Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train. W. C. CARDON,
July 12-77-tf Proprietor

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY,
May 17, '76. Proprietor.

SHAW HOUSE,
(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.
feb26,'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 9, 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. DEERING.
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,
apr12'6tf 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,
MATCHES,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED CHERRIES

Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.

And a good assortment of those 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.

ARNOLD WANTS
Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.
Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-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.

Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases, caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and efficient treatment. Ayer's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel, or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

Ayer's Pills are an effectual cure for **Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles,** Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these Pills are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

CENTRAL
State Normal School.
(Eighth Normal School District.)
Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa.

A. N. RAUB, A. M., Principal.

This School as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure water, soft spring water.

Location healthful and easy of access.

Surrounding scenery unsurpassed.

Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work.

Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough.

Expenses moderate.

Fifty cents a week deduction to those preparing to teach.

Students admitted any time.

Courses of study prescribed by the State; I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Scientific.

ADJUNCT COURSE:

I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Music. IV. Art.

The Elementary and Scientific course are Professional, and students graduating therein receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of the Sciences. Graduates in the other courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Faculty.

The Professional courses are liberal, and are in thoroughness not inferior to those of our best colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school.

For catalogue and terms address the Principal.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

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Lock Haven, Feb., 79-1y38.

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. 18, 1874.-tf.

Miscellaneous.

Full Your Stumps!

FOR SALE BY THE
Co-Operative Agency,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
July 30th, 1879-tf.

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,

oaking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec1873 JOHN TROUTMAN.

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

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.

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.

SPEER'S
PORT GRAPE WINE

Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes.

Excellent for Ladies and Weakly Persons and the Aged.

SPEER'S
PASSAIC, N. J.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE!
FOUR YEARS OLD.

This Celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this County. Its Invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine. Being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

SPEER'S
P. J. SHERRY,

The P. J. SHERRY is a Wine of Superior Character, and partaker of the golden qualities of the grape from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

SPEER'S
P. J. BRANDY,

This BRANDY stands unrivaled in this country, being far superior for medical purposes.

IT IS A PURE distillation from the grape and contains valuable medical properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY E. W. GRAHAM.
July 18, 1879-1y.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1879.

THE BEAVER MEN.

The soil of Beaver county has produced many great men in the Radical line of statesmen. The last squad is made up of Ex-Chief Justice Agnew, Ex-Senator Rutan, now Collector of the Port at Pittsburgh, M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Dr. Sherlock, Chief Clerk in the House, etc. Notwithstanding this herculean talent and godliness that seems to have prevailed in that county for many years the commonality has been so corrupt that they had to apply to the Legislature last Winter and have a law passed for the holding of the Radical primary elections in that county in the future. The Philadelphia *Record* in commenting on this enactment says:

"The bound volume of laws which is regularly distributed succeeding each annual session of the Legislature frequently reveals some vary queer things in the way of formal legislation. In considering the hurry and bustle which accompany the business of lawmaking, and especially such dire confusion as preceded the close of the last session of the Legislature of this State, it does not appear surprising that some wonderful things should afterward appear on the statute book. The pamphlet laws of 1879, however, contain an act which is so far out of the ordinary run of legislative curiosities as to be worthy of special mention. On page 76 of the volume in question may be found a law bearing this title: 'An act to regulate the holding of and to prevent frauds in the primary elections of the Republican party held in the general election districts of the county of Beaver.' On its face the law is plainly unconstitutional; but, this point aside, its details are worthy of attention. The act is an attempt to give the status of law to the rules of the Republican party of Beaver county in relation to the primary elections of that party in the said county. In the preamble it is recited that as the Republicans of Beaver have 'adopted the plan of holding primary elections by popular vote * * * it is desired to have said elections faithfully and honestly conducted.' It is therefore provided in section first that it shall be the lawful duty of 'the judges, inspectors and clerks of the primary elections of the Republican party of Beaver county' to take an oath to perform their duties 'in accordance with the laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and *the rules and regulations adopted by the Republican party of Beaver county for the government of the said primary elections.*' The second section provides, first, that any officer of 'a primary election as aforesaid who shall act without taking the prescribed oath shall be subject to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.' A like penalty is provided for wilfully disregarding or violating 'the provisions of any rule duly made by the said Republican party of Beaver county for the government of the primary elections of the party;' also for knowingly rejecting 'the vote of any person entitled to vote under the rules of the said Republican party,' or for receiving 'the vote of any person not qualified as aforesaid,' and finally it is laid down that any official of a Beaver county Republican primary election who 'shall be guilty of any wilful fraud in the discharge of his duties' shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. Among the fraudulent acts specified are destroying or defacing ballots, adding unlawful ballots to the poll, false counting and "stuffing the ballot box." Strange as it may appear, this anomaly in legislation was approved by Governor Hoyt May 22d, 1879.

