator Hampton, he will, whatever the cost to himself, go instantly to Washington and be sworn in."

"LET THE UNION SLIDE."—Stripped of redundant verbiage, and stated concisely, the plaintive wail of the Republican leaders amounts to this: "If we had suspected that, in a restored Union, our party would be voted out of office, our motto would have been: "Let the Union slide." —*Washington Post.*

THE SITUATION.

On the 3d of March, 1877, the day before Rutherford B. Hayes was sworn into the office to which he had not been elected, the House of Representatives passed the following resolution, reported by the Hon. Proctor Knott from the Committee on the Privileges, Powers, and Duties of the House:

"*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America*, That it is the duty of the House to declare, and this House does hereby solemnly declare, that Samuel J. Tilden of the State of New York received 184 electoral votes for the office of President of the United States, all of which votes were cast and lists thereof signed, certified, and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, by electors legally eligible and qualified as such electors, each of whom had been appointed and elected, in the manner directed by the Legislature of the State in and for which he cast his vote as aforesaid; he was thereby duly elected President of the United States of America for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March, A. D. 1877; and this House further declares that Thomas A. Hendricks, having received the same number of the electoral votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States that were cast for Samuel J. Tilden for President, as aforesaid, the said votes having been cast for him by the same persons who voted for the said Tilden for President as aforesaid, and at the same time and in the same manner, it is the opinion of this House that said Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana was duly elected Vice-President of the United States for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877."

This resolution was passed by a majority of forty-eight votes. A substitute proposed by the Republican minority of the Committee, upon which no vote was taken, did not pretend to assert that Hayes had been duly and fairly elected," as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the electoral votes of the States have been counted in accordance with law, and that Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler have been legally elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and that it is the duty of law-abiding citizens to obey the law of the land."

With this record the Forty-fourth Congress went out of existence, and the country is familiar with what followed in the succeeding Congress, which has just expired. For the first time since 1861, the Democrats are in possession of the Senate and the House of Representatives. This triumph has been achieved gradually and slowly, and may be described as a reaction against the corruption, the profligacy, and the revolutionary measures of the Republican party since the close of the civil war.

The truth of history will not be vindicated fully until the record of 1877 is made complete by the formal vote of the Forty-sixth Congress. It has been bad enough to submit to the Great Fraud, and to see the high trusts, the foremost honors, and the general patronage parceled out as common spoils among the conspirators and their instruments, who banded together, and by every form of crime achieved its success. It would be worse, and little less than a blasting disgrace, if the new Congress, representing a large majority of the American people, should fail to reaffirm in the most solemn and imposing form the resolution of the 3d of March, 1877, with the added declaration that Hayes is an intruder in the White House, and has no valid claims to be President.

RODGER WILLIAMS' PLANTATION.—An exchange remarks: "The Democrats of Rhode Island are renewing the battle they have unsuccessfully waged for years to liberalize the election laws of that close corporation State, which is owned and managed by a few great cotton spinners. Rhode Island is a Republican State but it maintains the rule of class and caste. Its system of registration of voters seems to have been especially devised to keep poor men from voting. It has a property qualification for a certain class. Native born citizens are exempt from the property qualification. The foreign born citizen must own a required amount of property before he is permitted to vote. The German or Irishman or Englishman who fought in the Union army, though naturalized, is not entitled to vote unless he owns the required property, while the negro, whom he fought to liberate from slavery, can vote without owning a dollar's worth of property. That is the sort of Republicanism they have in Rhode Island."

Put it in a nutshell, this is the position of the stalwarts at Washington! When the Republicans controlled the Senate and House Andrew Johnson showed himself to be a disobedient President with an eye to the Constitution, the Stalwarts contended that Congress was the Executive. Now that the Democrats control the Senate and the House and Mr. Hayes is in the White House, the stalwarts contend that the President is the Legislature. And that is all there is in this great cry of "revolution," because a Democratic Congress won't submit to being bulldozed by a fraudulent President. It makes a great difference whose ox is gored.

MORTIFIED.—The Mayor of Newark, New Jersey, seems to be a good, innocent sort of a creature. He has just been horrified to discover that places of amusement and drinking saloons are kept open on Sunday under his very nose. He doubtless imagined his town within the influence of Talmage's sermons, and has been rudly awakened to the fact that it is not.

Missouri will submit to popular vote a constitutional amendment cutting off the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. This is the result of one man's efforts—Hon. B. Gratz Brown, who has been lecturing through that State on prohibition. Mr. Brown will be remembered as the candidate for Vice President on the Greeley ticket in 1872.

OUR CONGRESSMAN.—The Bellefonte papers are just now discussing "Hon. Seth H. Yocum," who, like Hayes, was counted in for cash. All right, that thing has been running since last November; but it is pretty clearly established now, that if Mr. Yocum wants to cast any more Democratic votes in Congress that he had better do it soon.

The decision of the Unted States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, that the Cochrane patent for bolting flour is void saves from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 to the millers of this country, and there is corresponding rejoicing thereat among the millers.

The Pardon Board continues to deal out mercy handsomely. Malicious mischief, conspiracy, and murder in the second degree were recommended to grace.

"How came you to have such a short nose?" asked a city dandy of a country boy. "So that I should not be poking it into other people's business," was the reply.

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 20 acres *cleared*, and is the keys 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, 1878.

JOHN TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES,

AND

Improved Spring Beds,

MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

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

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,

oking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.

dec19'72 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 at 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 diseases. 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,
Clearfield, April 25, 1877-tf. Superintendent.

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 Houtsdale 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 greatest 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. McILHENY.

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