Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH

ON and after Monday, MAY 24, 1880, 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	9.30, "
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	4.23, "	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	5.00, "	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	5.38 A. M.	Tyrone	7.30 P. M.
Riverview	5.39 "	Vanscoyoc	7.43 "
Clearfield	5.47 "	Summit	8.05 "
Leonard	5.53 "	Powelton	8.17 "
Barrett	5.57 "	Osceola	8.26 "
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	6.29 "	Wallaceton	9.02 "
Steiner's	6.32 "	Bigler	9.10 "
Boynton	6.37 "	Woodland	9.17 "
Osceola	6.42 "	Barrett	9.25 "
Powelton	6.53 "	Leonard	9.30 "
Summit	7.05 "	Clearfield	9.38 "
Vanscoyoc	7.23 "	Riverview	9.46 "
Tyrone	7.45 "	Curwensville	10.00 "

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCHES

LEAVE SOUTH. P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	LEAVE NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2.00			Morrisdale		12.10	
2.15		7.00	Philipsburg		12.25	4.50
2.19		7.03	Steiner's		12.22	4.54
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	3.37
2.47	10.43	7.39	Sterling	8.50	11.45	3.30
2.52	10.48	7.45	Houtzdale	8.45	11.40	3.45
2.57	10.53	7.55	McCauley	8.40	11.35	3.45
3.07	10.58	8.01	Kendrick's	8.35	11.30	3.30
3.12	11.03	8.09	Ramey	8.30	11.25	3.30

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail. P. M.	A. M.		Mail. P. M.	Exp. A. M.
7.00	8.20	leave Tyrone	arrive 6.32	7.35
7.22	8.37	Bald Eagle	6.17	7.12
8.01	9.16	Julian	5.38	7.05
8.24	9.43	Milesburg	5.15	6.43
8.32	9.51	Bellefonte	5.05	6.33
8.45	10.03	Milesburg	4.54	6.23
9.08	10.20	Howard	4.31	6.00
9.42	11.08	arrive L. Haven	leave 3.55	5.25

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A. M.	WESTWARD.	A. M.
Pacific Express	8.14	Pittsburgh Exp'ss	1.33
Johnstown Express	8.51	Pacific Express	8.13
	P. M.		P. M.
Day Express	12.54	Way Passenger	1.15
Mail Train	3.27	Chicago Express	3.35
Atlantic Express	6.51	Mail Train	6.24
Phila. Express	9.35	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, June 28th, 1880, 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 11.03; Sligo Junction 11.51; New Bethlehem 12.35 p. m.; Maysville 1.10; Troy 1.35; Brookville 1.55; Fuller's 2.20; Reynoldsville 2.38; Fuller's 2.54; Brookville 3.13; Troy 3.32; Maysville 3.55; New Bethlehem 4.09; Sligo Junction 4.47; Red Bank 5.03; arrives at Pittsburg at 7.40 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 1.40 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 2.15 p. m.; Red Bank at 5.35 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 20	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 20	Johnstown	2 85
Curwensville	20	Philipsburg	51
Osceola	63	Tyrone	1 22
HARRISBURG	4 75	PITTSBURG	5 15

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD WANTS

Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

SAW MILL —AT— **PRIVATE SALE!**

ANY parties in need of a Saw Mill are hereby informed that I will sell them one as good as new. Stern'sBlocks, a

FIFTY-FOUR-INCH SAW,

belting, and all the other fixtures in good order. For further information, address

JUSTIN J. PIE,
Osceola Mills, Clearfield Co., Pa.

March 3, 1880-tf.

CENTRAL

State Normal School.

(Eighth Normal School District.)

Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa.

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

This School is 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.

ADVANCED 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. R. 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. HOBB.

STATE TRUSTEES.

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

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

Lock Haven, Feb. 19-1y26.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD HAS ADVANCED

Prices of Shingles,

SHAVED AND SAWED.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

E. S. HENDERSON,

UNDERTAKER

BURNSIDE, PENN'A.

THE subscriber now offers to the citizens of Burnside and vicinity, an unprovided specialty. Hereafter all kinds of Caskets and Coffins will be kept on hand, and orders filled at once.

Funerals Attended Anywhere.

I will furnish the finest as well as the cheapest articles dedicated to funerals. All orders left at the store of JAMES C. CONNER will receive prompt attention. For further particulars, call on or address

E. S. HENDERSON.

Dec. 10, 1879-tf.

GEO. WEAVER & CO.,

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Have opened up, in the store room lately occupied by Weaver & Bertt, on Second street, a large and well selected stock of

Dry - Goods Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

QUEENSWARE, WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c.

Which they will dispose of at reasonable rates for cash, or exchange for country produce.

GEORGE WEAVER & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 9, 1878-tf.

REMOVAL!

James L. Leavy,

Having purchased the entire stock of Fred. Sackett, hereby gives notice that he has moved into the room lately occupied by Reed & Hagerty, on Second street, where he is prepared to offer to the public

COOK STOVES,

HEATING AND

PARLOR STOVES,

of the latest improved patterns, at low prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Gas Fixtures and Tinware.

Roofing, Spouting, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Repairing Pumps a specialty. All work warranted.

Anything in my line will be ordered special if desired.

JAS. L. LEAVY, Proprietor.
FRED. SACKETT, Agent.

Clearfield, Pa., January 1, 1879-tf.

IN THE FACE OF THE FACT

—THAT ALL—

WOOLEN GOODS

HAVE ADVANCED ENORMOUSLY IN VALUE,

THE PRICES OF OUR

New Spring Clothing

Will Be Found As Low

AS LAST YEAR.

GUINZBURG'S

—ONE PRICE—

CLOTHING STORE,

WESTERN HOTEL CORNER.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Clearfield, Pa., April 14th, 1880-2m.

HOFFER'S

Cheap Cash Store.

ROOM NO. THREE, OPERA HOUSE,

Clearfield, Pa.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Comprising Dress Goods of the very latest styles, consisting in part of Cashmeres, Manchester Fancies, Alpacas, and all manner of

Fancy Dress Goods,

Such as Cretons, Mohair Lusters, Plaids, Dress Ginghams, Dress Fancies of the very latest styles, and as cheap as they can be sold in this market.

NOTIONS,

Consisting of Gloves for Gents, Ladies and Misses. Hose of all shades, Silk Fringes, Laces, Fancy Dress Buttons, Ladies' Ties of all shades and styles, Cuffs and Collars, Ribbons of all kinds and qualities. Merino Underwear, Trimmings, etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Tinware,

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

WALL PAPER,

LEATHER, FISH, Etc.,

Which will be sold wholesale or retail. Will take

Country Produce

In Exchange for Goods at Market Prices.

WM. J. HOFFER.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 24, 1879-tf.

Miscellaneous.

BEES FOR SALE.—Thirteen hives of Italian Bees which I will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for wheat. For further information call on or address the undersigned.

J. F. KRAMER.

Nov 5, '79-tf. Clearfield, Pa.

Thomas A. Duckett,

—DEALER IN—

F-U-E-L.

I HEREBY give notice to the citizens of Clearfield and the surrounding vicinity that I am prepared at all times to furnish families and manufacturing establishments with a superior quality of

Coal, Wood & Coke,

Which I am prepared to deliver in a few hours' notice. I am always ready to haul and deliver from and to the depot, or anywhere else, and move families and household goods anywhere on short notice.

THOS. A. DUCKETT.

Clearfield, Pa., Mar. 31, 1880-tf.

JOHN TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES,

AND

Improved Spring Beds,

MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Rosewood 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,

of all kinds, Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would be suitable for Holiday presents.

dec1'73 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,
Troutville, Pa., Sept. 24, '79-1y. Agent.

ANOTHER STRIKE!

NOT AT

STUMP CREEK,

BUT AT

H. LEHMAN & CO.'S Store,

ROOM NUMBER TWO,

Pie's Opera House,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Where H. Lehman & Co. have opened a very large stock of the latest and best styles of

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Goods,

MILLINERY GOODS,

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies', Misses' & Children's

S-H-O-E-S

Of all styles, now in the market. Call in person, or address

H. LEHMAN & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., March 17, 1880-tf.

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.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1880

THAT BIRD STORY.

It's strange how little boys' mothers
Can find out all they do,
If a fellow does anything naughty,
Or says anything that's not true!
They'll look at you just a moment
Till your heart in your bosom swells,
And then they know all about it—
For a little bird tells!

Now where the little bird comes from,
Or where the little bird goes,
If he is covered with beautiful plumage,
Or black as the king of the crows,
If his voice is as hoarse as a raven
Or clear as the ringing of bells,
I know not—but this I am sure of—
A little bird tells.

The moment you think a thing wicked,
The moment you do a thing bad,
Are angry or sullen or hateful,
Get ugly or stupid or mad,
Or tease a dear brother or sister—
That instant your sentence he knells,
And the whole to mamma in a minute
That little bird tells.

You may be in the depths of a closet
Where nobody sees but a mouse,
You may be all alone in the cellar,
You may be on the top of the house,
You may be in the dark and the silence,
Or out in the woods and the dells—
No matter! Wherever it happens,
The little bird tells!

And the only contrivance to stop him
Is just to be sure what you say—
Sure of your facts and your fancies,
Sure of your work and your play;
Be honest, be brave and be kindly,
Be gentle and loving as well,
And then you can laugh at the stories
The little bird tells!

LET GENERAL GARFIELD EXPLAIN.

General Garfield will make a grave mistake if he shall affect to ignore the serious charges which meet him at the very outset of his campaign for the Presidency. They are not the whisperings of anonymous slanderers, nor the rank growth of partisan calumny which may spring up in a night at the feet of the purest man in public life so soon as he receives a nomination for the Presidency. Every Presidential candidate from Washington down has had to trample upon that sort of thing, and not one of them was worse for it in the end. But now for the first time in the history of this country does a great party present as its candidate one whose personal and official integrity has been impeached by the results of a Congressional investigation. If General Garfield's friends suppose that a candidacy so beclouded will receive the approval or toleration of the American people when the facts are understood they are sadly mistaken and the spirit of kindness he and they should be undeceived at once.

The Credit Mobilier scandal is still fresh in the memory of all. Eight years ago it was exposed to public view, and it is unnecessary to tell the story over again. Suffice it to say that the disclosures made by a Congressional Committee of investigation were death to many a fair reputation. Some of the Congressmen implicated found it expedient to retire from public life and have never since ventured to ask any trust at the hands of the people. Others were saved as by fire; the verdict against them was simply, "Not proven;" they were allowed to keep their seats in Congress, but did not escape condemnation. Among these fortunate ones was James A. Garfield, of Ohio. When the charge was made through the newspapers that his name was on the list of Senators and Representatives involved by the revelation of Oakes Ames he was quick to repel the charge. In explicit words, through an Associated Press dispatch, he authorized a comprehensive denial. He had never subscribed for nor received nor seen any share of that stock; on the contrary, he had twice declined to have anything to do with it. When the affair came before a Congressional Committee, however, and he was put upon oath and confronted by Oakes Ames, he explained that he did take a certain amount of stock and left it in the hands of Mr. Ames until the accruing dividends thereon should pay the principal of the purchase money. A check drawn by Mr. Ames in Garfield's favor was, the latter explained, only a loan from Mr. Ames to him. Mr. Ames, on his part reluctantly denied the loan and settled the question by producing the check of the Credit Mobillier Company, which had been passed to Mr. Garfield's account. The Committee came to this conclusion.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield are as follows: Mr. Garfield agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds and sold the bonds for 97 per cent., and also received 60 per cent. cash dividend, which together paid the price of the stock and interest and left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.

The Committee, however charitably failed to emphasize certain minor discrepancies in Mr. Garfield's statement which gave his friends great pain. One of these was that he explained his need of loan by saying that a trip to Europe had somewhat impoverished him, whereas it appeared by other testimony that the trip in question did not occur until after the Credit Mobilier transactions. It was several ugly things like this that led that able Republican journal, the New York *Times*, to declare that Mr. Garfield presented "a most distressing figure," while the New York *Tribune* thought he was fortunate to escape expulsion by a Republican House. Other victims had been selected, however, and the House, by a ruling of the Speaker, evaded a vote on Mr. Wood's resolution, which absolutely condemned Garfield and others for becoming pecuniarily interested in a corporation dependent upon Congress for its maintenance and support.

We have stated the case mildly and dispassionately solely for the purpose of calling the attention of General Garfield and his friends to the gravity of the matter and the manifest propriety of an immediate explanation if he is to remain a candidate for the Presidency. General Garfield's nomination was not premeditated; for premeditation would have been fatal to it. It was born of a crisis in convention. There was no time to think, and probably not one of the 399 delegates who, in the flurry of the moment, cast their votes for him as the only way of escape from the third term, recollected that this was the Garfield who was involved in the Credit Mobilier scandal. If they had so recollected they would have rejected the Garfield movement as a suggestion of suicide. The sober second thought has since stolen over their minds and is possessing the country. General Garfield cannot come forward too soon with his explanation. If there are extenuating circumstances, let us know what they are. If he was more fool than knave, as some of his friends say, and has since found wisdom, let him throw himself on the charity of the country. If the Congressional Committee got the whole thing down wrong in their report, let him say so. What is wanted is his statement of the facts. It will not do for him to say, with his friend Governor Foster, that "those charges are settled," for the only settlement that has been made left him in a very bad plight. The Republican party cannot afford to carry on the campaign under the cloud that is now hanging over its candidate for the Presidency.—*Philadelphia Times.*

UNFORTUNATE GARFIELD.

Mr. Garfield is peculiarly unfortunate—more so than any other man who has ever been selected as a candidate for the Presidency. No sooner did he begin to posture in that capacity than the ugly facts of his peculiar record were hurled at him like a shower of granite boulders. It was a pitiless storm in its inception, and it bids fair to increase in force and volume as the days wear on. But this came from the opposition. It was legitimate warfare. He had, unfortunately for himself and his party, furnished abundant material for his discomfiture, and the Democratic press was not neglectful of the opportunity to use it. It is, however, Mr. Garfield's lot to be attacked on all sides. Even in the house of his friends, and in the body of which he is a distinguished member he was assailed by leading Republicans. They did not call out his name and make direct and personal attacks on him, but they got in their work in a manner quite as effectual and more artistic. It happened thus: The Deputy Marshals bill—the same in substance as that which Mr. Garfield proposed, which the Democracy voted for and which Mr. Hayes vetoed—was before the House for final action. The Republicans were allowed three hours for debate and they occupied that time in abusing the bill. Knowing that every word said against that measure was a blow delivered at its father, the Hon. James A. Garfield, his Republican friends were not sparing of their blows. They seemed really to enjoy their warfare on their Presidential candidate. They called Mr. Garfield's compromise measure "a sham," a fraud," a devise for "introducing strife at elections," an expedient "to nullify the election laws." Even Mr. Hawley, who has been supposed to be a special friend of Garfield, spoke of his profound "contempt" for Mr. Garfield's measure. So the war went on for hours. Mr. Cox and Mr. Harris, on the Democratic side, brought out in strong relief the position of Mr. Garfield on the Deputy Marshals question. They quoted from his speeches the most emphatic condemnation of the laws as they stand, and showed that he was in harmony with the position occupied by the Democracy. Mr. Carlisle brought out the fact that Mr. Garfield was a free-trader and a member of the Cobden club. It was a dreadful day for a Presidential candidate just started in the race.—*Washington Post.*

THE CHINESE PENAL CODE.

The studied harshness and cruelty of the Chinese penal code is proverbial, and if the following extract is authentic it is not surprising that the maltreated Chinese immigrant makes no effort to obtain the rights of American citizenship: "All persons renouncing their country and allegiance or devising the means thereof shall be beheaded, and in the punishment of this offence no distinction shall be made between principals and accessories. The property of all such criminals shall be confiscated, and their wives and children distributed as slaves to the great officers of State. The parents, grandparents, brothers and grandchildren of such criminals, whether habitually living with them under the same roof or not, shall be perpetually banished to the distance of 2,000 leagues. All those who purposely conceal or connive at this crime shall be strangled. Those who inform against criminals of this class shall be rewarded with the whole of their property. If the crime is contrived but not executed, the principals are to be strangled, and the accessories punished with blows and banishment." Thus, while he is sojourning in foreign lands, his relatives are hostages for his continuing loyal to the paternal government.

RUSSIAN SUPERSTITION.

Not only does the vast majority of Russian peasants believe firmly in witchcraft, but the name of its superstitions is legion. There is now scarcely a village in Russia with its "Jurodiva," or inspired idiot, its "Kaldunja," or sorceress, and its "Klikusha," a hysterical screaming woman subject to fits, who is an especial object of fear and reverence to her neighbors. A strange illness, attributed by some of the eminent Russian pathologists to the effect produced upon the nerves by all these silly superstitions, has made its appearance in several of the provinces of the empire among the hardy and robust rural populations. No efficacious method has as yet been devised for treating this malady, which generally culminates insanity. The village priests regard it with indifference, and never try to discourage the demoralizing credulity in which it originates. The district surgeons shrug their shoulders over it, and confess their inability to comprehend the phenomena of its genesis and incubation. Meanwhile, it appears to be rapidly spreading, and largely recruiting the ranks of the "Chlisti," a fanatical sect which practices fasting and self-castigation with the most shocking results to its followers, especially those of the female sex.

FUNNY.—An exchange says: "Colfax was a widower when nominated for Vice President; so was Henry Wilson, and Wm. A. Wheeler, and so were Arthur and English."

Grant has not yet said that he would vote for Hancock, but he said that he thought Hancock would be elected.

The Philadelphia *Record* says that though the Republican's have a *Gar*field the Democrats have a *Win* field.

OUT FOR HANCOCK.

GENERAL ALFRED T. PEARSON, ONE OF SENATOR CAMERON'S LEADERS IN PENN'A, DECLARES THAT HE WILL SUPPORT HANCOCK.

General Alfred T. Pearson, Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Pittsburgh, a Brigadier General in the late war, and one of the most prominent Republicans in Western Pennsylvania, has come out for Hancock to the surprise of everybody. He is a powerful speaker, and has been District Attorney of Allegheny county, being elected by the Republicans. He was one of Cameron's leaders. Last night at a Democratic meeting at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, he said in a speech:

"I have been a life-long Republican since 1854, when the party was first organized. I have been one of its most ardent supporters, although not a voter at that period. I attended the recent Republican National Convention at Chicago, as a delegate from Allegheny county. I left before the nominations were made, and when the telegraphic wire clicked the intelligence that General Garfield was nominated it filled me with internal disgust. I commenced to think. I stopped and thought. And I thought on till the Democratic National Convention met at Cincinnati. I was sitting in the U. S. Court House office at Pittsburgh watching every dispatch that came. When the despatch came announcing that my old fellow-soldier, with whom I fought my hard battles, was nominated, I arose and said: 'I am now prepared to say that I am for General Winfield Scott Hancock for President.' I remember very distinctly when the enemy was invading our State, when our people were erecting fortifications with the dirt thrown upon the wrong side, and it was thought they were approaching Petersburg, that the man you have nominated was riding in front of the Second corps at Gettysburg, that the repelling of that mighty army depended upon him, for the enemy was overrunning Pennsylvania when the majestic hero, General Hancock, at the head of his corps repelled them. If he had not saved that day the army of the Potomac would have been lost. The clashing of musketry, the roaring of the artillery and the shrieks and groans of the dying on that occasion are indescribable. But those three lines, 45,000 strong, were driven back by General Hancock and our people and property were saved."

To an interviewer General Pearson said: "I will in a day or two send a letter to U. S. Grant, Chairman of the National Committee of the Veterans' Union—Boys in Blue—withdrawing from that organization. I am the member from this State and have been for seven years. I shall set forth in that letter that I expect to support Hancock, and as the Veterans' Union is a Republican organization I cannot consistently hold the position of representative from Pennsylvania." Gen. Pearson went into the war as a Captain in the 155th regiment, and for bravery and ability was promoted to Colonel, Brigadier General, and finally Major General. He served in Warren's Fifth corps, participating in ten battles, and was as brave a soldier as Allegheny county sent into the field.

WISE LEADERSHIP.—Among the leaders at Cincinnati to whose wise counsels and tact in managing the nomination of General Hancock is almost wholly attributable Senator William A Wallace, of Pennsylvania occupies a conspicuous and honorable place. To his quiet but earnest and marvelous effective advocacy of General Hancock's claims, together with the ready and cordial acquiescence of the prominent Southern leaders, is chiefly due the honor of having secured to the Democracy a candidate under whom harmony is thoroughly restored and success assured. In executive capacity Senator Wallace has no superior, and his remarkable abilities we doubt will not be sensibly felt in the direction of the Democratic canvass already so auspiciously begun. The national Democracy has suffered severely in the past from the want of capable leadership, and it is therefore peculiarly gratifying that Senator Wallace and other representative Democrats of similar capacity should have been placed, by the course of events at Cincinnati, in such a position that they can now devote their energies to the service of the party in the freest and most effective manner.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

GARFIELD'S CREDIT MOBILIER RECORD CONDENSED.—I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.—*Garfield's sworn testimony before the Poland Committee, January 15, 1873.*

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the Committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.—*The Poland Committee's Report, February 18, 1873.*

1876 *AND* 1880.

A sound and patriotic resolution was adopted by the Michigan Democrats:

The Democracy of Michigan have the utmost confidence in the ability and will of the people to defeat the nomination of the Chicago Convention, and to declare at the polls in November that no man who was a member of the Eight to Seven Commission that assisted in perpetrating the great fraud of 1876 can never be elected President of the United States by the suffrage of a free people.

With the exception of a word in favor of retaining the two-thirds rule, this is the only declaration of principle made by the Democrats of Michigan. It is enough. The Tribunal of Eight to Seven, infamous in history, overthrew a free and fair election by the people. No man who helped strike that murderous blow at the suffrage should receive honest votes for President of the United States.

James A. Garfield was one of the guilty Eight.

Lightning is destroying more oil this Summer than is sold.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD PAYS

CASH or TRADE.

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

FLOUR and FEED!

WILLIAM PORTER,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Manufacturer and Dealer in First-class

Wheat FLOUR, CHOP and FEED,

All of which is guaranteed to be of the first quality. Kiln-dried Corn Meal made a specialty! Try it!! [apr21-3m.

A Bargain!

FARM FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers at private sale that valuable farm situated in GRAHAM TOWNSHIP, Clearfield county, known as the

CURLEY FARM,

Containing 122 acres, 50 of which are cleared, and having thereon erected a large frame dwelling house, large frame barn, and the other necessary outbuildings, together with a large orchard, good water, etc. The property will be sold on very easy terms. For farther particulars inquire of the Subscriber, in person, or by letter.

FRANK FIELDING.

Clearfield, Pa., March 24th, 1880.-tf

G. F. GULICH. R. M'CORKLE. D. REILBURN.

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 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, 1878-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 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 farmer and prove conclusively that "hard times" will not affect