Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH

ON and after Monday, NOV. 10, 1879, the Passenger Trains will run daily (except Sundays) between Tyrone and Clearfield, as follows:

CLEARFIELD MAIL.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	8.20, P. M.	Tyrone,	9.00, A. M.
Riverview	8.26, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.25, "
Clearfield,	8.40, "	Summit,	9.36, "
Leonard,	8.49, "	Powelton,	10.00, "
Barrett,	8.54, "	Osceola,	10 12, "
Woodland,	9.01, "	Boynton,	10.17, "
Bigler,	9 08, "	Steiner's,	10.22, "
Wallaceton,	9.17, "	Philipsburg,	10.25, "
Blue Ball,	9.25, "	Graham,	10.28, "
Graham,	9.31, "	Blue Ball,	10.37, "
Philipsburg,	9.35, "	Wallaceton,	10.44, "
Steiner's,	9.39, "	Bigler,	10.52, "
Boynton,	9.46, "	Woodland,	10.59, "
Osceola,	9.52, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	9.55, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	9.15, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	5.35, "	Riverview	11.25, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville	11.40, A. M

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville	5.30 A. M.	Tyrone,	7.20 P. M.
Riverview	5.39 "	Vanscoyoc,	7.43 "
Clearfield	5.47 "	Summit,	8.05 "
Leonard,	5.53 "	Powelton,	8.17 "
Barrett,	5.57 "	Osceola,	8.28 "
Woodland,	6.03 "	Boynton,	8.34 "
Bigler,	6.08 "	Steiner's,	8.39 "
Wallaceton,	6.15 "	Philipsburg	8.42 "
Blue Ball,	6.21 "	Graham,	8.47 "
Graham,	6.24 "	Blue Ball,	8.54 "
Philipsburg	6.29 "	Wallaceton,	9.02 "
Steiner's,	6.32 "	Bigler,	9.10 "
Boynton,	6.37 "	Woodland,	9.17 "
Osceola,	6.42 "	Barrett,	9.25 "
Powelton,	6.53 "	Leonard,	9.30 "
Summit,	7.05 "	Clearfield,	9.38 "
Vanscoyoc,	7.23 "	Riverview,	9.48 "
Tyrone,	7.45 "	Curwensville	10.00 "

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCHES

LEAVE SOUTH. P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	LEAVE NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2:00			Morrisdale,		12:10	
2:15		7:00	Philipsburg,		12:25	4:30
2:19		7:03	Steiner's		12:32	4:24
2:24		7:09	Boynton,		12:14	4:16
2:30	10:20	7:18	Osceola,	9:10	12:04	4:01
2:44	10:35	7:31	Moshannon,	8:55	11:52	3:57
2:47	10:43	7:39	Sterling,	8:50	11:45	3:50
2:52	10:48	7:45	Houtzdale,	8:45	11:40	3:45
2:57	10:53	7:55	McCauley,	8:40	11:35	3:45
3:07	10:58	8:01	Kendrick's,	8:35	11:30	3:30
3:12	11:03	8:09	Ramey,	8:30	11:25	3:30

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Rx. Mail. P. M.	A. M.			Mail. P. M.	Exp. A. M.
7.08	8.30	leave Tyrone	arrive	6.10	7.35
7.23	8.47	Bald Eagle		5.53	7.42
8.01	9.30	Julian		5.10	7.05
8.24	9.55	Milesburg		4.45	6.40
8.32	10.03	Bellefonte		4.35	6.32
8.45	10.15	Milesburg		4.25	6.24
9.08	10.40	Howard		4.02	6.00
9 42	11.18	arrive L. Haven	leave	3.24	5.25

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A. M.	WESTWARD.	A. M
Pacific Express	8:14	Pittsburgh Exp'ss,	1.53
Johnstown Express	8:51	Pacific Express,	8:18
	P. M.		
Day Express	12:34		P. M.
Mail Train,	3:27	Way Passenger,	1:15
Atlantic Express,	6:51	Mail Train,	6:34
Phila. Express.	9:53	Fast Line,	7:00

Close connections made by all trains at Tyrone and Lock Haven.

S. S. BLAIR, Superintendent.
my17-tf.

STAGE LINES.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily for Reynoldsville, at 1 o'clock, p.m., arriving at Reynoldsville at 5 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves Reynoldsville daily, at 7 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $2.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for DuBois City, arriving at DuBois City at 5 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves DuBois at 7 o'clock, a. m., daily, arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $1.50.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

ON and after Monday, August 4th, 1879, the passenger trains will run daily (except Sunday) between Red Bank and Driftwood, as follows:

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 8.55 a. m.; Red Bank 11:13; Sligo Junction 11:33; New Bethlehem 12:35 p. m.; Maysville 12:50; Troy 1:12; Brookville 1:35; Faller's 2:00; Reynoldsville 2:22; DuBois 2:50; Summit Tunnel 3:16; Penfield 3:25; Weedville 4:05; Benezette 4:31; arrives at Driftwood at 5:20.

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood 12:20 p. m.; Benezette 1:05; Weedville 1:30; Penfield 1:46; Summit Tunnel 2:10; DuBois 2:25; Reynoldsville 2:53; Faller's 3:16; Brookville 3:33; Troy 3:54; Mayesville 4:14; New Bethlehem 4:30; Sligo Junction 5:12; Red Bank 5:30; arrives at Pittsburg at 9.00 p. m.

The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville daily at 7:55 a. m.; and arrives at Red Bank at 10:30 a. m., Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:15 p. m; Red Bank at 5:55 p. m.; arriving at Reynoldsville at 9:05 p. m.

Close connections made with trains on P. & E Railroad at Driftwood, and with trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Red Bank.

DAVID McCARGO, Gen'l Sup't.
A. A. JACKSON, Sup't L. G. Div.

FARE FROM CLEARFIELD, TO

Bellefonte, Pa	$2 05	Middletown	$5 00
Lock Haven	2 70	Marietta	5 55
Williamsport	3 60	Lancaster	5 80
Huntingdon	1 80	PHILADELPHIA	7 90
Lewistown	2 90	Altoona	1 85
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 85
Cumensville	20	Philipsburg	51
Osceola	65	Tyrone	1 22
HARRISBURG	4 75	PITTSBURG	3 15

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD WANTS

Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.

Curwensville, 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

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 COURSES:

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:

STOCKHOLDERS' TRUSTEES.

J. H. Barton, M. D., A. H. Best, Jacob Brown, S. M. Bickford, Samuel Christ, A. N. Raub, R. W. Cook, T. C. Hipple, Esq., E. P. McCormick, Esq., W. W. Rankin, JOHN A. BOBB.

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WILLIAM BIGLER, President Board of Trustees.
JESSE MERRILL, Vice President.
S. MILLER McCORMICK, Secretary.
THOMAS YARDLEY, Treasurer.
Lock Haven, Feb. 19-1y.

Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

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

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

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

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

WM. S. BRADLEY, Proprietor.
May 17, '76.

SHAW HOUSE,

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

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.

B. NEWTON SHAW.
feb26, 79.

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.

G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.
May 8, 1872.

LOYD HOUSE,

Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.

ROBERT LOYD.
jan.1,'76.

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,

(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. L. Snyder's jewelry store, and that I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line cheaper than any other shop in town. All work warranted as good as can be done anywhere else. Positively this is the cheapest shop in Clearfield. JOS. H. 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,
apr17'77 Rowes 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 Krutzer, 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 these things usually kept in a grocery store, which he will exchange for marketing at the market price.

Will sel for cash as cheaply as any other one. Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself.

JOHN McGAUGHEY.
Clearfield, Jan. 8, 1879.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1879.

A PURE BALLOT.