While being in an emphatic sense a 'local or special law,' as defined in the Constitution, the act is more than this, for it applies to but little in excess of half the voters of Beaver county as revealed in the election returns for 1878. The act dignifies with the name of law party rules that exist only in the air. Men are to be punished by the fiat of the State for violating rules and regulations which irresponsible men lay down; and, so far as revealed in the act, these rules may be modified subsequent to the passage of the act, but whatever the modification may be they are still to be treated as law, and the Courts are to punish for any violation of them in letter or spirit. But, crudities and absurdities aside, it has to be asked, in all sincerity, whether this law does not contain a valuable suggestion, which, if properly expanded and applied, might be of great benefit to other communities than that of Beaver county. The law appears to be the result of a sincere effort to prevent frauds at primary elections. The purpose it to place the primary meeting, as well as the election proper, under the supervision of the Courts. The history of the act would be of interest. The primaries of both parties have come to be, for all practical purposes, close corporations. The glaring evils of the system are admitted. The task of devising and instituting an effective remedy merits the attention of fair-minded men in all parties.

WHAT RADICALISM HAS ACHIEVED.

[From the Washington Post.]

It is a suggestive but sad coincidence that, while Kansas is celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of her admission into the Union, the privileges and elections committees of the United States Senate is on its way to that State for the purpose of investigating charges and specifications presented by many leading Radicals of the Kansas Legislature against Senator Ingalls for the alleged crime of bribing members of that august body to vote for him.

This would be rather a grim skeleton to have promenading around at a State's birthday *fete*, even if it stalked alone. But when this is flanked on one side by the Caldwell bribery case, and on the other by the Pomeroy infamy, and the whole surrounded by lesser scandals of unfragrant memory, we have a picture that has never been surpassed in its uncompromising repulsiveness. And when we remember that the party whose history these infamies illustrate has always claimed to be running on a "high moral plane," we can't help wishing that it would get off from that, and take the level of average respectability.

In Kansas, if anywhere in the Union, we ought to see the best results of Republican rule. Every section of the North has contributed many of its leading spirits to the population of that State, and most of them are in the Republican party. New England sent there its culture and its enterprise to overwhelm "the brutal element of the border." It has been a hot-bed and nursery of Radicalism in its most exalted phases. It has been and is the pride and boast of the fathers of the Republican party. They glory in having redeemed Kansas from "the barbarism of the slave power"—so Sumner put it—and planted it with the choicest specimens from the propagating grounds of Radicalism in other States, especially from Massachusetts and the Western Reserve.

And what have they made of it, politically? It long ago became a stench in the nostrils of the nation, a shame, a reproach, a synonym for all that is indecent and corrupt in the lower state of politics. With no large cities to generate political rascality, with none of that "foreign element" to which the Radicals are wont to attribute all that is evil, with only a rural population, Kansas long ago became, and still remains, in its political aspects, a seething mass of festering corruption. The country has seen one of her Senators sneaking out of the Senate, by hasty resignation, to avoid expulsion for open and unblushing bribery. Another Senator was exposed in the business of buying his re-election, as he had unquestionably bought his first. The money that he had paid for one vote was laid on the Speaker's desk in joint assembly of the Legislature, and that money has since been the subject of contention and litigation. For a third time the disgusted country is invited to look to the "high moral plane" where the Kansas Radicals carry on business and see a fresh illustration of their customary style.

We have not alluded to Caldwell, Pomeroy and Ingalls for the sole purpose of showing up them and their methods, but to present them as the best fruits of Kansas Radicalism, as choice illustrations of what Radicalism can do when it has full swing. While the reader is contemplating the infamy of the briber—the man who pays cash to a member of the Legislature to vote for him for the high position of United States Senator—let him not forget that the bribed, the creature who sells his vote in such case, is as vile as his purchaser. And the saddest reflection in this miserable business is that these bribers and bribed have been the leaders and idols of a great party. What must be the average of a party when these are the sort of men whom it delights to honor? And what can the country expect of Radicalism in view of the results achieved in Kansas, where it has been on trial before the world—a trial to which the attention of the world has been often challenged by the boasts of the leading statesmen of that party? It will not be unprofitable to students and amateurs in politics to study the facts presented in the political history of this State, where the Radical clan of superior morality and exceptional purity is proven to be the reverse of truth.

