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,	3.20, P. M.	Tyrone,	9.00, A.M
Riverview,	3.30, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.25, "
Clearfield,	3.40, "	Summit,	9.50, "
Leonard,	3.49, "	Powelton,	10.00, "
Barrett,	3.54, "	Osceola,	10.12, "
Woodland,	4.01, "	Boynton,	10.17, "
Bigler,	4.08, "	Steiner's,	10.22, "
Wallaceton,	4.17, "	Philipsburg,	10.25, "
Blue Ball,	4.25, "	Graham,	10.28, "
Graham,	4.31, "	Blue Ball,	10.37, "
Philipsburg,	4.35, "	Wallaceton,	10.44, "
Steiner's,	4.39, "	Bigler,	10.52, "
Boynton,	4.46, "	Woodland,	10.59, "
Osceola,	4.52, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	5.05, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	5.18, "	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,	6.25 "	Blue Ball,	8.55 "
Philipsburg	6.20 "	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,	9.35 "
Vanscoyoc,	7.23 "	Riverview,	9.48 "
Tyrone,	7.45 "	Curwensville	10.00 "

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCHES

LEAVE SOUTH.				LEAVE NORTH.		
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2:00			Morrisdale,		12:40	
2:15		7:00	Philipsburg,		12:25	4:30
2:19		7:03	Steiner's		12:22	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	3:36
3:12	11:03	8:09	Ramey.	8:30	11:25	3:30

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex.	Mail.				Mail.	Exp.
P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	A. M.
7.08	8.30	leave	Tyrone	arrive	6.10	7.35
2.23	8.47		Bald Eagle		5.55	7.42
8.01	9.30		Julian		5.10	7.05
8.24	9.55		Milesburg		4.45	6.43
8.22	10.03		Bellefonte		4.35	6.32
8.45	10.15		Milesburg		4.25	6.23
9.08	10.40		Howard		4.02	6.00
9.42	11.18	arrive	L. Haven	leave	3.25	5.25

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A. M.	WESTWARD.	A. M.
Pacific Express	8:14	Pittsburgh Exp's,	1.53
Johnstown Express	8:51	Pacific Express,	8:19
	P. M.		P. M.
Day Express	12:51		
Mail Train,	3:27	Way Passenger,	1:15
Atlantic Express,	6:51	Mail Train,	6:34
Phila. Express,	9:33	Fast Line,	7:08

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 6 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 6 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 11:15; Sligo Junction 11:33; New Bethlehem 12:35 p. m.; Maysville 12:50; Troy 1:13; Brookville 1:35; Fuller's 2:00; Reynoldsville 2:22; DuBois 2:59; Summit Tunnel 3:16; Penfield 3:42; 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 2:52; Fuller's 3:10; Brookville 3:33; Troy 3:54; Maysville 4:14; New Bethlehem 4:30; Sligo Junction 5:12; Red Bank 5:30; arrives at Pittsburg at 8:00 p. m.

The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville daily at 1:55 a. m.; and arrives at Red Bank at 10:50 a. m., Pittsburgh at 1:30 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 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 85
Curwensville	20	Philipsburg	51
Osceola	65	Tyrone	1 22
HARRISBURG	4 75	PITTSBURG	5 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 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.

STOCKHOLDERS' TRUSTEES.

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

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JESSE MERRIL, Vice President.
S. MILLAR McCORMICK, Secretary.
THOMAS YARDLEY, Treasurer.

Lock Haven, Feb. 79-1y36.

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.

feb26,'78. R. NEWTON SHAW.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

H. D. ROSE, Proprietor.

Meals, 25c. Man and horse over night, $1 00. Man and two horses over night, $1.50. The best of accommodations for man and beast.

Oct. 23,'78-tf.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

May 8, 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. 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. 18, 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.

ARNOLD WANTS

5,000 Rail Road Ties

Curwensville, Pa. Jan. 9, '78-tf.

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.

J. H. LYTLE,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

GrocerieS,

THE LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

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

County Agent for

LORILLARD'S TOBACCOS,

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

JAMES H. LYTLE,

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

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,

april26tf Bower P. O.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1880.

WHY SHOULD NOT MR. EVARTS BE IMPEACHED?

More serious charges have never been made against the "Foreign Office," or the State Department, than those found below, made by the Washington *Post*. If the one-fourth of the charges made can be established to the satisfaction of the people, the whole crew should be convicted and exiled. The editor says:

"George F. Seward was appointed Consul-General at Shanghai in 1861, he not being twenty-one years of age at that time.

O. B. Bradford was appointed at Seward's solicitation, his Vice-Consul in 1863

Seward remained Consul-General 1876, Bradford being his deputy and confidential associate for fourteen years.

In 1876 Mr. Seward was promoted Minister to China, and John C. Meyers, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Consul-General in his place, and at once entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

In less than three months he discovered that a systematic policy of theft, extortion and embezzlement had been adopted and pursued by Bradford with the knowledge and evident complicity of Seward for a number of years, and at once ordered Bradford's suspension.

Seward, who, as minister, had removed to Peking, upon being notified by Bradford of his disgrace, proceeded to Shanghai, and, without the formality of either charge or investigation, suspended Meyers and installed Bradford in his place, an act for which he had not so much as a shadow of authority.

Meyers thereupon formulated charges against both Seward and Bradford, and, accompanied them to the State Department at Washington.

Becoming alarmed at the illegality of his proceeding in suspending Meyers, Seward telegraphed Mr. Evarts for his approval and ratification.

This request Mr. Evarts immediately complied with, notwithstanding the charges filed in his own department against both Seward and Bradford.

In order to relieve the official brigands from any possible interference or surveillance, Mr. Meyer was ordered home in apparent disgrace and Mr. G. Willey Wells nominated to fill the vacancy. Without waiting for confirmation, Congress not being then in session, Wells proceeded at once to Shanghai and entered upon the work of investigation from which Meyer had been forced by Mr. Evarts to desist.

Mr. Wells quickly discovered that Bradford was the thief Meyer had charged him with being, and, having apprehended him in purloining letters from the mails, arrested, tried and convicted him, and sentenced him to pay a fine of $250 and to imprisonment for two months.

Bradford, without protest served out the sentence and paid the fine.

Mr. Wells then telegraphed to Mr. Evarts all the facts, and asked leave to suspend him from his vice consulate.

To this Mr. Evarts made no reply.

Wells' next step was to send to the State Department the record of Bradford's conviction for theft and malfeasance as Vice-Consul, accompanied by a formal demand for his suspension.

To this Mr. Evarts made no reply.

Mr. Wells, having become possessed of sufficient evidence to justify him in the proceeding, but failing to procure his suspension, exercised the authority vested in him and ordered Bradford arrested and committed for trial on specific allegations of embezzlement.

To this charge Bradford pleaded guilty and was committed to jail to await sentence.

These facts were in their order communicated by Mr. Wells to the State Department, and Bradford's removal again asked for.

To this Mr. Evarts made no reply.

Meanwhile Congress met at the Republican Senate, through the effort, as it is alleged and believed, of the State Department, failed to confirm Mr. Wells as Consul-General.

He was consequently ordered home by Mr. Evarts and a man by the name of Stahl nominated in his place.

In the meantime the House of Representatives began impeachment proceedings against both Seward and Bradford, which were interrupted by the application through Seward's counsel for a postponement in order that he might personally be present and conduct his defense.

This was granted on the condition that he should bring with him all the books and papers containing the records of his office.

When Seward reported, however, he refused to produce either his books or papers, claiming that they were his private property, although the evidence showed that they had been paid for out of the public funds.

The further plea set up for him by his counsel as a justification for his refusal to obey the order of Congress was that by the production of his books he would be required to criminate himself. Bradford, who, at the time of Seward's departure was in jail awaiting sentence, was, through Seward's solicitation, ordered home in his company, and was thus removed from the jurisdiction of the Court that had convicted him and had the power to punish him.

Articles of impeachment were shortly found against Bradford and adopted by the House, but in Mr. Seward's case, although supported by as strong proof and sustained by a large majority of the committee, their adoption was prevented by the extraordinary proceedings of the Republican members of Congress.

This investigation, which had cost the country over $100,000, and had resulted in establishing—outside of the books and papers which Mr. Seward refused to exhibit—indubitable evidence of his crimes, was thus brought to naught by the revolutionary proceedings of Mr. Seward's partisan friends in Congress.

In the meantime Mr. Wells, having failed of confirmation, and the term of office for which Stahl was nominated having expired (he having been appointed to fill the vacancy), another tool of Seward's, named Bailey, was appointed by Mr. Evarts to the Consul-Generalship.

While Bailey's nomination was pending Gen. Mosby, who had been appointed Consul to Hong Kong, filed charges in the State Department against him of being a defaulter to the extent of $40,000.