The election held in Philadelphia on the fourth of November last, was a parody on the purity of the ballot. Already evidence enough has accumulated to convince, even the most malevolent partisan, that the whole thing was simply a rearing farce, a reeking comedy. There is not, we believe, an honest Republican within the corporate limits of Pennsylvania's great metropolis, who does not think that returns offered as the result of the late election, are knowingly incorrect and a deliberate perversion of the expressed will of the people. The election officers, who assumed their responsible positions under the solemnity of an oath, steeped their souls in perjury to lay this offering of fraud and violence upon the altar of a depraved Republican domination. We do not believe there is an honorable man upon either side, who will not now acknowledge that the Republican vote as announced on the evening of the fourth of November was false and fraudulent. There is not a man in Philadelphia who took sufficient interest in the election to note what was going on, who does not know that the number of votes as returned never went through the windows. The election machinery is in the hands of as desperate and bold a set of men as ever cursed a free country. The fact that stands out in bold relief is simply this: The vote for Butler in Philadelphia is over four thousand more than that cast for General Hoyt. Every one knows that the election last year for Governor was of the most exciting character, and that an active, vigorous and demonstrative campaign was carried on by both parties. The public interest was aroused and a full vote was of course the consequence. The election this year was distinguished by nothing more than the apathy of party leaders and the indifference of the people. And yet in the face of this, the political rounders who answer for Republican election officers in the first city of our Commonwealth return in this off year a larger vote than was cast for Hoyt. It is time that this monstrous, organized system of fraud should be stricken down, and the Democracy of the country earnestly call upon the true hearted, loyal and unselfish men of the party in Philadelphia, to bend their energies to the task of bringing these scoundrels to deserved punishment. Full rein and scope seem to have been given to the repeater's brigade and the large majority given Butler is due to their system of false personation. Let Vaux and McGowan, and Cassidy and Randall forget for a while their personal grievances, and unite in vindicating the Democratic party of both City and State by the prompt and faithful prosecution of all concerned in this gigantic fraud. Can it be that such proceedings as these are to go unwhipped of justice? Is there no legal authority, whose duty it is to ferret out this stupendous outrage upon the ballot? or is this mockery of free suffrage to go on? It was premeditated and carefully prepared for. The sponsors of these men sit in the high places of power, and the time has now come when Leeds, Stokley, Lane and Rowen should know that they are not omnipotent; that there is a power behind the throne, mightier than the throne itself. Outraged decency will relentlessly drag them to the bar of public opinion, and the verdict will be that they should be remanded forever to the obscurity that always, sooner or later, envelopes the faithless servants of the people. In the meantime, while awaiting the stern retribution that certainly and surely will overtake the masters, we call for the condign punishment of the servants. Lane plants and Stokley waters, but just as sure as comes seed time and harvest, will these men share with their dupes, if not the imprisonment which awaits the repeater, the just and merited condemnation of all honest men. This they deserve and should receive.—*Centre Democrat.*

A GUSHING GOVERNOR.

Gov. Hoyt has discredited the reputation for pretty good common sense which the public was disposed to concede to him for some of his official acts, by the telegram sent to a Chicago paper which asked for tributes from public men to the Ex-President now swinging round the circle. At best such manufactured compliments, furnished to order and lacking spontaniety, were of not much account and we incline to applaud the Southern Governors who declined to respond to the irresponsible demands of Bohemian enterprise. But Hoyt bit at the bait thrown out; he bit hard. This is the dispatch he sent to the Chicago editor:

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 11.—The people of Pennsylvania note with pleasure the completion of the circuit around the globe by General Grant. On his second round, by their acclaim, they will arrest him here on a "lap," until in 1881 he shall inaugurate as the Chief Magistrate of a Nation, the full purposes of a free people, and in 1885, 60,000,000 of us will bid him "God speed" to the fulfillment of a perfect career.

HENRY M. HOYT,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Its rather "hersey" tone was, no doubt, intended as a compliment to Grant. It was not enough for Hoyt to join in the clamor of his party for a third term; he starts the boom of a life tenure for Grant, and anticipates what has been declared by people pronounced unduly apprehensive to be the logical sequence of Grant's election to a third term, viz: that he will never leave the White House alive. Hoyt does not forbaddow a "good-bye" to Grant in 1885, but a "God speed"—on his "fourth round" probably. But if a fourth, why not a fifth! If in 1885, why not in 1889? It is in order for somebody to see Hoyt and go him one term better.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

A Call for arms—the baby's wild yell in the middle of the night.

The Boston *Post* thinks that two heads are better than one in a barrel.

The legend "In God we Trust," on the counterfeit dollar, shines out as bright as a black eye.

HOW SOON WE ARE FORGOTTEN.

[Clearland Herald.]

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* copies a portion of our article, published a few days since, upon the Senate of the United States, and the changes that had taken place in that body during the last twenty years, and makes some pregnant reflections upon the ephemeral character of political fame in this country. How few, it says, remember John Forsyth, of Georgia, one of the most gifted and eloquent men ever in the Senate of the United States; William C. Preston, of South Carolina; William T. Barry, of Kentucky; Felix Grany, of Tennessee, eminent for his legal knowledge and great eloquence at the bar and in Congress; General Sam Smith, of Maryland, who for thirty-nine years was a member of Congress; or Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, thirty-seven years in Congress, Speaker of the House, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, President of the Constitutional Convention of his own State, dying as late as 1837. Yet we presume a large number of our intelligent readers have scarcely heard a word concerning these gentlemen, once holding so important positions in the history of the Republic.

The list of American lawyers, jurists and statesmen who were distinguished in their day for talents, learning and valuable public service, and whose very names have faded from the minds of our people, would fill a closely printed column of this paper. Who but a few lawyers and careful readers remember anything of William Pinkney, of Maryland? Yet he died as late as 1822. During his life he stood at the head of the bar of the United States, and his splendid talents, vast learning, and magnificent oratory made him one of the most conspicuous men of his age. A member of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, a member of Congress, Commissioner to England, Attorney-General of the United States, Minister to Russia, and member of the Senate, he filled and adorned these high stations so as to satisfy his admiring countrymen. In the Supreme Court of the Nation he stood without a rival, and Webster speaks of him as the mightiest lawyer of his time. Yet almost all the fame he so justly acquired while living seems buried with him in the tomb. Who recalls the history of honest John Davis, of Massachusetts, a man who, during his life, was honored and beloved, and walked at will among the mountain ranges of power? Ten years in Congress, four years Governor of his State, fourteen years a Senator of the United States. Take the two most brilliant and masterly orators of modern times, Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, and Thomas Corwin, of Ohio—how rapidly does the public forget their wonderful talents and marvelous eloquence. As death stilled the magic of their tongues and buried them out of sight, so is their once great fame, with which a nation rang, slowly dying and the memory of it passing away. How few think of Governor Marcy, of Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing, or Roger B. Taney. But the grass has scarcely had time to grow over their graves. Yet these were among the most learned, gifted, useful and accomplished men that lived during the century.

Take the great offices of the Government, the places in the Cabinet for which men eagerly strive and which are regarded as among the highest rewards of a statesman's ambition. Does anybody know of the men who filled these high places, from Washington to Hayes? Surely the names of these distinguished citizens, comprising, as the do, a portion of they very flower of the human race, should be remembered like household words. But if we were to print in large letters the list of Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Postmaster Generals and Attorney Generals from 1789 to the present day the larger part of the long catalogue would scarcely awaken the interest of anybody at this moment. The men, their history, and their works, are completely forgotten.

It would be natural that the former Justices of the Supreme Court should be remembered by the public, as these gentlemen held their offices for life, and their decisions often affected the gravest interests of the entire Nation. Some of the Judges were men of the loftiest character, profound learning and overshadowing ability. Yet few citizens, except the members of the bar, can give the names of a dozen men who occupied the bench of the Supreme Court twenty years and more ago. The names of William Cushing, James Wilson, John Blair, Robert H. Harrison, Thomas Johnston, William Patterson, Alfred Moore, William Johnson, Thomas Todd, Smith Thompson, Robert Trimble, awaken no associations in the public mind. They are dead—and "the dead know not anything, neither have they any more a reward: for the memory of them is forgotten."

Jefferson, in his play of "Rip Van Winkle," often moved his audience to tears by his pathetic utterance of these words: "How soon we are forgotten when we are dead." They find response in the bosom of every man. Our daily experience warns us that this is to be our fate and doom of all around us. The great statesman, the brilliant orator, the gifted scholar, the learned judge, the brave soldier, the patriot and friend of humanity, fall by our side and are gone. The gaps made by their absence are filled by the rushing crowd, and the man who yesterday could command the applause of a listening Senate or a grateful Nation to day sleeps quietly in the churchyard, and his memory has become a thing of the dead past. The eagle which proudly soared to meet the sun, and the little sparrow, fall dead side by side upon the same field, and both are equal. Death is no respector of persons, but lays in the grave to moulder and decay the king and the plaugh man. Every day reminds us of the vanity, the brevity, the unsatisfactory nature of human life—how unsubstantial its honors, how shadowy its richest rewards. The fame we thought was ours, or hoped to win, slips from our grasp—and as we come to learn too late the history of human hopes and human ambition, we are led, like Solomon, to exclaim there is no remembrance of the wise more than the fool forever; seeing that which now is shall be forgotten, for what profit hath a man of all his labor which he taketh under the sun? Behold, all is vanity.

IMPORTING LESSONS.

Harry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier*, belongs to the plain speaking class of newspaper writers. He lately said something that did not please the Indianapolis *Journal*, saying:

"In trying to diagnose the cause of the late Democratic defeat in Ohio, Mr. Watterson says:

"Ohio is redundant in the cant, catchwords and self conceit of the half-educated intellectual pioneer, etc; the pride of piety, and the mis leading ebullitions of a serious and patriotic elation; pompous in moral pretense, ostentatious in æsthetic display, and totally unconscious of the underflow of depravity and crime.

Now, if somebody will translate that into American language, perhaps a waiting world will be able to tell what the writer meant."

The *Courier* man then countered in this way:

"You poor, benighted creature. Your ignorance is only equalled by your viciousness. But we shall take pity on you.

"To begin, then—'Ohio is redundant in the cant, catchwords and self-conceit of the half educated intellectual pioneer.' Don't you understand what that means, you jackass? Why, it explains itself. 'Redundant' signifies—that is, means or implies—excess, superfluity; in plain American, more of a thing than there is any need, sense or reason for. 'Cant' is the language of hypocrisy, which has its 'catchwords,' just as quack medicines have lying labels. You ought to know what 'self-conceit' is; you've got enough of it, God knows. This brings us to the term, a 'half-educated intellectual pioneer,' who is a fellow that thinks he knows it all; a chap who is so tickled with the discovery that an ax handle is an ax handle, that he wants to get up disputes about ax handles to show off his learning; a peddler of commonplaces; a parvenu in knowledge, who is so proud of the little he does know, and so eager to thrust it upon the notice of his neighbors, that he is absolutely unconscious of the vast stores of which he is totally ignorant.

"The piety and the misleading ebullitions of a spurious, patriotic elation. This is a long sentence signifying poppycock; religions poppycock; the stock in trade of the Republican party; expressing itself in partisan sermons wherein the preacher blesses the Lord that he and those who pay him $25,000 a year, and a trip to Europe thrown in, are not as other men; and also in rhetorical flights about the flag, behind whose ample folds a lot of thieves collect to divide the swag and laugh at their good luck and the credulity of the people—R. B. Hayes & Co. for example.

"Pompous in moral pretense;" that is claiming that all the crimes and vices of the age are to be found south of Mason and Dixon's line, and that all the saints and all the Sunday-school children live North.

"Ostentations of æsthetic display;" that is, blustering about culture which you haven't, and brawling about art which you don't care for except as a sign of something you understand to be "the thing," and braying about Wagner, with a pig's ear for harmony—a whole community playing the part of 'Squire Thornhill's friend, and chirping incessantly of 'Shakespeare and the musical glasses.' Don't you perceive, little man? Slush, gush, mush, Damphoolism, Damrascalism. The spirit that picks your pocket at the mourner's bench. The stupidity that sees it done and thinks it pious.

IMITATING.

Boys now-a-days feeling themselves to be men as soon as they can fairly walk alone, it is only natural for them to put on the airs of men and adopt men's methods to crush down obstacles to their will. The twelve-year-old youngsters at Galesburg who are under bonds to answer for an outrage on General Grant, had their political prejudices, and to avenge an offense to these, or what they thought such, did not hesitate to assault the people surrounding General Grant, with eggs. They had long ago learned that the deadly missiles from a hen's nest are justifiable weapons of attack upon political enemies since their fathers had used them in a like cause.

And so the several hundred youngsters who sell the Baltimore *News* imitated the ways of their fathers when the proprietors of that paper raised the price of it. They only met and refused to sell the paper on these terms, but resolved that no one else should, and where a boy had the courage to assert his rights, he was seized, his stock taken from him and torn up. Having stamped out opposition to their will in this way, they celebrated their triumph by marching through the streets with a brown paper banner denouncing such a fate upon the *News* as Gen'l Toombs did upon the Union. To make their triumph secure, they held a meeting in an alley to devise the necessary plans and perfect their organization for carrying these out. And they put to shame the assertion that a boy cannot hold his tongue, since the most diligent reporters could not learn what action was taken at the meeting.

This case is a forcible illustration of the hold which the idea that strikes necessary to the settlement of industrial disputes has upon the public mind. So far as can be determined from what is told of the affair, there was no argument over it, no effort made to learn what just reasons could be offered in support of the advance in price required by the owners of the paper. The boys objected, and fell back upon the strike as a means of maintaining their objection. The owners can stand the effects of this better than the boys, as a matter of course, and a like fact holds good in nearly all other cases of the kind. The boys ought to know this, and probably do, but it is hardly natural for them to heed it when their elders do not.

To say that faith in the remedial character of strikes has a strong hold on the public mind, is not to say that many sensible working men have not discovered the unwisdom of that faith. All the same, they and those who think with them must labor long and patiently before they induce the mass of their fellows to agree with them. The cause is worthy of all effort, and if pursued aright must succeed, for in the relations of industry as in those of law, there can be no wrong without a just remedy.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

A Nebraska monument to a horse thief is simply a stake at the head of a grave and a sign reading: "It would have been cheaper for him to go afoot."—*Danbury News.*

THE EGGING OF GRANT.

Never did the stalwart papers preserve a more thorough silence on any subject than they have over the fact that the citizens of a Northern State actually threw eggs at General Grant and bespattered his shirt bosom with them. Would it not have been a choice morsel for them to roll under their tongues if the circumstance had occurred in a Southern State? How graphically they would have portrayed every detail connected with the shameful proceeding, and how they would have quietly rejoiced over the affair. But it would not do, of course, to say anything about it, being as it occurred in the loyal State of Illinois, the land of Logan, of Ingersoll and of Lincoln, and the land of the man who was pelted with the eggs. That General Grant should travel all over the world and never receive an insult until he arrived within the confines of his own State, was too much for the stalwarts, and they said 'sh, 'sh, don't say a word about it, for if we do it will disgrace us forever, and we will never hear the last of it. The truth of the matter is as follows: When General Grant and party arrived at Galesburg, the home of Stalwart Bob Ingersoll, they found a large crowd gathered at the depot to receive him. Bonfires were burning, bands were playing and there was a great rejoicing all around. General Grant appeared upon the platform, bowed his acknowledgements and then Mrs. Grant came out in response to numerous calls. Then they retired and the crowd became clamorous to see the hero of Appomattox again. He appeared again on the platform, and just as he began to say something an egg whizzed through the air and hit him "pat" on the side of his head. It was broken, of course, and flew all over the General's shirt. Three or four more flew through the air a second after the first one had accomplished its mission, hitting different persons, but not touching General Grant. The great crowd became at once indignant and the offending persons escaped in the confusion. The Mayor offered $500 reward for the men and the Galesburg people say they feel the disgrace greatly.

Now, would not this have been a great and glorious item for the stalwarts if had happened in Mississippi, Georgia, or in any one of the Southern States composing the solid South! The Yazoo affair would have been considered a mere circumstance by the side of it, and the changes would have been rung on every phase of it until the people would have been sicker of it than they are of "Pinafore" or the "Sweet bye and bye."

Have the people forgotten what a ridiculous stir the Republican press made about the reception Hayes received at Hannibal! There only a few drunken roughs hissed him, but it was heralded to the world as a crying outrage and shame, and poor Democratic Missouri was soundly abused because a few roughs were not quite as polite to His Fraudulency as they should have been. The whole South was berated on account of the "great outrage," and the stalwart press took up the cry from the pineries of Maine to the flowery fields of Florida, and from the "culchawed" city of Boston to the Golden Gate.

The crowning sight, as it were, of the church steeples of Galena, the home of the modern Ulysses, and it would by no means do to denounce it as another "rebel outrage."

How long will the people permit Republican newspapers to deceive them about the politics of the South and the state of society there? Is it not patent to every intelligent reader of the newspapers that they distort the facts concerning every unfortunate occurrence in the South to subserve their own base political purposes while they become the apologists of the North? Whenever a diabolical outrage is committed in that section if they can not lend it their endorsement they never attempt to hold the entire people responsible for the act like they do when it takes place south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Truth is lost sight of that the bloody shirt may wave in triumph, and law-abiding people are basely misrepresented and slandered for the basest and most ignoble purposes. The egging of Gen'l Grant was an outrageous shame, and the perpetrators of the foul act should be punished to the farthest extent of the law, but because it happened in an extremely "loyal" State we are not going to adopt the tactics of the stalwart press, and endeavor to cast a stigma upon the entire people of Illinois and the North because a few irresponsible ruffians saw fit to throw eggs at a distinguished citizen. Out upon such contemptible practices. If the Republican press desires to continue in such unjust and uncalled for animadversions let them do so, but we hope the Democratic journals will not prostitute their calling by patterning after them.—*St. Joe (Mo.) Gazette.*

A SINGULAR PROPHESY FULFILLED.—Recent events have been fulfilled with curious exactness a singular prophesy made by one of the leading German papers at the time of the meeting of the Emperors at Berlin in 1872. The passage question ran as follows: "Austria, transformed from a Teutonic to a Slavonic power, will shift her centre of gravity to the eastward, and concentrate herself more and more upon the Valley of the Danube. As Hungary becomes more and more powerful in the councils of the Empire, the German and Czech populations will likewise begin to put themselves forward, and to demand an open recognition of their nationality. Panslavism will be at work among the Slavonian races, and Austria to save herself from a disruption like that of Poland, will be forced to seek the support of a powerful ally. This ally she will find in Germany." The above prediction has been fulfilled to the letter by the administration of a leading Hungarian like the Count Andrassy, the Czech agitation in Bohemia, the Bosnian "occupation," and the recent Austro-German compact.—*New York Times.*

A Norwalk house-wife made a batch of pies from onion seeds, mistaking them for dried elder-berries. Oh, yes, by all means, give women the ballot.—*Danbury News.*

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD WANTS

5,000 Rail Road Ties

Curwensville, Pa. Jan. 9, '78-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 Rack, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,

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

4mo1873 JOHN TROUTMAN.

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 15th inst., with a full stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS,