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,	5.15,	"	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,	8.25	"
Woodland,	6.02	"	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	6.29	"	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,	7.25	"	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	7:59	McCauley,	8:40	11:35	3:45
3:07	10:58	8:01	Kendrick's,	8:35	11:30	3:35
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	7.55
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	6.43
8.32	10.03		Bellefonte		4.35	6.35
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'ss,	1:53
Johnstown Express	8:51	Pacific Express,	8:18
	P. M.		P. M.
Day Express	12:54		
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 1:12; Brookville 1:35; Fuller's 2:00; Reynoldsville 2:22; DuBois 2:39; 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 7:55 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
Cuwensville	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.

STATE TRUSTEES.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach, Gen. Jesse Merrill, Hon. Wm. Bigler, J. C. C. Whaley, S. Millar McCormick, Esq.

WILLIAM BIGLER,
President Board of Trustees.
JESSE MERRIL,
Vice President.
S. MILLAR McCORMICK, Secretary.
THOMAS YARDLEY, Treasurer.

Lock Haven, Feb. 19 1878.

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.

dec10'73 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-ly.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

CANDIS MERRELL

Has opened, in a building on Market street, on the old Western Hotel lot, opposite the Court House in Clearfield, a Tin and Sheet-Iron Manufactory and Store, where will be found at all times a full line of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Stoves, Hardware, Etc.

House Spouting and all kinds of job work, repairing, &c., done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Also, agent for the

Singer Sewing Machine.

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

Terms, strictly cash or country produce. A share of patronage solicited.

O. B. MERRELL,
Superintendent.

Clearfield, April 25, 1877-tf.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

IT is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

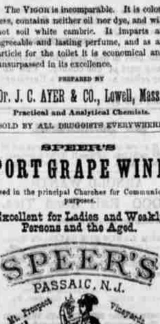
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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-ly.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1880.

CONCERNING JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

There is no law, human or Divine, fundamental or statutory, that commands any man to respect that which he believes wrong. The right to hold opinions is unlimited. The right to express them is limited only by the slander and sedition laws.

One has the same right to express a doubt of the correctness of a decision of any court of last resort as he would have to question the same opinion if uttered by a schoolboy or a chimney sweep. The individual's sense of propriety is his only guide in such criticism.

As there must be in organized society some tribunal to decide what construction shall be given to disputed laws, whether they direct this, that or the other thing to be done, we establish courts. In our Federal system the Supreme Court is the highest and final interpeter of law. When it says that a statute is constitutional, that statute must be so treated by the other departments of Government until it is repealed. But no Executive, no Senator, no Member, no citizen is bound to think or say that the decision is correct. Every man has an undoubted right to denounce the opinion as heartily as he pleases—as violently as the Republicans assailed the Dred Scott decision, as vehemently as the greenback decision of a packed court was assailed by thousands of honest men in all parties.

A. and B. disagree in a matter involving the payment of a hundred thousand dollars. Being unable to come to terms, they appeal to the law. The suit starts in a lower court and, after years of litigation, it turns on a point of law to be decided by the highest judicial tribunal. A majority of that court say that A, is right; a minority say that B. is entitled to the money. This *settles* the case in favor of A., but it does not compel B., or his lawyers, or his friends, to believe that the decision was good law. B. must pay the money, if he can, but he can still think that he is right in his construction of law, and can put in as much time as he pleases in denouncing the Judges.

Recent partisan decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have elicited a great deal of comment. The people have talked about them, Legislatures have discussed them, the press has commented on them and members of Congress have alluded to them in speeches. In all this discussion on both sides there has been a show of strong party feeling. The advocates of centralization have displayed an almost delirious delight. They see in these utterances of the court the realization of their hopes. They see the rights of the States stricken down, and they rejoice thereat, for they believe in a "strong central government," a government that will "protect any citizen in all his rights."

Democrats feel, as they have a right to feel, that the Supreme Court has not fairly interpreted the fundamental law. They say, as they have a right to say, that there is more of the partisan than the jurist in these deliverances. They believe that the Government which the fathers established is "strong" enough, and that these assaults on the reserved rights of the States and the people are dangerous.

Believing this, they say it anywhere and everywhere. They say that the talk of a central government that "shall protect citizens in all their rights," is sentimental poppycock, for the Constitution leaves to the States the duty of providing such protection. The States deal with thieves, murderers and all other criminals who invade the rights of person or property. The central government has no more to do with such matters than it has with regulating the winds or tides.

But because Democrats exercise the right of denouncing what they believe to be a wrong, because Democrats say what they think the truth demands, we are indulged with the ludicrous spectacle of the Radical leaders reading solemn lectures on "the rebellious spirit of the Democracy." No Democrat has proposed to do a single act contrary to the law as interpreted by these decisions. It is understood, on all hands, that the Federal election laws must stand and be respected until modified or repealed. It is conceded that the decision in the Virginia jury case must stand, outrageous as it is. But the Democratic party will speak its mind regarding these things. It will submit to unjust decrees, but it will not swear that it likes them. It will abide by partisan decisions, but it will not say that they fairly interpret the Constitution. And it will so legislate that the people, as a whole, and not the Republican party, shall be represented by those officials who are to supervise the States' voters when elections are held.

They cry of "nullification," the pulling whine about "the spirit of revolution," will not scare anybody perceptibly. In honest obedience of the law, and fidelity to the people, the Democratic party will faithfully strive to preserve so much of the right of self-government as Radical aggression has spared.

* * *

THAT NOTED ROGUE.—J. Madison Wells, of Returning-Board notoriety, is not overburdened with modesty. Some years ago he presented a little bill against the Government of $450,000 for property destroyed or appropriated by the Union army during the war. The Commissioners of Claims, in their tenth annual report, recommend an allowance of $4,080 only. The claim has been sent to the House Committee on War Claims to recommend an appropriation to pay the award. This is something of a reduction, but it is probably more than the claimant deserves.

* * *

WELL EXPRESSED.—An exchange remarks: "Hon. Wm. H. English, of Indiana, said to a reporter recently: 'God has not breathed the breath of life into the nostrils of the man or set of men, who can again thwart and defeat the fairly and legally expressed will of this people—mark that!'" That is noble *English* properly expressed.

COMPLETED THE VICTORY.

The Democratic party holds that the Constitution of the United States gives no authority for Federal interference with State elections. It holds that there is no provision of the fundamental law which gives to the central government any right to send either soldiers or Deputy Marshals to take care of the people while they are peacefully engaged in discharging the highest and most solemn duty that devolves on a citizen.

The Supreme court long ago decided that the United States has no votes, that the voter is a creature of State laws, each State having the right to fix and change the conditions and qualifications of suffrage. The Democracy believe in this, for it is a palpable, incontrovertible fact, and they believe that any fair interpretation of the Constitution would place the States' voters under control of the States at election time.

Holding these views and believing their maintenance essential to the preservation of the system of Government devised and established by the fathers of the Republic, all Democrats desire the repeal of all laws antagonistic to their opinions. But for the events which set aside the lawful election of 1876, and continued the executive power in the hands of the party that had been defeated at the polls, the the statutes of which we are speaking would have been repealed some months ago, and the right of local self-government would, by such repeal, have been restored to the people.

But the power which the Radical party gained by criminal violation of the Constitution was used to defeat the repeal of the laws enacted and enforced in the interest of that party. And since the votes of Mr. Hayes prevented the consummation of the patriotic work attempted during the extra session of Congress, the Supreme court, fulfilling its part of the Republican programme, has pronounced the election laws Constitutional.

The Democratic party is now, as it always has been, a party of law and order. When it cannot lawfully destroy laws that it deems unjust and unconstitutional it submits to the evil with as much resignation as possible. As these laws can't be repealed, they must stand until the Democracy have power to wipe them out in the regular, prescribed way.

But Congress has the power, with the consent of the acting President, to strip those statutes of their partisan character. The House has shown how this can be done, and the veto messages of Mr. Hayes commit him to the approval of such legislation. Unless Mr. Hayes shall decide to go squarely back on the utterances of these messages, unless he shall declare that it is Republican and not Federal control of elections that he wants, he is bound to affix his signature to the bill which passed the House last Friday. There is no way of evading this issue. He can't veto that bill without declaring in effect, however artfully the purpose may be disguised in rhetorical drapery, that he wants his party, for partisan ends alone, to have supervision of the elections.

It was, under all the circumstances, a splendid day's work when the Democracy of the House passed that bill. It was the best possible thing to do, because it relieved the party from a troublesome matter, and because it effectually annihilated the only feature of the election laws for which any Radical politician cares, or ever cared, a single groat. When that bill becomes a law, when the Republican managers can no longer put their corps of partisan bulldozers about the polls, those managers will care no more for the Deputy Marshal statutes than they do for the laws of Timbuctoo.

For these reasons we look to the Democracy of the Senate to follow up the victory of the House and make its fruits a tangible reality. It is announced that there will be a fight made by the Republicans in the Senate, or some of the most stalwart of them, in order to brace up Mr. Hayes for a veto. But the position of Mr. Garfield, taken in connection with Mr. Hayes' message of last Summer, indicates that this bracing will fail of its intended effect. However that may be, the duty of the controlling party in the Senate is clear. It is to give united and earnest support to the bill, to bring it to a vote at an early day and let it go to Mr. Hayes, to be completed by his approval. We repeat, he can't refuse that approval without being set down by the whole country as demanding *Republican* instead of Federal Deputy Marshals to work on election day. He cannot wish to court such infamy.

* * *

ORDER VERSUS ANARCHY.

Our friends of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* kindly suggest that "the *Patriot* falls into one or two serious errors in commenting on the action of the State Committee at Pittsburgh." To this we make the retort courteous that the *Intelligencer* has deliberately stepped into several "serious errors" in making the following statement:

> It is neither the business of the State Central Committee, nor its Chairman, to decide who are "he regularly elected delegates from Philadelphia" or any other disputed district. Mr. Miller should ask *the convention* "to determine all questions in regard to contested seats," and so long as a seat is contested no claimant can be put on the roll at anybody's order.

1. There is no State *Central* Committee. The *Democratic State Committee*, created by the Democratic voters of the State through their representatives in State Convention assembled, is the official organ of the party until superseded by another Convention.

2. The *Democratic State Committee*, through its official head, the Chairman, has always made up the roll of delegates to State Conventions and the *Democratic State Committee* has always made the preliminary organization of State Conventions, its Chairman presiding and its Secretaries calling the roll of delegates. This is the historical fact proved by the record of all State Conventions held within the memory of the present generation. The *Intelligencer* refers to the action of the Pittsburgh Convention of 1878. But the Chairman of the State Committee made up the roll of that body and the Convention was induced in a moment of panic and confusion to set aside a part of the roll. That was an exceptional action and cannot be regarded as a precedent when it is clear that all other Conventions pursued the opposite course.

Custom has lodged the power of making up the roll of Conventions in the State Committee which exercises it through its official head. This is in strict accord with the practice in the legislative branches of the Federal and State Governments. In the Lower House of Congress the Clerk of the former House makes up the roll. In our State House of Representatives a similar practice prevails. It is an absolute necessity that this power must be lodged somewhere. Legislative bodies or Conventions could not be organized if the making up of the roll of members were committed to the jarring and discordant elements of which they ordinarily consist. For example if the principle for which the *Intelligencer* contends were to be applied it would be an easy matter to produce a condition of affairs in which the Convention would be without a quorum. That is, *if the names of all delegates whose seats may be contested were left off the roll, the Convention might find itself without a majority of its members present.* In that event it could not effect an organization, for a minority of a parliamentary body can do nothing. Supppse that besides the threatened wholesale contest in Philadelphia there were similar contests from the eleven counties of Allegheny, Berks, Bucks, Crawford, Erie, Lancaster, Luzerne, Montgomery, Schuylkill, Chester and York, according to the doctrine of the *Intelligencer*, the names of 131 delegates would be blotted from the roll and only 120, a *minority* of the 251 constituting the Convention, would remain. The Convention by such a process would simply annihilate itself and it would only be necessary for designing politicians to give notice of general contests in those counties in order to give the control of the roll to themselves if they were in the minority. It follows, therefore, that the only safe mode of effecting a preliminary organization of the Convention is to follow the usages of Congress, of the State Legislature and of former Democratic Conventions. The State Committee must, therefore, make up the roll, and make it from the certificate of election made to it by the proper officers of the local Conventions held under the rules of the party, just as the Clerk of the House at Washington and the Clerk of our State House of Representatives make up their respective rolls from the certificates based on the returns of the elections held according to law. This will not be difficult at all because the State Committee has official knowledge of the regularity of local Conventions through its communication with the regularly appointed Committees of the several counties and cities. But it must be understood that the roll so made up stands only until the temporary organization is effected and may be afterward changed by the Committee on contested seats. Any other mode of procedure must inevitably result in confusion and anarchy. Unless the *Intelligencer* desires the demoralization and destruction of the Democratic organization in this State it will have to retrace the false step it has taken.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

* * *

UNSEATING OF KELLOGG.

One of the arguments made by Republican Senators against the re-opening of the Kellogg-Spofford case is that when Kellogg and Butler were admitted to the Senate, December 2d, 1877, it was upon the understanding that their titles to seats in the Senate should not be disturbed. This statement is without foundation. Not a single Democratic Senator voted to admit Kellogg on his *prima facie* right to the seat. Patterson voted for Butler's admission, because the carpet-bag Senator from South Carolina was under indictment, and liable to arrest, and he wished to make peace with the Democratic authorities of his State. Conover voted with Patterson to admit Butler because his relations with Patterson were of such an intimate character that he was bound to befriend him. Kellogg was sworn in first on the morning of the 2d of December, with the understanding that he was not to vote against Butler's admission. Without this understanding, Patterson and Conover would not have voted to admit him. The best evidence that the Republicans did not regard Kellogg's admission on his *prima facie* title as a finality is found in the fact that Butler's case would have been re-opened in favor of the contestant, Corbin, in January and February, 1879, before the Democrats came into power, if Conover could have been induced to change his vote, cast the year previous in favor of Butler. That is the true story of the case.—*Columbia Herald.*

* * *

After Kellogg, Hayes.—The great crime does not stop with Kellogg. If he was fraudulently elected to the Senate, then Hayes was fraudulently chosen to the Presidency. The same election returns, canvassed by the same Returning Board, which gave to Kellogg the Legislature that sent him to the Senate, gave to Hayes the eight votes of Louisiana, which made him President. They both occupy the same ground, and should stand or fall together; and if Kellogg ought to leave the Senate Chamber, Hayes ought to quit the White House.—*New York Sun.*

True! They are both frauds, and every principle of decency should admonish their retirement out of very shame. But they wont do it. Kellogg will probably be kicked out, but the other will remain on the title given him by the electoral commission fraud—the 8 to 7—under the aliunde of Joe Bradley, also a political fraud on the Supreme Bench.

* * *

A Blooded Ticket.—The New York *Sun* says that to nominate Grant for a third term, in the face of the usage to the contrary, running through the entire existence of the Federal Government, is to concede that the Grant blood is the only blood fit to rule in the United States. In order to be entirely consistent it suggests a Republican ticket as follows:

For President:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
For Vice President:
FREDERICK S. GRANT.

Of course the success of this ticket will secure Belknap, Babcock & Co. their old places; but McKee is dead! Who will take his place?

* * *

A Lick at Sherman.—The Chicago *Times* remarks: "The candidate who has to write letters to his friends to assure them that he is still on the track lacks grip. The boom that is not self-sustaining is no boom at all."

THE DONNELLY-WASHBURN CASE.

The Republicans say the Democrats want to steal the State of Minnesota so as to have votes enough to elect the President in case the election is thrown into the House. If the State of Minnesota belongs to the Democrats, then it is not stealing to reclaim it. The whole question is, would the people of the Third Congressional district have elected Mr. Donnelly if Washburn had not spent $50,000 in corrupting the voters and had not driven 3,000 bulldozed Democrats away from the polls? The sub committee of the House Committee on Elections, after months spent in examining the testimony and hearing the arguments of the parties, say "yes." The State, then, is already stolen away from the Democrats and the Republicans are setting up a unanimous and dismal howl of "stop thief" to prevent the Democrats' taking it back again.

Suppose the people fail to elect a President this year and the choice is thrown into the House. It is to be expected that the Democrats will allow their candidate to suffer defeat through the vote of Minnesota being thrown for the Republican candidate, where it would not belong? If Minnesota, in view of such a contingency, sends a delegation composed of two Democrats and one Republican to the House, has the Democratic majority in that House the right to allow it to be changed to two Republicans and one Democrat and refuse to interfere?

The Republicans say a great deal about the majority of 3,000. What of it? If that majority represents fraud and intimidation it should be swept away if it was ten times 3,000. To say otherwise is simply to declare to a corrupt man, "Cheat a little and we oust you; cheat on a gigantic scale and you won't be disturbed." The Republicans have unseated Democrats with two, three, and even nine thousand majorities. In one case they disfranchised 19,000 voters to bring their man in, and we never heard that they lost any votes by it.

Upon this Minnesota case the politics of the United States for the next ten years may turn. The Republicans understand this well. It is reported that there is $100,000 on deposit here in Washington to prevent Washburn being unseated. The very attorneys for Mr. Donnelly have been approached and urged to betray their client and take a bribe from Washburn.

The Republicans on the Committee on Elections virtually admit that Washburn has no case, and their latest dodge is to send a commission to Minnesota to procure testimony, which Washburn failed to procure. In this way they hope to prolong the matter until after the election, and then if the election of President goes into the House, and the Democrats attempt to seat Donnelly, the outcry of "fraud" would be raised with ten-fold force, and the Republicans would call for a revolution of the people to save their candidate.—*Washington Post.*

ANOTHER HALF LOAF.

The Democrats, in accordance with the genius of the Republic, have always opposed the display of soldiers and U. S. Marshals at the polls, and tried to repeal the obnoxious laws at the last session, but Fraud Hayes vetoed all the repeal bills.

The troublesome question of U. S. Deputy Marshals has been settled in the House of Representatives by a compromise. The compromise was supported by Garfield and four others of his party, greatly to the disgust of the rest of the Radicals. In view of the late decision of the Supreme Court, the Democrats have felt the necessity for a modification of the extreme position they held. Hence they accept this, and it was passed, but by a close vote, 111 to 104. The point obtained or conceded is, "that all appointments of Deputy Marshals shall be made by the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District in which such Marshals are to perform their duties, or by the District Judge in the absence of the Circuit Court Judge, *such Marshals to be appointed in equal numbers from the different political parties.*"

* * *

DID MR. GARFIELD LIE?—Mr. Garfield, who has been a member of the Lower House for nearly twenty years, recently endeavored to annihilate Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, by dramatically assuring him that he had made an improper exposure of his person and intellect.

Mr. Townshend is a young man and a Democrat, who, upon being distinctly charged by Mr. Garfield with having intentionally deceived the House, as distinctly informed Mr. Garfield that he was an intentional and malicious liar. This was clearly unparliamentary, but at the same time undeniably true.

Mr. Garfield, even with twenty years' experience, could hardly be supposed to know the motives by which Mr. Townshend's action had been controlled, nor is it likely that he would have accused him of dishonorable intentions if he had been other than a young man and a Democrat.

Therefore, if Mr. Garfield really *did* lie—and Mr. Townshend seems to be the only person able to decide the matter, from his supposed familiarity with his own mind—it strikes us that it was entirely proper to tell him so—Mr. Garfield, however, may, and probably does, think differently.—*Washington Post.*

* * *

THE CAMP ALARMED.—The Cameron dynasty was sufficiently loaded before it undertook the job of carrying the third term scheme. There were wholesome systems of a rebellion against degrading servitude, and a very general desire on the part of the intelligent Republicans of Pennsylvania to be able to respect themselves and be respected by others. And when the Camerons began to put the machine in motion for the nomination of Grant in opposition to a solemn resolution of the Republican Convention of 1874, this restiveness became epidemic. The action of the Harrisburg Convention intensified the feeling, and the insurrection has been gaining ground every day since that time. The prospect now is that unless the Camerons will throw off Grant, the party will throw them off. The situation is serious, and the dynasty is filled with alarm.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD PAYS
CASH or TRADE.
Curwensville, Pa., Jan. 9, '78-tf.

LUMBER CITY ACADEMY!

THE Summer term of this School will open in the NEW SCHOOL BUILDING at Lumber City, Pa., on Monday, May 3d, to continue eleven weeks.

TUITION:

Common English Branches..........$6 00
Higher English and Latin..........8 00

☞ Good boarding can be had at from $2 to $2 50 per week. A Normal Class will be organized. E. D. BOTTORF, Principal.
February 25, 1880-2m.

English and Classical School!

THIS School will open on MONDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1880, in the Leonard School building, in Clearfield, and continue eleven weeks.

TUITION:

Common English Branches, - - $6.00
Higher English and Classics, - - - 8.00

☞ A Normal Class will be formed, with Wickersham's School Economy as a text book.
B. C. YOUNGMAN, A.M.
Clearfield, Pa., February 4th, 1880 3m.

E. F. GULICH. R. 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 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. 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 clover seed. 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 18, 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, Lace,
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 Strattonville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.
☞ Call and see for yourselves. You will fin everything usually kept in a retail store.
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 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, '78.

SHAW HOUSE,

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

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.
feb26,78. B. 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 16, 1874.-1y

Dentistry.

J. L. R. REICHHOLD,

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.

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 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.

J. H. LYTLE,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

GrocerieS,

THE LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
SYRUP,
MEATS,
FISH,
SALT,
OILS,

QUEENSWARE,
TUBS and BUCKETS,
DRIED FRUITS,
CANNED GOODS,
SPICES,
BROOMS,
FLOUR,
FEED.

County Agent for
LORILLARD'S TOBACCOS.

These goods bought for CASH in large lots and sold at almost city prices.
JAMES H. LYTLE.
Clearfield, Pa., June 12, 1878-1y.

The 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,
Bower P. O.
apr29tf