HAYES' YOUNGSTOWN SPEECH.

A CONSERVATIVE REVIEW OF IT.

[Baltimore Sun.]

It is much to be deplored that President Hayes, the commencement of whose administration was marked by conciliatory policy and an absence of sectionalism which was at once reassuring and gratifying to the conservative sense of the whole country, should, in his latest reported utterances at Youngstown, Ohio, recently, have manifested so decided a leaning towards the men who are now engaged, for selfish and partisan purposes, in stirring anew the bitterness of sectional spirit. Certainly the President now says much that is utterly inconsistent with the earlier conciliatory tone and policy of his administration. His address is an elaborate argument—none the less artfully contrived because in the specious form of an historical review—to show that practically the war is not yet ended, and that the mission of the Republican organization as a union-saving party is not yet completed. He does not charge upon the South overt rebellion, it is true, but he intimates that there is yet rebellion in the hearts of the people. His position seems to be that the constitutional amendments, especially the fifteenth, while not openly resisted, are practically nullified by a spirit of lawlessness pervading the Southern communities, which makes the right intended to be secured and guaranteed of no avail. Finally the heresy of State's Rights, which the President argues was the real issue involved in the civil war, is only scotched, and not killed. It is difficult to conceive how an intelligent man, occupying the position of President Hayes, could be guilty of so great a number of fallacies as are involved in the scope of this argument and in the conclusion which it is intended to enforce. Mr. Hayes, or, as he seems to prefer on this occasion to be styled Gen. Hayes, devotes the first and larger portion of his address to an endeavor to show that the real cause which lead to the civil war was the antagonism between the National theory or idea of the Union, represented by the loyal North, and the States' rights or nullification or secession theory, three things which he confounds together as if they were one and the same, represented by the South. This is not even historically true. One would suppose in reading this portion of his remarks that President Hayes had read Mr. Calhoun, but never heard of the Hartford convention, and that he knew nothing of the long and bitter anti-slavery agitation which preceded the firing upon Sumter and the outbreak of civil strife. So far from the doctrine of nullification being peculiarly a Southern or Democratic doctrine, Mr. Hayes should surely know that the doctrine was never pushed to more extreme and, as the sequel showed, fatal limits than when the Northern States, nullified the compromise act of 1850, adopted for the purpose of saving the Union. The truth is that neither is the idea of an American nationality an invention of the Republican party or one of the "results" of the war, nor is the doctrine of States' rights the abominable and sectional heresy which the President seems to imagine. Both ideas are enshrined in and consecrated by the Constitution. To make for all purposes requiring a national organization a nation out of the thirteen States of the old Confederation was the chief work of the great men who framed the Constitution, and whose labors are only belittled by such notions as those which the President puts forth. To preserve the autonomy, the independence and the freedom of local self-government of the States was equally the care of the same great men. It is only by preserving both ideas and by maintaining both in their respective spheres—the Federal Government as the representative of the Nation, and the State governments as the repositories and guardians of the right of the local self-government—that the symmetry of the whole can be preserved. Mr. Hayes, as a lawyer as well as the Chief Executive of the Nation, should know that the doctrine of States' rights has been recently and repeatedly vindicated by the Supreme Court in reference to these very constitutional amendments and to the laws passed by Congress for their enforcement. The constitutional rights of the States are a check and restriction upon the power of Congress to legislate upon these subjects. When Mr. Hayes, therefore, assails the doctrine of States' rights he assails the Constitution. When he confounds the doctrine of States' rights with the doctrine of secession he only betrays his ignorance of political history. The closing portion of the President's remarks, which furnish the application, as it were, of his text, reads wonderfully like a Republican campaign manifesto. If the President is correct in the notion that the lawlessness which is, unhappily, only too common in some portions of the South, but which is not unknown in portions of the North and West, is a nullification of the Constitution, then every election riot in any part of the country is equally a violation of the spirit and letter of the amendments. The logical deduction from the President's premises would be to erect the Federal Government into a universal conservator of the peace and general high constable all over the country, and to extend its police power into every village and hamlet in the land, to the utter subversion of the authority of the States. The President's speech at Youngstown deserves to be carefully read, if only for the illustration it furnishes of the dangerous consequences to which a mistaken and one sided theory of the Constitution will lead if followed out to its logical conclusions.

WATTERSON'S GRANT BOOM.

IF IT MUST HAVE A REPUBLICAN, THE SOUTH WANTS GRANT.

Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, while vacating at Block Island, has fixed up a record of his political views. He first calls attention to the "corruption, frauds, scandals and whisky-crooks" which the Republican party has survived. Then he says: "That General Grant was, personally, never compromised, is immensely creditable to his sagacity, as well as his integrity, and shows him to be a great no less than a clean man. He stands vastly ahead of his party in moral fibre." Referring to the universal sympathy over the supposed death of General Grant's daughter, the *Courier-Journal* says: "If he were a thief, or the conscious backer of thieves, this would not be so. He is, as a man, at this moment, the most attractive figure presented to the common eye, having the largest individual following of any citizen of the Republic. If a Republican is to be our next President, he is the choice of the whole South." Mr Watterson probably knew when he wrote this that it would be widely repeated, so he goes on to explain, and says: "General Grant's election implies a new order of things. It means the overthrow of Democratic institutions, a splendid government, an era of movement, in which the South will stand its chance with the North—a wipe out and a begin-over." and an army reorganization and enlargement; the Confederate put upon an equality with the Federal soldier on the pension list; a double-track broad-gauge iron-bedded and steel-railed road to the Pacific; Mississipi river put on a level with Long Island sound, and levee up to the moon if need be; a war, first with Mexico, and then with England, consolidating us at home, ennobling us abroad; the future of Southern boys on a footing with that of Northern boys—the whole to end with the annexation of Canada and Mexico. "All this," says Mr. Watterson, "is something more honorable and more tolerable than the existing sneak thief system under which we live; in which a weak administration is constantly chiseling us on the sly; loosening our political and moral underpinning, to the end that, if Grant does not lead the revolution that is inevitable, the day will come when some worse man may." The ex-Confederate editor then goes on to ask, why does the South not follow Grant instead of an old-fashioned statesman like Tilden, a Jeffersonian and a strict constructionist; a rigid economist, the reverse of a sensationalist; able, aged and rich, with no friends to reward and no enemies to punish; who, if President will nail the lid down upon the dead past, and proceed toward the future to the exceeding slow, though harmonious music of the Constitution? Having asked the question, he answers by the old remark that "the North misunderstands the South. The North is a materialist; the South is a sentimentalist. The North has been debauched by money; the South is poor, and having no money to be vain of, takes a certain pride in being honest. The South, therefore, is still for Tilden and reform, free elections, the vindication of our elective system, cheap government and honest administration. But, if these are to be trampled under foot—if Hayes is to be succeeded by Sherman—the South is for Grant. If the restoration of the simple plan embodied in the organic law is practically lost to us, the next best thing is the other extreme—the one man power under the inspiration and the lead of a despot truly national, without convictions and without prejudices, himself the author of his creed and policy."

SOCIAL AND MORAL TRAMPS.

The earth is cursed with them, coming from the highest as well as from the lowest grades of society. The degraded preacher, like Kalloch, who ran off from Boston twenty-two years ago, and the lazy laborer, Kearney, present our country with a pair of Ks, which just now afflict San Francisco as badly in one sense as the yellow fever does Memphis. The Philadelphia *Record*, in alluding to these specimens of humanity, says:

"The election of Kalloch to the Mayoralty in San Francisco is felt by the reputable citizens of that city to be a great degradation. But they have themselves to blame for it. Kalloch and Kearney are both newspaper inventions, and the newspaper draws its vital breath from popular support. The San Francisco *Chronicle* discovered Kearney and made of him a public notoriety. Finding it could not control its own creation it denounced him, and thus added to his fame. Kalloch it fired into the Mayoralty with its little pistol. Happily, the State at large has escaped much that was to be feared in the order of consequences when such creatures as these two men rise to the surface and control affairs. The infliction of the new Constitution is bad enough, but the success of the nondescript, self-styled Workingmen's party would have been terrible. Now it is a dead goose. No sporadic party, confined as that was to a single State, ever survived defeat at a State election. The wild ass of the sand lots may continue to bray, but henceforth he will be only a municipal nuisance. The result in the State was not wholly a Republican victory; thousands of Democrats voted the Republican State ticket, excepting the Judicial candidates, and none regret the result, inasmuch as the chances for the election of a Democratic Governor were hopeless. The result over the State will be the dissolution of all factions; and in San Francisco there is a growing disposition to do what seemed impossible in the last canvass—to organize a municipal party, independent of national politics."

Escaping Torture.—The escape of the troopers who were out foraging at the time of the Kabul massacre, is paralled by that of an English soldier who was acting as servant to one of Sir William McNaughten's officers in 1841. Having been sent out on an errand by his master shortly before the attack began, he took alarm at the uproar from the direction of the Residency and at once made his way out of town. A Sikh trooper, who likewise belonged to the doomed band, baffled the vengeance of his captors by a singular stratagem. Knowing well that his exploits during the war had marked him for the worst tortures which Afghan cruelty could inflict, he declared that were his life given, he would reveal a charm making the wearer invulnerable, the power of which he was willing to test in his own person. The superstitious Afghans at once agreed, and the prisoner, covering his breast with a white cloth, bade them fire at it, and see how it would turn their bullets. Every rifle was discharged, and the Sikh fell dead on the spot, thus escaping the torments in store for him.

Miscellaneous.

5,000 BUSHELS.—George Weaver & Co. want five thousand bushels of OATS, now, and will pay cash or produce.
Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 13, 1879-tf.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A two-story brick house on Pine street, east of the Presbyterian Church. Three rooms up and three down stairs. A good stable, ice house, and garden attached. For further particulars, apply to J. B. GRAHAM,
April 30, 1879 tf. Clearfield, Pa.

ARNOLD HAS ADVANCED
Prices of Shingles,
SHAVED AND SAWED.
Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

ARNOLD WANTS
5,000 Rail Road Ties
Curwensville, Pa. Jan. 9, '78-tf.

New Marble Yard.

TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,

Posts for Cemetery Lots.

A NEW MARBLE YARD—Call at J. FLAHARTY'S Marble Works. Choice work and low prices. Directly opposite the Lutheran Church, Third street. Clearfield, Pa., March 27, 1879-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of FREDERICK SHAFFER, late of Sandy township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. GEORGE C. KIRK,
Administrator.
Luthersburg, Pa., Sept. 24, 1879-6t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property, now in the possession of A. W. Page, of Karthaus township, viz: Two cows and two calves. The foregoing property was purchased by me at private sale on the 4th day of August, and is allowed to remain in the possession of said A. W. Page, on loan only, subject to my order at any time.
E. C. PAGE.
Karthaus, Sept. 17th, 1879 3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to purchase or have anything to do with a certain note drawn in favor of Ellis Jurey, dated July 26th, 1875, payable sixty days after date, calling for $483.47, said note now being in the hands of D. E. Brubaker, and left with County National Bank, Clearfield, for collection. This note has been paid, and will not be paid again unless compelled to do so by law.
HOLLOPETER & BRUBAKER.
Rockton, Pa., Sept. 24th, 1879-3t.*

ESTRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the Subscriber residing in Penn township, on or about the 1st of June last, TWO HEIFERS, the one a dark brindle, about 2 years old—no other marks—the other a black and white, about a year old. The owners are hereby requested to come forward, prove their property, pay charges and take it away, or I will dispose of the cattle as the law directs.
JOHN H. BOWLES.
Grampian Hills, September 24th, 1879-3t*.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of ANGUS M. GILL, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, dec'd., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. SAMUEL H. GILL,
Executor
Williamsgrove, Pa., Sept. 10, 1879-6t.

FOR SALE.—

The undersigned will sell at private sale all that tract or parcel of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., within a short distance of the Tyrone & Clearfield R. R., and adjoining lands of Robert Hudson and others, and known as the Jacob R. 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.

Re-Union of Trade.

THE undersigned wishing to inform the public that he opened a

COMMISSION STORE

At the old stand in Troutville, Clearfield county, Pa., on the 19th inst., with a full stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, Boots, Shoes, Etc.,

In fact everything to be found in a first-class store, all of which I am determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

FARMERS AND LUMBERMEN

Will find it to their advantage to do their dealing with me, as the highest prices will be paid for Grain, Shingles, or Produce of any kind. Part or one-half cash will be paid. Trading for Shingles or Lumber of any kind a specialty. Also, agent for

Singer Sewing Machines.

Having made arrangements with Eastern merchants to sell goods furnished me, therefore call and see, as I will be enabled to sell cheaper than the cheapest. J. W. CARLILE,
Troutville, Pa., Sept. 24, '79-1y. Agent.

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.

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

Agents Wanted.