Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train.

W. C. CARDON,
July 12-77-tf Proprietor

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY,
May 11, '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,'75. 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 '76-tf.

J. M. STEWART,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
(Office in residence, Second street.)
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

Miscellaneous.

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

WAGONS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has on hand, at his shop in Clearfield,

Two-horse Wagons, One-horse Wagons, Spring Wagons, and Buggies,

For sale. Western wagons as well as those made here. Any of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved security. For further information, call in person at my shop, or address me by letter.
THOMAS REILLY.
Clearfield, Pa., April 23, 1879-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,
apr27'76tf Rower 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. Miles Kratzer, on Second street, next door to Bigler's hardware store, where he intends keeping a full line of

GROCERIES,

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

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,

CANNED FRUITS,

All kinds in the market.
PICKLES, in jars and barrels.
SPICES, in every form and variety.

FAMILY FLOUR,

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.
SOAPS,
MADDERS,
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, 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 MIXED STOVE POLISH

NO MIXING. DUST. RUST. WASTE. BRUSH.

HENRY S. ZIEGLER, Sole Manufacturer,
Office, 528 S. John Street, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL!

James L. Leavy,

Having purchased the entire stock of Fred. Sackett, hereby gives notice that he has moved into the room lately occupied by Reed & Hagerty, on Second street, where he is prepared to offer to the public

COOK STOVES,

HEATING AND

PARLOR STOVES,

of the latest improved patterns, at low prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Gas Fixtures and Tinware.

Roofing, Spouting, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Repairing Pumps a specialty. All work warranted.

Anything in my line will be ordered special if desired. JAS. L. LEAVY, Proprietor.
FRED. SACKETT, Agent.
Clearfield, Pa., 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.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD WANTS

Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

WANTED.

100,000 SHAVED SHINGLES,

at S. Gainsburg's Grocery Store, Second street, Clearfield, Pa. Jan. 29, '79 tf.

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 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, 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.
dec10'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

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. aug1

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.

Wheeler & Wilson
Family Sewing Machine
No. 8.
A NEW INVENTION.
Straight Needle, Silent, Easy Running.

Agents Wanted. Agents Wanted.

At the Paris Exposition, 1878,

Wheeler & Wilson received the only Grand Prize awarded for Sewing Machines. Over 80 competitors.

Report of the American Institute of New York on the Wheeler & Wilson Machine:

"We do not hesitate to declare it THE BEST SEWING APPARATUS IN THE WORLD."

The No. 6 and No. 7 Manufacturing Machines are especially recommended for SHOEMAKERS' and TAILORS' use.

H. B. THOMPSON,
3 doors East of Bank,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.,
1338 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 2, 1879-6m.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE, 4, 1879.

CONGRESSIONAL SPORT.

Mr. Chittenden, a Radical member of Congress from New York, went for the Greenback leader in the House, Rev. De La Matyr, of the State of Indiana in this way, one day recently:

"Mr. Chittenden (N. Y.) said he regarded the bill as one of the most inexcusable assault upon the integrity of the people which was ever made in the Congress of the United States. Before he got through he expected, he said, to expose the covert design and rascality of this measure. Referring to Mr. De La Matyr's attitude on this question, Mr. Chittenden said that heretofore the advocates of such measures as these were unworthy of recognition, but in the case here now the champion belt was worn by a recognized minister of the church of God. He was here cutting the ludicrous figure of crying woe, woe, to the sinners, and acting as the apostle and high-priest of the Greenbackers. [Laughter.] The other day the gentleman prayed to God to take us all to Heaven, and straightway came down upon the floor to make it warm for the hell-bent landholders. [Renewed laughter.] Another time he prayed in secret, through the petition-box, for a thousand million greenbacks. [Great laughter.] He was glad to see this unique and quasi divine sitting in his seat and listen to him. He belongs to a class of people who rarely ever hear preaching, and he suffers for the want of it. [Great laughter.] He had repented of that thousand million dollar bill already, and he may be converted further under the convictions of religion and common sense to make and save enough to make a capitalist. Congress cannot make capitalists, and this measure, and kindred ones, were the damdest swindle that demagogues ever indulged in. [Laughter.] This was an attempt to make riches without obedience to the Divine command—"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." The silver and greenback sinners of our time were acting against God's law. Mr. Chittenden went on to say that he was not opposed to bi-metalism if it was practicable, at this time. He was opposed to free coinage, and this bill, he argued, was in the interest of the bullionist and capitalist alone, for it enabled the latter to make large purchases abroad, and secure an immense profit on silver. Referring to the various financial measures that has been introduced, Mr. Chittenden said his revered friend from Indiana (De La Matyr) had put in a bill for a thousand million greenbacks. Another from Iowa (Weaver) was more modest and only wanted six hundred millions. A gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wright) was more modest still, and would be satisfied with four hundred millions by a few men who boldly proclaim that the Democratic party is the tail to their kite, and at this rate it would require ten thousand millions to go aronnd. Morever, the daring and beligerent gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Lowe) wanted legal tenders enough issued to pay off the National debt. He has himself been asked to offer a bill which would authorize the issue upon application of a head of a family, of enough money to support the family in comfort, upon oath being made that they were needed. [Laughter.] These schemes are all alike ridiculous. It was the result of eighteen years of financial agitation, and he firmly believed that if this was kept up the country would crumble in ruins. In conclusion he appealed for rest from this agitation."

THE GREAT ISSUE.

During the debate on the army bill, April 12th, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley was the only Republican who separated from his party and supported the Democratic position. His speech contained the following:

HARD-HEADED SENSE ON THE POLICY OF HATE.

On this question of rider on appropriation bills I wish to be explicit. I do not charge that putting extraneous and irrelevant provisions on appropriation bills is revolutionary. It is not; and such an assertion is preposterous. It is not unconstitutional, nor does it contravene any rule of either house of Congress. And if that which is vicious can be justified by precedent this practice has been abundantly justified by the action of all parties from soon after the foundation of the Government. Especially have all parties found it convenient to resort to it when partisan leaders believed, as the leaders of both parties now seem to believe, that it was necessary to inflame the popular passions, and whenever private greed has demanded the enactment into law of provisions which could not be advocated upon their own merits as separate acts or provisions of law. I have applauded the resort to this method of inflaming the passions of my countrymen, and I have had the advantage of it when it was resorted to for possibly baser purposes. But now, when less than five rapidly flowing years lie between me and the allotted three score years and ten, when I have had eighteen years of legislative experience in this hall, I see that it is never wise to appeal to the passions of a great, free, intelligent and widespread people such as make up the constituency of this House. The story of our late terrible war is a protest against such appeals, of which it was the outcome. I have no fear of another attempt at revolution or of a failure of our institutions. I am by nature an optimist. My faith in the capacity of self-government of a people as enlightened and energetic as are the American people is absolute, and I believe such agitations as that now being attempted will awaken them to the importance of such constitutional remedies as I have suggested. This done, their early adoption would be assured. We are improving our institutions. They are not perfect, but they are better than they were eighteen years ago. No slave can now breathe our air. And, sir, permit me to remark, and that I use the language of the day, meaning no offense to any gentleman to whom the term applies, that there is not a "Confederate brigadier" on this floor who does not firmly believe that slavery was a curse equally to master and man, and that the South is well rid of it even at the terrible cost at which its riddance was accomplished. It has, however, left rankling memories behind it on both sides of the old dividing line that are food for the agitator. Constitutional amendments, nor statutory provisions can remove them. It is not wonderful that he who was a petty baron upon his plantation, owning his retainers, should be unwilling to recognize them at once as social or political equals, and I need but recall my own struggles and those of my colaborers in the Freesoil and Republican parties to learn that with them and me there are surviving prejudices and passions which often control us unconsciously to ourselves. As I have said, sir, legislation or constitutional provisions cannot eradicate these memories, prejudices and passions. But in the name of society we may devoutedly thank God that there are agents that will efface them. Time ripens generations, and in a little while there will be gentlemen on this floor who will have known neither the social influences of slavery nor the passions engendered by the struggle for its overthrow. Then the country may hope for wiser and more temperate counsels, but until then we must expect to encounter distrust and suspicion and to be involved at times in impassioned controversy. Meanwhile such amendments as I have suggested will conserve the peace of the country and more than that they will purify this Capitol of the swarms of tempters of both sexes that throng the corridors when appropriation bills upon which jobs are proposed to be put are under consideration. Sir, our country is filled with discontent and murmuring. Capital finds no profit and seeks shelter in the vaults of the Treasury at 4 per cent. per annum; while labor, ill-requited when employed, wanders over the country seeking work at any wages. The country needs repose. Nothing could be more baneful to it at this time than agitation. Yet such has been the course of debate in this session that wounds that had cicatrized are bleeding afresh, and passions that slumbered and seemed to have died are blazing with brilliancy of mid-war. It is not a healthful condition for Congress to have brought a suffering people to, and gentlemen, come from what section they may who fan these flames may find an indignant constituency ready to call them to account and denounce them as faithless servants. In a recent article on Canadian affairs Goldwin Smith said, "party without great questions is faction, and faction if it is not checked will before long bring calamity upon the country. What are the questions which this Congress proposes to propound as the issue for the Presidential contest which it proposes to precipitate upon the people a whole year before the usual time? I mean no disrespect to gentlemen upon either side when I tell them that a nation cannot grow and fatten on hate.

HAYES' LAME FACTS

The New York *Sun's* Washington corrrespondent has been examining Hayes' citations of law to sustain his claim that the federal executive is authorized to march his troops into any State on any day or hour, and has discovered that the clause in the law of 1792, which authorized the President, on notice from the District Judge or an Associate Supreme Court Justice, to call for the militia to suppress a combination too strong to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, was expressly limited by the law to a duration of two years, when it expired. This law was passed during the time of the opposition to the excise laws, and Mr. Hayes correctly states that under it Washington sent troops into Western Pennsylvania to suppress the "whisky insurrection." He did not do so, however, until Governor Mifflin declined to act on the part of the State, after having been requested to do so. Mr. Hayes makes what must be considered a deliberate misstatement when he says that this law, "modified in its terms from time to time to adapt it to the existing emergency, remained in force until, by an act approved by President Lincoln, July 29, 1861, it was re-enacted substantially in the same language in which it is found in the revised statutes." This particular provision of the law, which he was urging to sustain his position, did *not* remain in force until 1861 nor for more than two years after 1792, as he well knew, having the law of 1792 under his observation. It was not until 1861 that the Executive was given authority, on his own motion and without invitation from a State, to send the army into it. And yet again Mr. Hayes states after citing this law of 1861: "This ancient and fundamental law has been in force from the foundation of the government." What is such misstatement worthy of being called?

REVOLUTION.

By this time the country understands that the Radical cry of revolution raised by Blaine, Conger, Frye & Co. is fustain. Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of the Bedford and Somerset district, in his recent speech in Congress gave the revolutionists a bitter dose in this reminiscence:

"In 1856 the Republicans had a majority in this House, while the Democrats had a majority in the Senate. The Kansas trouble was upon us, and the House put on a section in the army appropriation bill declaring that the army should not be used for certain purposes, directing in that appropriation bill how the army should and should not be used. When the bill was under consideration in the Senate the cry of revolution, as now made because of this proposed legislation, was met by old Ben Wade, then a Republican Senator from Ohio, in the following strong language: "Here we are told it is revolutionary, and therefore we must not breathe the breath of life into their action, but must permit it to go back to the House with an appeal to the House to recede. Sir, I do not know but that you may succeed under the idea that this is revolution; but, so help me God, I hope that the man who proposes to recede a hair's breadth from the action of the House will never find his way back again; and I do not believe he will."

A GOOD "JOB."

The Washington *Post* says:

A proposition has been made by Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, to put a stop to stealing in the Government Printing office, and this the New York *Times* calls "a job, pure and simple."

Mr. Knott's proposition contemplates a saving of nearly a quarter of a million dollars per year and *exacts* a saving of not less than two hundred thousand dollars. Still, in the opinion of the stalwart New York *Times*, this proposition is "a job, pure and simple."

There never yet has been an inventory of property belonging to the Government which has been bought and paid for by its agents and deposited in the different branches of the Government Printing office. Investigations have proven that valuable portions of it have been given away, loaned, sold, stolen and wasted, but owing to the fact that no invoice of it has ever been made, the rascals perpetrating the frauds and crimes have never been brought to justice. Mr. Knott's bill proposes that an inventory of every dollar's worth of the property now belonging to the Government shall be taken, and that whoever gives away, sells, without authority of law, the slightest portion of it shall be criminally proceeded against. Shall the ranting Radicals of the New York *Times* call this provison "a job, pure and simple."

For fifteen years the Government Printing office has been used as a political machine. While under the superintendence of a man named Clapp, a Democrat, if known to be such, could not obtain an opportunity to work in any capacity. So open and shameless did the spirit of proscription become, that old man Clapp at one time published a letter to the effect that if there was a solitary Democrat among the twenty-five hundred employees of that establishment he did not know it, and if one were pointed out he would discharge him. Under Mr. Defrees, the present incumbent, although not so bold and audacious, the spirit of partisanship has been very nearly as effective. Mr Knott's bill proposes to put an end to such a disgraceful procedure—and for this the New York *Times* stigmatizes it as "a job, pure and simple."

For years the Government Printing Office has been a hospital and an asylum. There are scorces of persons employed in it at the highest rates of wages allowed, who cannot earn one-half of their salaries. It is studded with sinecure positions, such as "clock winders," "assistant feeders," "door walkers," "copy mark rubbers." It is to abolish these Mr. Knott has introduced a practical and sensible measure. The New York *Times* hopes to kill it by falsely styling it "a job,"

The bill offered by Mr. Knott is an exact transcript of the measurs passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and which was advocated by Mr. Laflin and Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, our friend Mizzer Zach Chandler, of Michigan, Mr. Allison, of Iowa, Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire—all but the first named of whom are members of the Senate—and Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, James W. Grimes, of Iowa, John Sherman, of Ohio, Thad Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Senators Trumbull, and Cameron; good Republican names all of them. The only addition to the law of 1867 is one requiring a saving of two hundred thousand dollars per annum, and this it is that the New York *Times* calls "a job, pure and simple."

Under the law as it stands a bond of only one hundred thousand dollars is required of the person in charge of the property. Under Mr. Knott's bill a bond of half a million will be demanded. Yet it is "a pure piece of jobbery" notwithstanding.

Last year Mr. Defrees bought nearly 100,000 pounds of type, at the highest market rates, paying fully thirty-five per cent. more for it than the publishers of this paper paid for the same class of material last week; buying, however, not one-twentieth as much. By Knott's bill this fraud cannot again be perpetrated. Still it is "a job."

As the law stands, all the material bought is paid for by the Government. By the Knott bill all new material needed to keep the office up to its present point of efficiency is to be paid for by the printer, and become at once the property of the Government, without cost. The New York *Times*, however, calls all those provisions parts of a "great job," and will undoubtedly continue to slander whoever votes for it.

It will do no good, however. The enormous frauds committed under the Clapp *regime*, which led a Republican Senate to unite in the abolition of his office in order to get rid of him, and which caused the House of Representatives to call upon the criminal authorities of the District to bring him before the grand jury for indictment, will justify every honest member of Congress in voting for the Knott bill. If anything more is needed, the report of last session, signed by Messrs. Finley, Hatcher, Manning, Benedict, Hartzell, Davidson and Pridemore, will furnish it. We commend that report to the careful perusal of the New York *Times* and the keen olfactories of its "job smellers."

SOMEBODY HIT.

The *Christian Union* does not think much of ecclesiastical trials, modeled after those of the civil courts which "employ one man to do all in his power to prove an accused man guilty, and another to use every means to prove him innocent, leaving it to twelve men who know nothing of the case to decide between them." "The evils of the system are palpable and universally recognized, a bitter and often unscrupulous partisanship, and a decision as often determined by the stratagem or the dialect skill of the combatants as by the actual facts in the case. It is simply astonishing that in this nineteenth century a body of Christian ministers can devise no method more in accord with the spirit and principles inculcated by Jesus Christ for the determination of the truth of 'common fame' respecting a brother, than this modified form of Anglo-Saxon paganism. Imagine the question of Paul's orthodoxy, or Mark's consistency, left to be determined by appointing Peter to stretch every nerve to prove him guilty, John to employ every stratagem to prove him innocent, and the rest of the apostles to decide between them after the sacred sparring match is over."

Cards.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my28

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23jy'73

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
☞ Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb27'71tf

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'73 Clearfield, Pa.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
☞ Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 18,'75.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
☞ Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9, '78-tf.

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1;25;71

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, and Horse-Furnishing Goods.
☞ All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Saddlers' Hardware, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash price. [March 19, 1879.

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
☞ Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my28;1ypd

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
☞ Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [my16'72

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased this commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.
GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 20, 1879-tf.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
☞ Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28;tf.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

Great Western Hotel,
Nos. 1311, 1313 and 1315 Market Street,
(*Directly opposite Wanamaker's Grand Depot.*)
Philadelphia, Penn's.
Terms, $2.00 per day.
This Hotel is near the new Public Buildings, new Masonic Temple, U. S. Mint, and Academy of Fine Arts. T. W. TRAUCK, Prop'r.
OPEN ALL NIGHT! jy17,'78-1y

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep30-75-y Curwensville, Pa.

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.

READING FOR ALL!!
BOOKS & STATIONERY.
Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of
Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,
Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet Music, for either Piano, Flute or Violin, constantly on hand. Any books or 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.
P. A. GAULIN.
Clearfield, May 7, 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. MEILBURN.

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 I