These charges were on file at the State Department and within the knowledge of Mr. Evarts at the time of the appointment, yet all information of them was withheld from the Senate. He was consequently confirmed.

Neither would these facts ever have been known, in all probability, had not Gen. Mosby dispatched a private letter inclosing a copy of the charges against Bailey, which information was made public through *The Washington Post*.

Then Mr. Evarts was forced to admit their existence and his concealment of them from the Senate at the time Bailey's nomination was under consideration.

Bailey's first act when he reached Shanghai was to remove from office two of the Consular clerks who had, by order of Congress, testified before the Committee against Seward.

They were thus left destitute and apparently in disgrace, and were obliged to work their way home before the mast.

Mr. Evarts' next act was to allow Bradford his salary during the time he was in jail serving out his sentence for robbing the mails and while suspended and awaiting his sentence on the confessed crime of embezzlement, down to the 9th of last September, long after Congress had adjourned and adopted articles of impeachment against him.

Not only this: he returned to him out of the contingent fund of the State Department the fine of $250, which he had paid upon conviction of purloining letters.

After the adjournment of Congress, and Mr. Seward's escape from impeachment through the revolutionary tactics of his party friends, and by pleading in bar his constitutional immunity from being obliged to criminate himself by the production of his books and papers, Mr. Evarts again dispatched him to China as the representative of the Government to a country where his extortions were well known.

These facts we have stated concisely and as nearly as we are able in chronological order. They are each and all susceptible of proof. They show conclusively not only Seward's guilt and Bradford's infamy, but in a manner not to be evaded or explained away by Mr. Evarts' protecting hand and guilty collusion from first to last. There can be no question in the mind of any candid man who reads these declarations that we have either grossly slandered Mr. Evarts or that he has rendered himself liable to impeachment as being a guilty accessory to the crimes of both Seward and Bradford. If Congress is possessed of one title of the independence and moral courage it is popularly supposed to possess, it will first satisfy itself of the probable truth of these charges, and, having done so, order Mr. Evarts upon his trial in connection with his guilty copartners immediately.

If the half of what we have stated is true, or one-quarter of it, Mr. Evarts, in order to shield the guilty nephew of his great friend, William H. Seward, from a just punishment of his crimes, has disgraced himself, and brought the high office he occupies into degradation and contempt.

The question is: What will the people's representatives do about it?

ORTHODOX TO THE CORE

The brute force practiced by the Federal Administration during the war has caused many to be thoughtlessly lead away from the path of true American liberty, as understood by the fathers of the Republic. The views of the editor of the Philadelphia *Record* are as true as the needle to the pole. Read:

"The Maine imbroglio is not altogether without parallel. It has some points of resemblance to the Buckshot war in Pennsylvania in 1838, when the Whigs undertook to organize a bogus Legislature, and for nearly a month kept up the farce of a separate organization of the two Houses. The Whigs had been in control of the Commonwealth for years, as the Republicans have been in Maine ever since they elected Hamlin Governor in 1856, and, like the Maine Republicans now, they were resolved, right or wrong, to retain their hold upon the State. The Dorr rebellion in 1842, in Rhode Island, is another somewhat similar historical instance. Mr. King was the lawful Governor. Dorr, who pretended to have been elected Governor, ventured to resist the legitimate authorities, and he and his fellow-conspirators actually laid siege to the State Arsenal, in order to obtain the arms and munitions deposited there. Governor King put down the insurrection by the strong hand, and Dorr was tried and convicted of high treason.

In neither of the cases named was there any interference by the authority of the United States. There never can be, constitutionally, such interference. The utmost extent to which the President can go is to furnish military aid to suppress domestic violence, upon application of the State Legislature, or of its Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened. This aid is authorized by the fourth section of article IV of the Constitution of the United States, which section guarantees "to every State in the Union a republican form of government." It has been customary for the President to be called upon when such protection was required, but the language of the section does not seem to absolutely necessitate a call on him. This language is: "The *United States* shall guarantee," etc., and it is certainly broad enough to include Congress, or even the Federal Supreme Court.

In no recent event has the insidious progress of the heresy of centralization been shown more strongly than in the comparatively slight degree of alarm and resentment excited by the successful defiance by the Bangor mob on Christmas day of the constituted authorities of a sovereign State. Had the execution of a similar order of President Hayes been prevented by a like menace of violence the whole country would have been startled at the audacious act, and a storm of indignant condemnation would have been aroused. That the treasonable transactions at Bangor hardly caused a ripple of excitement outside of Maine is gravely significant. It is the State Government which most immediately concerns the citizen. It bears directly upon him; it surrounds him with the protection of law in his every day affairs; it keeps the peace of society so far as it kept it at all; its gives his remedies for wrongs; it punishes offenders against his rights of property and person. None of these things the Federal Government does save in a very remote degree, or in certain extraordinary cases. Moreover, it is through the State jurisdiction that the citizen exercises, for the most part if not wholly, his right of self-government. To sustain the system of separate State authority, as recognized by the founders of our American polity, is a duty which should enlist the hearty accord of all good citizens, and command the loyal service of our best statesmen. The Union offers a more conspicuous arena for the display of political talent; its contests are of a more imposing character; its prizes are more desirable. But in all that concerns the liberties and the best welfare of the people, the domain of the State, though narrower and more humble, is altogether the most important.

The prevalent disregard, sometimes almost amounting to contempt, of State as compared with National authority, is one of the worst results of the war of the rebellion. In that memorable conflict the Union was arrayed against States. The patriotism of the country was concentrated upon the maintenance of the Federal authority, and its armed strength was massed for the overthrow of recusant State sovereignty. A radical hostility was then engendered to the whole theory of State rights. Is it not now time, in the interest of good government, as the framers of our Republic understood it, to pause and ask if we are not going too far astray from the ancient land-marks?"

THE THIRD TERM MOVEMENT

The Grant boom is in imminent peril of losing its momentum before the National Republican Convention. Intelligent Republican opinion is setting strongly against the Third Term and it is more than likely that Senator Cameron and the rest of the Grant managers will find a great deal of trouble in carrying out their well-laid plans. To begin with, the German element in the Republican party is in open rebellion against the Third Term idea. It is believed that no one in ten of those German Americans who have hitherto belonged to the Republican party will vote for Grant should he be nominated by their party. The uncompromising hostility of Carl Schurz to the re-election of Grant is well understood and his opinions are potential with a large class of German citizens. The other day the Hon. Sigismund Kauffman, a distinguished German Republican of New York city, published a letter in which he declared that "a Third Term is at once a dangerous excess of reward and a dangerous confession of weakness." "Such a confession," continues Mr. Kauffman, "will not be made without its inevitable sequence, and we shall have a King in fact long before we have one in name. If we must have a strong man and a strong Government, let us return to Bismarck and his iron rule." This is the language of a man who was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York in 1870, and who supported Grant for President in 1868 and 1872. The anti-Conkling Republicans of New York under the lead of George William Curtis also are organizing in opposition to the Third Term. These constitute a powerful factor in the politics of that State. Conkling's candidate for Governor, Cornell, lost the votes of this element at the late election and its defection would have ensured his defeat by an immense majority had not the Democratic vote been divided between two candidates, Robinson and Kelly. Some of the ablest Republican journals are also speaking out in most emphatic style against the Third Term. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* and the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* are notable among these. The last named had an editorial the other day on the subject of Grantism which ought to be read by every voter in the Union. We make the following extract:

"It is the truth of history that the Government was never so debauched by political corruption as during the time he was President; it is part of the truth of history that the country was never, except in time of war, in so disturbed a condition; it is part of the same historical truth that political scandals were never before or since so rife, and part of the same historical truth that the faults and crimes of our Government were never before or since so conspicuous. It was an era of political injustice, of political blunders, of political corruption, of gift-taking, bribe taking, nepotism, of usurpation, of constitutional methods set up in their place. The men who made that administration the shame of the country that it was are the men who came in Gen. Grant's train on the 16th instant—the Babcocks, the Belknaps, the Robesons, the Camerons. They came as the vultures come when the scent of prey is in the air. They came to shape the new administration as they had shaped the old. Is it any wonder that the great soldier, whom the people honored for his soldierly deeds, and who wanted to forget forever his civil record, was received so coldly by them when they recognized his ambition to again fill the place he had so illy filled, and when they saw about him again the same rapacious crowd of political adventurers? If the great ovation was intended to test the popular feeling, it was a great success; it did that, and, despite all the efforts of authors to the contrary, *it has shown that the leaders of the Republican party could do no more suicidal thing than to insist upon the nomination of General Grant for the third term. The voice of the people has been heard upon that question, and the voice is potential.*"

An opposition so earnest and vigorous cannot fail to make a profound impression on the minds of the delegates to the Republican National Convention. We grant that it is not likely that either the Pennsylvania or the New York delegation to Chicago will be influenced to any appreciable extent by such arguments as are employed in the article above quoted. The creatures who are made delegates to Republican Conventions by Conkling and Cameron understand no logic except their masters's will. Besides they are usually persons who want nothing better than the arrival of that licentious rule which gave the country during the administration of Grant a saturnalian riot of political corruption. But the representatives of the party in other States, especially in the west, will pause and consider before they give their approval to a candidate whose record will put the Republican party on the defensive *from the very* hour of his nomination. It may be that these too will be seized with the fetichism which seems to have made slaves of the Republicans of New York and Pennsylvania. We can only wait and see.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A MENACE.

The San Francisco *Call*, one of the reform organs on the Western slope, breaks out in this way:

"The Pacific States can withhold twelve electoral votes from any ticket which is not solemnly and specifically pledged to restrict Chinese immigration, as demanded by the only people in the Union who have had practical experience of the effect of Chinese competition on our laboring class and on business generally. On this point the people on this coast should present a united front. There is no other question that compares with this in the magnitude of the interests involved. It makes comparatively little difference to us how the currency question is settled—whether we have $700,000,000, of Government notes in circulation or the same amount of National bank notes. But a limit must be placed on Chinese immigration or we shall have trouble in the near future. The people of this coast are neither going to submit to competition with Chinese coolies, nor are we going to give up this magnificent State to that race. We shall make a way out of the trouble, and before long we shall have the working classes of the East with us. Our present policy is to protect ourselves as far as possible by local legislation, and encourage the transit of our unwelcome visitors to Eastern cities. We know how public sentiment changed in the State when the Chinese appeared in numbers, and we can count on a like result in the East. Meantime, if there is no National party blessed with sufficient foresight to make Chinese immigration an issue, this State can give twelve votes to some party that will."

MORE MAGUIRISM.—A Pottsville telegram of the 4th says: "Edward Curley, a Mollie Maguire of Columbia county, who is charged with the murder of John Gunning, an old man in Centralia on July 16th, 1876, since which time he has been a fugitive from justice, returned to his family at Centralia to-day and delivered himself up to the authorities. After a hearing he was committed to jail at Bloomsburg for trial. At his trial it is expected he will turn States evidence and expose the participants in a number of murders committed in the vicinity of Centralia, which was the scence of many bloody tragedies during the reign of the Mollie Maguires. During Curley's hearing Michael Brogan, who recently married a daughter of Gunning's, became very much excited, and drew a revolver and attempted to shoot him. The town is very much excited."

SECRETARY QUAY IN COURT.—A Philadelphia correspondent in alluding to this queer case, remarks: "Markley & Son's suit against Matthew S. Quay, to recover $2,667.85 for printing done for the State Central Committee, of which Mr. Quay was Chairman, during the last campaign, was the subject of a decision by Judge Thayer on Saturday. The point raised was that Mr. Quay, having signed the check as Chairman, the members of the State Committee and not he individually were liable. Judge Thayer sustains this point and refuses to give the printers judgment. E. Cooper Shapley, the Markleys' counsel, Saturday afternoon took a writ of error to the Supreme Court."

A WISE MAN.—In view of the recent misfortune to his party in Maine, Uncle Hannibal Hamlin recalls the events of his earlier life. The old man says he told Jacob's mother when she was counting Esau out that she was setting up a precedent that the wicked Democrats would take advantage of some time to the injury of their opponents.

Business men throughout the country feel tolerably certain that, despite the effort of the Administration and its backers to create disturbance, Congress will let the finances severely alone. Hundreds of Republican ironmasters and other manufacturers now confidently appeal to a Democratic Congress to protect them from their friends.

"BOB'S" INCOME.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, popularly known as Bob Ingersoll, the noted infidel, recently drew a $1,200 audience while lecturing in California. He, it is said, has an annual income of some $60,000 from his professions as a lawyer and lecturer. Ingersoll's blasphemy apparently suits the average Californian.

It would be just as sensible to put a prohibition of murder, arson, burglary, larceny or embezzlement into the Constitution as to adopt an anti-polygamy amendment. Fundamental law is not intended to embrace the catalogue of crimes and misdemeanors.

The Johnstown *Sunday Times* reports that General Jacob M. Campbell, of that place, is again asking his friends to aid him to be nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress.

Rev. James Hawk, of Pittsburgh, who claims to have been a Chaplain in the army with the rank of Colonel, pleaded guilty a few days ago to eight charges of swindling.

An exchange says: Gen.s Grant and Sherman, being old cronies, use no titles when addressing each other. When they meet it is "Hello! Grant;" "How are you, Sherman!"

The "man without a country:" Blaine, of Maine. Stolen, gone!

A cheap country seat—a stump.

Good for worms—chestnuts.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES,

AND

Improved Spring Beds,

MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

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

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,

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

dec10'77 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 18th 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, Agent.

Troutville, Pa., Sept. 24, '79-1y.

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.

C. B. MERRELL, Superintendent.

Clearfield, April 25, 1877-tf.

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and in every way the most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures **Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.**

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure.

Its recipe has been furnished to physicians everywhere; and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice.

For nearly forty years AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of people who have experienced benefits from its marvellous curative virtues.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

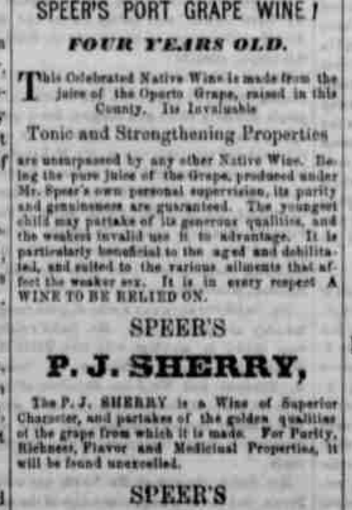
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SPEER'S

PORT GRAPE WINE

Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes.

Excellent for Ladies and Weakly Persons and the Aged.



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 partakes 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 16, 1879-1y.

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.

MONEY TO LOAN.—On first-class improved farm property, by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on first mortgage, in sums from $1,000 up. For further information apply to the undersigned.

BURNTHAL W. SMITH.

Clearfield Pa., May 7th, 1879-tf.

A Bank that Never Breaks.

Try My Coal.

The undersigned adopts this method of informing the numerous consumers, that his coal bank is not a Winter arrangement only, but that it will be operated in the Summer as well as Winter. I claim that I have the

Best Coal in the Market,

and will sell it for cash, or in exchange for flour, feed, groceries, etc. Large contracts will be made at a very small profit. For full particulars call on me in person, residing in one of Graham's upper houses, or address me through the post-office. Orders left at the postoffice will receive prompt attention. THOS. A. DUCKETT.

Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 5, 1879-tf.

F. GULICH. B. M'CORKLE. D. HEILBRUN.

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.

GUILCH, McCORKLE & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 6, '78.

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, 1868-tf

A NEW DEPARTURE

IN

LUTHERSBURG.

Hereafter, goods will be sold for CASH only, or in exchange for produce. No books will be kept in the future. All old accounts must be settled. Those who cannot cash up, will please hand over their notes and

CLOSE THE RECORD.

I am determined to sell my goods at cash prices, and at a discount far below that ever offered in this vicinity. The discount I allow my customers, will make them rich in twenty years if they follow my advice and buy their goods from me. I will pay cash for wheat, oats and cloverseed. DANIEL GOODLANDER.

Luthersburg, January 17, 1877.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN,

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS!

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS!

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFF

VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS,

TOILET ARTICLES,

OF ALL KINDS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

Trusses, Supporters, School Books and Stationery, and all other articles usually found in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. Having a large experience in the business they can give entire satisfaction.

J. G. HARTSWICK.
JOHN F. IRWIN.

Clearfield, December 16, 1874

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO EFFECT

IN FRENCHVILLE!

I am aware that there are some persons a little hard to please, and I am also aware that the complaint of "hard times" is well nigh universal. But I am so situated now that I can satisfy the former and prove conclusively that "hard times" will not effect those who buy their goods from me, and all my patrons shall be initiated into the secret of

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

I have goods enough to supply all the inhabitants in the lower end of the county which I sell at exceeding low rates from my mammoth store in MULSONBURG, where I can always be found ready to wait upon callers and supply them with

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linen, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces,

Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all of the best material and made to order—Hose, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery.

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

J. H. McClain's Medicines, Jayne's Medicines, Hostetter's and Hoofland's Bitters.

5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid. Cloverseed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Straitsville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.

Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.

L. M. COUDRIET.

Frenchville P. O., August 13, 1874.