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	3.30 p. m.	Tyrone	8.00 a. m.
Riverview	3.47	Vanscoyoc	8.25
Clearfield	4.00	Gardner	8.36
Leonard	4.25	Mt. Pleasant	8.42
Woodland	4.50	Sandy Ridge	8.47
Barrett	4.56	Retort	8.54
Wallaceton	5.02	Powelton	8.57
Bigler	5.10	Osceola	9.12
Blue Ball	5.25	Boynton	9.19
Graham	5.34	Steiner's	9.23
Philipsburg	5.43	Philipsburg	9.31
Steiner's	5.47	Graham	9.37
Boynton	5.51	Blue Ball	9.42
Osceola	5.57	Wallaceton	10.00
Powelton	6.14	Bigler	10.13
Retort	6.17	Woodland	10.19
Sandy Ridge	6.23	Barrett	10.25
Mt. Pleasant	6.28	Leonard	10.30
Summit	6.35	Clearfield	10.50
Vanscoyoc	6.43	Riverview	11.12
Tyrone	7.10	Curwensville	11.30 a. m.

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville	5.30 a. m.	Tyrone	7.20 p. m.
Riverview	5.38	Vanscoyoc	7.35
Clearfield	5.47	Summit	7.47
Leonard	5.53	Mt. Pleasant	7.52
Woodland	6.00	Sandy Ridge	7.57
Barrett	6.07	Retort	8.06
Wallaceton	6.13	Powelton	8.10
Bigler	6.20	Osceola	8.20
Blue Ball	6.31	Boynton	8.26
Graham	6.37	Steiner's	8.30
Philipsburg	6.43	Philipsburg	8.36
Steiner's	6.48	Graham	8.41
Boynton	6.53	Blue Ball	8.47
Osceola	7.02	Wallaceton	8.56
Powelton	7.10	Bigler	9.02
Retort	7.15	Woodland	9.09
Sandy Ridge	7.25	Barrett	9.15
Mt. Pleasant	7.33	Leonard	9.21
Summit	7.42	Clearfield	9.31
Vanscoyoc	7.55	Riverview	9.40
Tyrone	8.15	Curwensville	9.55

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCH.

[illegible]

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

[illegible]

TYRONE STATION.

[illegible]

S. S. BLAIR, Superintendent.

STAGE LINES.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily for Reynoldsville, at 1 o'clock, p. m., arriving at Reynoldsville in time to connect with trains east and west. Returning, leaves Reynoldsville daily at 1 o'clock, p. m., arriving at Curwensville at 6 o'clock, p. m. Fare, each way, $1.50.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily at 1 o'clock, p. m., for DuBois City, arriving at DuBois at 7 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves DuBois City at 7 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Curwensville at 1 o'clock, p. 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 ... [illegible]

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood ... [illegible]

The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville ... [illegible]

DAVID McCARGO, Gen'l Sup't.

A. A. JACKSON, Sup't L. G. Div.

FARE FROM CLEARFIELD, TO

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD WANTS

Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.

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, ... 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.

[illegible]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

JESSE MERRILL, Vice President.

S. MILLAR McCORMICK, Secretary.

THOMAS YARDLEY, Treasurer.

Lock Haven, Feb. 19-'80.

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.

JOHN TROUTMAN.

Re-Union of Trade.

THE undersigned wishing to inform the public that I have 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.

FARMERS AND LUMBERMEN

Will find it to their advantage to do their trading at my store. ...

J. W. CARLILE, Agent. Troutville, Pa., Sept. 24, '79-1y.

Singer Sewing Machines.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

CANDIS MERRELL

Has opened, in a building on Market street, on the site of the Western Hotel, ... a full line of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Stoves, Hardware, Etc.

Singer Sewing Machine.

A supply of Machines, with Needles, &c., always on hand. ...

C. MERRELL. Clearfield, April 21, 1875-tf.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

[illegible]

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 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

... A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

SPEER'S P. J. SHERRY,

SPEER'S P. J. BRANDY,

SOLD BY E. W. GRAHAM.

July 16, 1879-1y.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1880.

THE LAW OF USURY.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT REGARDING INTEREST.

An important decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court in relation to the law of usury. Usurious contracts are treated much more leniently than they were before the passage of the act of 1858, and a contract in which the debtor agrees to pay more than the legal rate of interest is no longer absolutely void. The question determined by the Court arose in the appeal of Charles F. Lennig, in Philadelphia, and the facts are as follows: Christian Mayer, the owner of a property on Sixteenth street, below Market, mortgaged it to Charles F. and George G. Lennig, trustees under the will of Frederick Lennig, deceased. This was recorded May 21, 1875. A second one, recorded June 2, 1875, was given to the Twentieth Ward Building Association. Mayer died soon afterward, and the first recorded mortgage was foreclosed. A writ was first served against the dead man and judgment taken for want of an appearance. The property was put up for sale and bought in by Messrs Lennig for a sum a little above the amount of their judgment and costs. The Sheriff made return that the purchasers being first-lien creditors he had taken their receipt for the amount of their judgment as part payment of the purchase money. To this return exceptions were filed by the second-lien creditor, the building association, who alleged that if the first recorded mortgage had been given for $280 in excess of the sum actually received, that this $280 was a bonus over and above the legal rate of interest, and was therefore usurious.

This sum was claimed by the building association. An Auditor was appointed, who decided against the claim; but exceptions being taken by the building association to the report of the Auditor, the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, sustained the exceptions and directed the bonus money to be paid to the building association. An appeal was then taken by the Messrs. Lennig to the Supreme Court. That tribunal in an elaborate opinion goes over the whole ground of decisions, from the earliest reported cases to the latest, and finally decide in favor of the appealing parties and against the claim of the building association to the $280. In substance the Court says that before the act of May 28, 1858, the taking of usurious interest was unlawful and sometimes considered as fraudulent. In a radical change in the law the adjudications made prior to its passage were not quickly effaced from the judicial mind, but that late decisions have settled "that the mere fact that a debtor has paid or agreed to pay in the usual course of business, more than 6 per cent. interest, it is not enough (of itself) to establish a fraud upon creditors, and that it is only where an usurious contract is entered into collusively as a scheme to hinder and delay creditors that the latter have any standing to contest a judgment entered upon such usurious contract since the act of 1858." It is, therefore, now unlawful for a debtor to pay and a creditor to receive more than 6 per cent. The debtor may refuse to pay the excess, but he is not bound to repudiate it. Decree reversed and the $280 be appropriated to the judgment of Lennig et. al.

ANOTHER STRIDE TOWARDS CENTRALISM.

The fourth in a remarkable series of Supreme Court decisions has just been pronounced by Justice Bradley, of electoral fraud fame, against the hitherto almost unquestioned rights of the States. What this decision is, and what it portends, is energetically set forth in the opinion of Justice Field, which we print in full in the current issue of the REPUBLICAN.

Referring to the decision, the Washington Post says:

The necessity for a strong Government seems to have been impressed upon the judges of the Supreme Court, and it would seem that but little more is required to be done by them to reduce the creators of the Federal system to a condition of vassalage and subjection as abject as it will be pitiable. The officers appointed by the States of Ohio and Maryland respectively, to conduct elections on November, 1878, for members of Congress, were tried, condemned and fined by the United States Courts for an alleged failure to perform duties imposed on them by State laws. Congress has declared that such failures crimes against the United States, and under the authority of this law, Federal Judges assumed to try and punish State officers.

The Constitution, which provides for the election of Representatives in Congress of each State by the voters thereof, and for the election of Senators by the respective State Legislatures, clearly leaves in the State, as its reserved power, the primary right to control the time, place and manner of holding these election. The *manner* of elections for Representatives is to be determined by the voters of the State; the *manner* of elections for Senators is to be determined by the State Legislatures. This clause of the Constitution does not touch the right, it relates, as we have said, only to the *manner* in which it is to be exercised and made known. The voice is to be the voice of the State. Its organs are its voters, and its legislators, and, except as provided by Federal control or enactment, the State fails to do that which the Constitution says it may (not *shall*) alter such State regulations as may be needed to effect the object required. Congress may therefore in such cases take charge of the whole matter, leaving the State's action or regulation in force, or it may alter State's regulations so as to insure action, but the State has made no provision for such elections, take original action and make regulations of its own. If it adopts the first course, as in this instance it certainly has done, it leaves the State machinery for uttering its elective will precisely as established by State laws, with no supervisory or regulating power.

This decision, therefore, treats of a case where Congress had made no regulation nor changed those already made—leaving the State law in full force. Congress, in short, had undertaken to define a new crime against the United States—the crime of disobeying a State law, which Congress had commanded should be obeyed. Well may the State ask, "Who made Congress a judge and a ruler over us?" "Who art thou that judgest another man's servants—to his own master he standeth or falleth."

As Justice Field pertinently says, if Congress can, through Federal courts, hold State officials responsible for dispatch of State laws, State dignity and power are gone, and centralization of an Imperial character is at hand. If Congress can condemn it can acquit, if it can punish it can excuse, and those State officers are alone above which ...

These four decisions reach as far as the most arrogant advocate of a consolidated Government and central omnipotence can possibly demand. They strip the State of the power to try a Federal official for murdering one of its own citizens, or for violating one of its laws; they subject the State Judges to a responsibility to Federal courts for alleged crimes against the United States in administering State laws, and as a last and crushing assault upon State sovereignty, decide that State elections shall be subject to the control, regulation and supervision of Congressional authority. How much further the majority of the Supreme Court can go in their attacks upon the rights and powers of the States remains to be seen. But unless the people shall heed the warning voice of Judge Clifford, there is certainly but little hope that they will stop short of an obliteration of State lines as well as State autonomies or rest in their assault upon the Constitution until they have made this a consolidated Government and governed every inch of land known as the United *States* of the American Republic.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court affirming the validity of the Federal election laws are of far-reaching significance and importance. As Judge Field, in his dissenting opinion, expressed it, their effect is to confirm the assertion by Congress of a power which is "destructive of the independence of the States in matters over which their authority has never been surrendered." According to the law as interpreted, it is now competent for the Federal authority to degrade the States "to the level of municipal corporations existing at the will of Congress." This is the doctrine of centralization as advanced by the radical wing of the Republican party in its most ultra form. It should have received the indorsement of the highest judicial tribunal in the land must be a matter of profound regret for those who appreciate at its full value the fundamental principle of correlation between the State and Federal Governments, upon which our whole political system is based. Hereafter, unless the election laws are repealed, it will be in the power of the General Government to interfere in the most arbitrary manner in all the elections for members of Congress and to punish violations by the election officers not only of Federal but of *State* laws. The effect of the decision does not stop there. "If the Federal Government," in Judge Field's remarks, "may punish as a violation of the laws of a State it may also punish obedience to those laws, and so, by the power to exercise a supervision over the legislation of the States, subversive of all their reserved powers."

Judge Field, supported by Judge Clifford, made a strong protest against the decision of the majority; and his dissenting opinion is a clear and able presentation of the theory which has been maintained by the Democratic party from the beginning, that the enforcement legislation is unconstitutional. It is not encouraging to reflect that the Republican members of the court indorsed unanimously the stalwart view of the case and that they could not lift themselves above all political considerations ... to pass upon a partisan issue according to the party predilections of its members. The decision of the court, however, does not end the matter. An appeal may still be taken to the people, and among the questions to be submitted at the Presidential election next Fall will be that which asks whether the centralization, which is proceeding so rapidly under the lead of the Republican party backed up by a partisan Supreme Court, shall be checked now. For more than ninety years the States have grown and flourished under the laws which are now to be enforced and which the Republicans claim to be necessary to the purity of our elections. The Federal States have survived three wars; they have grown from thirteen feeble colonies to thirty-eight States, covering a larger area of territory than any other power in the world; they have become more prosperous, happier, stronger than any other people. Yet at this day—at the beginning of the last decade of the first century of their existence—their sovereignty is denied ... a time of profound peace the effort to rivet the shackles of a Federal authority, in the exercise of which, under the interpretation of the doctrine of States' rights enforced by the war, can only be averted by armed revolt. If the decision of the Supreme Court be not nullified by the repeal of the enforcement laws, the autonomy of the States ... the "United States" of this country becomes an absurd misnomer. Under the ruling of the Court we are, in fact, no longer a *federation* of States, but a strongly centralized Republic divided for convenience into thirty-eight dependent provinces.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The Sherman boom needs a bloody shirt or something of that sort just to give it style.

THE PAPER MONOPOLY IN CONGRESS

What was intended as a just protection to the manufacturers of printing paper, has been perverted to a most oppressive monopoly, and that monopoly is largely if not mainly owned by Congressman Miller, of New York, and Congressman Russell, of Massachusetts.

It is now conceded that the clause in the tariff that protects this monopoly of Representatives Miller and Russell was believed by Congress to have been repealed some years ago; but by an oversight of Congress or the cunning of some shrewd clerk, the words "dried pulp, twenty per cent. ad valorem," were retained in the law, in palpable conflict with the terms which place pulp and woods for the manufacture of paper on the free list.

The pulp from which the bulk of printing paper is now made is protected first by patent until 1884, and second by a duty of twenty per cent. that Congress did not mean to impose; and with due respect to the speculative interest of Representatives Miller and Russell, who now count their profits, or rather their extortion, by the hundreds of thousands annually, we submit that Congress can't too speedily admonish the paper monopolists by repealing the duty of twenty per cent. on pulp.

Whether Congress should go farther than the modification of the tariff by correcting the confessed error that imposes a duty of twenty per cent. on pulp, will depend upon the action of the paper manufacturers of the country. If they shall then continue to pervert what was intended as legitimate protection to our manufacturers, to an oppressive monopoly, they will justly provoke a repeal of all duties which protect that branch of industry.

We do not fear the continued extortionate price of printing paper. It may last for a few months, but history will repeat itself by furnishing cheaper paper than ever before. Invention is the ever-present foe of monopoly, and the more manufacturers "corner" paper the more will they pay for their folly when things make themselves even again, as they always do.

Congress is now being urged by paper manufacturers not to disturb the tariff on paper and materials which enter into its manufacture; but there can be no argument offered in support of the erroneous duty on pulp except that dictated by the greed of monopolists. In the face of the fact known to all manufacturers of pulp, that the duty on that article is an accident and not the intention of Congress, they have advanced the price of paper seventy-five per cent.; and their alleged promise to the committee not to advance their prices farther if the duty is retained, is a pledge that shouldn't be accepted under any circumstances, and one that can't be accepted in view of the extortion now practiced by the monopoly.

Congressmen Miller and Russell should be allowed the floor at an early day to explain.—*Philadelphia Times.*

WHAT WEBSTER SAID.

History is full of warnings as to the downfall of Republics. Corruption and extravagance first sap the moral foundations, and then an army of mercenaries complete the work. In his memorable oration on the completion of Bunker Hill monument, Daniel Webster described the present situation with almost the spirit of prophecy in these striking words:

"Quite too frequent resort is made to military force; and quite too much of the substance of the people is consumed in maintaining armies, not for defense against foreign aggression, but for forcing obedience to domestic authority. Standing armies are the oppressive instruments for governing the people in the hands of hereditary and arbitrary monarchs. A military Republic, a Government founded on mock elections, and supported only by the sword, is a movement indeed but a retrograde and disastrous movement from the regular and old-fashioned monarchical system.

"If men would enjoy the blessings of Republican Government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the majority, properly expressed and above all, the military must be kept according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not learned and practiced, there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous, it is a scoff and a satire on free forms of constitutional liberty, for framers of Government to be prescribed by military leaders and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword."

When Daniel Webster gave utterance to these American sentiments, the country was at peace as it now is, and the regular army was little more than a third of its present number.

THE WALK OF GIRLS.—A western exchange says: "A man named Clarence E. Davis has got himself in jail in Chicago on somebody's plea that he has too many wives. It is not an unusual thing, particularly in Chicago, but this man seems to have been a little more than ordinarily active in the way of matrimony. How many wives he really has cannot just now be ascertained, but seven or eight have reported, and there are five or six mothers-in-law just to give spice to the situation. The young man had a sanguinary struggle on the pavement with one of these mothers-in-law just before he was taken to jail, during which he was convinced that he had been overdoing the business of getting married. Having been safely locked up he officially notified the officers that he was tired of so much domestic life, and was glad to get where he could free himself from it. Being in Chicago he will doubtless get a handful of divorces and make a fresh start. The world is full of light-headed young women ready to marry anybody who comes along, and no questions asked."

The two strongest men at a mining camp near Leadville agreed to have a wrestling match on top of a derrick twenty feet high. There was to be but one fall, for it was considered that the one who got thrown from the small platform would be disabled, if not killed. The struggle lasted ten minutes, each of the contestants doing his utmost to hurl the other off. Finally, the man who was being vanquished drew a knife, and dangerously stabbed his antagonist.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

Education—Our Nation's protection.

Parents, attend the closing exercises of your schools.

John C. Barclay will finish the unexpired term at Bower, in Greenwood township.

How many teachers have received their appointment as Enumerator of the Census?

Of the seventy-two jurors drawn for March Court, twelve were school directors.

Literary Societies are giving way to the short nights and approaching Spring weather.

G. R. Mokel has abandoned teaching, and is now connected with a dry-goods house in St. Joseph, Missouri.

"He that studies books alone will know how things ought to be. He that studies men will know how things are."

Miss Ida Mullen, teacher of Pleasant Dale school, in Knox township, has been lying seriously ill with typhoid fever for the past six weeks.

The public and closing examinations of the students of the Leonard Graded school are now in progress, and are attended by the directors and a few citizens.

It is our intention to try and secure an Educational Department at the County Fair, the coming year. If we can secure as creditable a display as we had at the County Institute, it will surely be an honor to the County Fair.

Gov. Cornell, of New York, has just signed a bill making women in that state elligible to all school offices. It goes farther, and grants them the right to vote for all school officers. This latter part is a step in advance of Pennsylvania.

The students of Coal Hill school took the premium money won by them at the Institute Fair, and added to it enough to invest in an Encyclopedia for the use of the school. This is, indeed, an exemplary act, and should be imitated by other *good schools* in the county.

It is the intention of the managers of the Educational Re-union at Luthersburg, on March 27th, to endeavor to have it eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted. Hon. G. R. Barrett, of Clearfield, will deliver the oration. All teachers and friends of education should attend.

The School Board of Brady township has recorded upon their minutes a resolution to the effect, that persons not having a valid teacher's certificate cannot have the grant of the public school buildings for Summer schools. This is right and proper, and a protection to the people. Other School Boards would do well to follow suit.

By a mistake made in printing the Institute proceedings, the speech on "Reformatory Punishment," made by W. J. Owens, of Bloomington, was credited to his cousin, W. C. Owens, of Chest. Well, the former gentleman should be *sad* and the latter *glad*; for the speech was a good one, and in justice to its author, we make this explanation.

We rejoiced last Friday when we started from Houtzdale to our home, from the fact that we had finally completed our visiting tour for 1879-80. We began in October, and continued without intermission (except the month of January,) until the time above stated. The condition of the roads was such as to render our work exceedingly difficult and our progress slow.

Hon. Henry Houck, of the State School Department, in closing a deserved obituary notice of the lamented Prof. Allen, of the Mansfield Normal School, uses the following words: "Prof. Allen now rests from his labors, but his work will live on. The noblest creations of art may fade and crumble into dust. Cities, nations, and worlds may grow old and pass away; but the tablets on which is written the influence of the true teacher is like the scrolls of the Almighty—they endure forever."

The closing exercises of the West Clearfield school took place in the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening, March 9th, and were witnessed by about seven hundred people. The scholars acquitted themselves very creditably, and showed that their teacher, Mr. A. E. Woolridge, was a master workman. The best of order prevailed, and much credit is due Messrs. Schryver, Thorn, Gulich and Green, for maintaining perfect quietness. The school was eminently successful, and Mr. Woolridge leaves the best wishes of all with whom he mingled.

The following statement shows the appropriations made to the County Institutes of 1879, in the counties named. It shows the maximum, or amount to which each county was entitled, and the proportionate amount drawn:

	MAXIMUM.	AM'T DRAWN.
Jefferson	$160 00	$157 13
Indiana	200 00	200 00
Armstrong	200 00	200 00
Clearfield	200 00	142 13
Blair	150 00	124 00
Centre	180 00	144 00
Huntingdon	200 00	177 00

It will be seen by the above that Clearfield makes her Institute a paying institution to the county, having large and successful Institutes without the full aid allowed by law. Further than this, Clearfield is the only county in the above list that ran an Education Exposition, and issued the proceedings in neat pamphlet form, and to do this she allowed the county to have $58 of her appropriation as a gift. She is surely ahead of her sister counties.

Items From Late Reports.

J. M. Davidson, teacher of Centre school, in Lawrence township, reports for month ending February 25th, 1880: Whole number enrolled, 50; per cent. of attendance, 31; visits from directors, 0; addresses delivered to school, 1; average attendance, 41; missed no time, 10; visits from patrons, 2; pupils detained by sickness, 0. I had four pupils who attended every day of term, namely: Minnie Hall, Louie Hall, Willie Wright, and Charley Hall. Quite a number missed only one and two days apiece.

Wm. Owens, teacher of Turkey Hill school, Knox township, reports for the fourth month ending February 16th, 1880: Whole number enrolled, 55; average of attendance, 38; per cent. of attendance, 70; missed no time, 9; visits from directors, 0; addresses delivered to school, 0; visits from patrons, 20; pupils detained by sickness, 5. Bad weather was the cause of poor attendance, some having quite a distance to come.

T. H. Ferran, teacher of Oak Ridge school, Knox township, reports for month ending March 3, 1880: Whole number enrolled, 27; per cent. of attendance, 78; visits from directors, 0; addresses delivered to school, 0; average attendance, 17; missed no time, 5; visits from patrons, 2; pupils detained by sickness, 0.

Sadie Morgan, teacher of Ladeker school, Brady township, reports for month ending February 23d, 1880: Whole number enrolled, 42; average attendance, 37; per cent. of attendance, 90; missed no time during month, 13; visits from directors, 0; visits from patrons, 2; addresses delivered to school, 1; pupils detained by sickness, 3. School was visited by Superintendent. In my estimation the school is doing well.

J. L. Lightner, teacher of Pennville Grammar School, in Penn township, reports for month ending March 1st, 1880: Whole number enrolled, 74; per cent. of attendance, 76; visits from directors, 5; addresses delivered to school, 4; average attendance, 57; missed no time, 12; visits from patrons, 23; pupils detained by sickness, 3. The Board of Directors, consisting of Messrs. John Rowles, Allen McDonald, Terrence Keenan, Ed. Farrell, accompanied by J. W. Rafferty, visited the school in a body, and were well pleased with our exercises and progress; and further, agreed that the salary was too small in proportion to the labor. Addresses were delivered by most all of directors. Our literary is proving a success.

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 not less than $1,000 up. For further information apply to ... HUNTHAW W. SMITH.

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

A Bank that Never Breaks.

Try My Coal.

The undersigned adopts this method of informing the consuming public, 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, grain, &c. ... Orders left in the post-office ... will receive prompt attention.

THOS. A. DUCKETT. Clearfield, Pa., May 5, 1879-tf.

F. GULICH. E. McCORKLE. O. HEILBERN.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.'S FURNITURE ROOMS,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

We manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls. If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see our stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches, promptly attended to.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO. Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 6, '78.

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 stationary 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. ...

CLOSE THE RECORD.

I am determined to sell my goods at cash prices, and at a discount for cash ... DANIEL GOODLANDER. Luthersburg, January 11, 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. ...

J. G. HARTSWICK. JOHN F. IRWIN. Clearfield, December 18, 1874.

HARD TIMES HAVE NO EFFECT IN FRENCHVILLE!

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

GOOD FLOUR,

L. M. COUDRIET. Frenchville P. O., August 12, 1874.

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.

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

W. C. CARDON, Proprietor. July 12-17-tf.

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, ...

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

SHAW HOUSE,

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

The undersigned having assumed control of this Hotel, ...

E. NEWTON SHAW. feb26,'78.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

H. D. ROSE, Proprietor.

Meals, 25c. Man and horse over night, $1.50. ...

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. ...

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

LLOYD HOUSE,

Main Street, PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

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

ROBERT LLOYD. Jan.1,'74.

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.

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 13-tf.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. F. 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-ly.

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.

A. M. HILLS, OPERATIVE DENTIST,

CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

Office in residence, opposite Shaw House. jy9,1879-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.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. dec17,'79-1y.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. dec17,'79-1y.

SHOEMAKING.—I hereby inform my patrons and the public ... JOS. H. DEERING. Dec. 11, 1879-tf.

J. H. LYTLE,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

GrocerieS,

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SYRUPS, MEATS, FISH, SALT, OILS, QUEENSWARE, TUBS and BUCKETS, DRIED FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, SPICES, FLOUR, FEED.

County Agent for LORILLARD'S TOBACCOS.

Goods delivered free of charge. ...

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, ... Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, &c. ...

CARDING AND FULLING

... 40,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED! ...

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS.