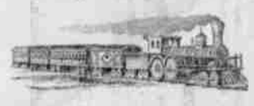
Railroads.

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,	8.30 P. M.	Tyrone,	9.00 A. M.
Riverview,	8.39, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.25, "
Clearfield,	8.49, "	Summit,	9.56, "
Leonard,	8.49, "	Powelton,	10.03, "
Barrett,	8.54, "	Osceola,	10.12, "
Woodland,	4.01, "	Boynton,	10.17, "
Bigler,	4.06, "	Steiner's,	10.22, "
Wallaceton,	4.17, "	Philipsburg,	10.23, "
Blue Ball,	4.25, "	Graham,	10.29, "
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,	5.03, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	5.15, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	5.35, "	Riverview,	11.35, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville,	11.40 A. M.

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	5.30 A. M.	Tyrone,	7.30 P. M.
Riverview,	5.39, "	Vanscoyoc,	7.43, "
Clearfield,	5.47, "	Summit,	8.05, "
Leonard,	5.55, "	Powelton,	8.17, "
Barrett,	5.57, "	Osceola,	8.23, "
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,	7.00, "	Clearfield,	9.37, "
Vanscoyoc,	7.23, "	Riverview,	9.45, "
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,		12.35	4.30
2.19		7.03	Steiner's		12.23	4.24
2.24		7.09	Boynton,		12.14	4.16
2.30	10.20	7.18	Osceola,	8.10	12.04	4.01
2.44	10.35	7.31	Moshannon,	8.55	11.52	3.57
2.47	10.43	7.39	Sterling,	8.58	11.48	3.53
2.52	10.48	7.45	Houtzdale,	9.05	11.40	3.45
2.57	10.53	7.55	McCauley,	9.10	11.35	3.42
3.07	10.58	8.01	Kendrick's,	9.15	11.30	3.36
3.12	11.03	8.09	Ramey,	9.20	11.25	3.30

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail. P. M.	A. M.			Mail. P. M.	Exp. A. M.
7.05	8.20	leave Tyrone	arrive	6.15	7.35
7.22	8.37	Bald Eagle		6.17	7.42
8.01	9.16	Julian		5.28	7.05
8.24	9.43	Milesburg		5.15	6.43
8.32	9.51	Bellefonte		5.05	6.33
8.45	10.02	Milesburg		4.55	6.23
8.08	10.25	Howard		4.31	6.00
9.42	11.08	arrive Lock Haven	leave	3.35	5.20

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A. M.	WESTWARD.	A. M.
Pacific Express	3.14	Pittsburgh Exp'ss,	1.53
Johnstown Express	6.37	Pacific Express,	8.18
	P. M.		P. M.
Day Express,	12.34	Way Passenger,	1.15
Mail Train,	9.22	Chicago Express,	3.05
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.

E. 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 Buffalo 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 11.35; Sligo Junction 11.51; New Bethlehem 12.05 p. m.; Maysville 1.10; Troy 1.35; Brookville 1.55; Fuller's 2.20; Reynoldsville 2.38; DuBois 2.58; Summit Tunnel 3.21; Penfield 3.42; Tyler's 3.55; Benezette 4.31; arrives at Driftwood at 5.20.

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood 12.30 p. m.; Benezette 1.00; Tyler's 1.28; Penfield 1.39; Summit Tunnel 2.05; DuBois 2.15; Reynoldsville 2.32; Fuller's 2.54; Brookville 3.15; Troy 3.32; Maysville 3.45; New Bethlehem 4.09; Sligo Junction 4.37; Red Bank 4.55; arrives at Pittsburg at 7.40 p. m.

☞ The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville daily at 7.35 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 9.00 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 90
Huntingdon	1 80	PHILADELPHIA	7 90
Lewistown	2 25	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 85
Cresson	29	Philipsburg	51
Osceola	65	Tyrone	1 22
HARRISBURG	4 75	PITTSBURG	5 15

Miscellaneous.

FARM FOR SALE!

The undersigned will sell at private sale, his farm, located in Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing

SIXTY ACRES,

half of which is in a good state of cultivation, with a frame dwelling, log barn, a thrifty orchard and an excellent spring of never failing water, together with the necessary outbuildings. The portion not cleared is heavily timbered, and all is underlaid with coal and iron. It will be sold low and on easy terms. For further information call on the premises, or address the subscriber at Grampian Hills P. O. OWEN J. KEENAN.

Grampian Hills, June 24, 1880-3m.

CENTRAL

State Normal School.

(Eighth Normal School District.)

Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa.

A. N. RAUB, A. M., Ph. D., 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 beautiful supply of pure, 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 at any time.

Course of study prescribed by the State; I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Scientific.

ADDITIONAL COURSES:

I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Music. IV. Art.

The Elementary and Scientific courses are Professional, and students graduating therein receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of the Elements and 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, or the Secretary of the Board.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

STOCKHOLDERS' TRUSTEES.

J. H. Durbin, M. D., A. H. Rest, Jacob Brown, S. M. Bickford, Samuel Christ, A. N. Rank, R. G. Cook, T. C. Hipple, Esq., O. Kisting, E. F. McCormick, Esq., W. W. Rankin, W. H. Brown.

STATE TRUSTEES.

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

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BIGLER, President, Clearfield, Pa.
Gen. JESSE MERRILL, Vice President, Lock Haven, Pa.
S. MILLER McCORMICK, Secretary, Lock Haven, Pa.
THOMAS YARDLEY, Treasurer, Lock Haven, Pa.

Lock Haven, Pa., August 4, 1880-1y.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD HAS ADVANCED

Prices of Shingles,

SHAVED AND SAWED

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '79-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 John C. Graham 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 & Betts, on Second street, a large and well selected stock of

ry - 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, Alpaces, 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.

ARNOLD WANTS

5,000 Rail Road Ties.

Curwensville, Pa. Jan. 9, '79-tf

TIMBER FOR SALE!

All of the white pine, hemlock and oak timber on 275 acres, being part of the George Hubsher tract, in Morris township, is for sale. The undersigned will receive proposals for said timber, either by the foot or for the whole amount, with such time to remove it as may be agreed upon.

G. R. & W. BARRETT, Att'y's for the Owner.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 22, 1880-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. Siem's Blocks, 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.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

I HAVE returned to my old business, and will be found at the Planing Mill office, on Pine street, CLEARFIELD, PA., where I will sell all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

AND THE CELEBRATED

WOOD MOWER & REAPER,

A large stock of which I have always on hand. Also, HAY RAKES and all other machines used by the Farmer, as well as materials for repairs.

☞ I will exchange the above articles for CASH, GOOD BEEF CATTLE, or SHEEP.

As I contemplate butchering, and would be pleased to have the trade of the farming public.

ELIAS W. BROWN.

Clearfield, Pa., June 9, 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, 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,

oking Glasses, Cornices, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.

dec1'79 JOHN TROUTMAN.

Re-Union of Trade.

THE undersigned wishing to inform the public that he opened a

COMMISSION STORE

At the old stand in Troutville, Clearfield county, Pa., on the 15th inst., with a full stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, 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.

John Irvin & Bros.,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

—DEALERS IN—

All Kinds of Merchandise,

—SUCH AS—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SQUARE TIMBER,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SAWED LUMBER CUT TO ORDER.

The Only Manufacturers in Clearfield County of the

NEW PROCESS FLOUR!

FLOUR, CHOP AND FEED ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Grain—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Etc.

Curwensville, Pa., June 2, 1880-tf.

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.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1880.

WHY THE NEGROES VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

HIS EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, THOUGH REPUBLICANS STOLE HIS SCHOOL MONEYS—88,522 COLORED VOTERS WHO OWN REAL ESTATE.

To the Editor of the New York World:

SIR: I take pleasure in complying with your request to furnish for publication certain facts which I referred to in an interview with your reporter relative to the present condition of the colored man in Georgia under Democratic rule. As long as the institution of African slavery existed in the South public policy dictated that the slave should not become the owner of property and that he should not enjoy the full advantages of education. This policy grew out of the necessity of our situation, not out of any hostility to the colored people as a race. I find many intelligent people at the North who believe that this policy still continues. But there never was a greater mistake. With the abolition of slavery the reasons for the policy ceased, and the reason ceasing, the policy ceased with it. When the negro became a voter it at once became our interest that he should become an intelligent voter, and in devising a system of public education equal facilities were offered to both races. (See act of the Legislature of Georgia, approved August 23, 1872.) Our people were in an impoverished condition. According to the estimate of the School Commissioner of Georgia the wealth of the South in 1870 was only three-fifths of what it was in 1860, and nearly one-third of our population consisted of recently manumitted slaves, owning no taxable property. In Georgia the proportion was greater. Yet in the face of these obstacles we have accomplished great results in the education of the colored people. In 1873 there were enrolled in our public schools, colored scholars, 19,755; in 1874, 42,374; in 1875, 50,358; in 1876, 57,897, and in 1877, 62,330. I take these figures from the School Commissioner's report of 1878. I think this is the last report published. The next report will appear in the Fall of this year. But no intelligent reader can fail to notice the rapid and steady increase in the number of colored pupils. With our limited resources it must be admitted that the results are surprising and could only be accomplished by a people willing and anxious that the colored race among them should receive all the advantages and improvements which can be derived from education. Since the Democrats have been in power the funds appropriated to school purposes have been sacredly applied to these objects. But such was not the history of the Republican Legislature elected under the Reconstruction acts. In 1870 they took from the Treasury and applied to general purposes $242,027.62 which belonged to the school fund. (See Governor Smith's message, 1872). In Georgia we have a colored university, located at Atlanta, which receives from the State the same amount annually which is appropriated to the white university. I leave this part of the subject without further comment, and now invite your attention to the question of property.

No one is allowed to vote in Georgia who has not reached the prescribed age and paid his taxes. By the Comptroller General's report of 1879 we had 88,522 colored polls, and according to returns made by themselves under oath to the tax receivers of their respective counties they owned 541,199 acres of land. This is an average of more than 6 1-10 acres to each colored poll in the State. When you examine the Comptroller's report for a series of years you again discover a steady and rapid increase in the acquisition of land. In 1874 the colored population in Georgia returned to taxation 338,769 acres; in 1875, 396,658; in 1876, 457,635; in 1877, 458,999; in 1878, 501,890, and in 1879, 541,199. These figures abundantly prove that under Democratic rule in Georgia—the Southern State giving the largest Democratic majorities—the colored race is rapidly advancing both in the acquisition of knowledge and wealth. It has been the policy of our people to foster the spirit of industry of which this increase in the acquisition of land is so striking a manifestation. In antebellum days the large planter usually carried his cotton for sale to the larger cities. But at the close of the war the large plantations were greatly reduced in value and the number of small farmers increased. Their produce was usually disposed of in the county towns, which now began to grow in wealth and importance. The village merchant soon began to purchase for the more industrious negroes small tracts of land and then to stock them. The merchant retained the title in himself as security until the negro had paid the debt, when the merchant transferred the title to him. The negro thus became the owner of a small farm, and the merchant acquired, in addition to the interest on his advance, a good and reliable customer for the future. Examples of this kind can be found all over Georgia. I know of one village merchant in a single county who has in this way enabled negroes to purchase in that county nearly if not quite 10,000 acres of land. The causes which have brought about these results in Georgia have operated elsewhere throughout the South, and doubtless with the same consequences.

Of course there were disorders attendant upon so radical a revolution as the transformation of our former slaves into important and powerful elements in our political system—such a transformation as the world had never witnessed in any period of its history; but these disorders have passed away. The former slave and the former owner are living peaceably side by side, and feeling more and more every day that the political policy which retards or advances the prosperity of the one equally retards or advances the prosperity of the other. The white man believes that upon no one thing is his prosperity in the future more dependent than upon the restoration of fraternal relations between the North and the South, and the most powerful agent he conceives at present in bringing about this result is the election of Hancock and English. Is it a matter of wonder to your people, in the light of the facts here presented, that his negro neighbors, ever accustomed to respect his intelligence, will be found side by side with him at the ballot-box, giving expression to the same sentiment?

Yours very truly,
GEO. T. BARNES,
Member National Democratic Committee from Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 8, 1880.

THE SAD FATE OF SENATOR GARFIELD.

Next to the inauguration of Vice President Wm. H. English, the most attractive feature of the exercises in the Senate on the fourth of March next will be connected with Senator Garfield, of Ohio, who will, on that day, enter upon a term of six years in a Democratic Senate.

We do not propose to exult over General Garfield's prospective defeat and disappointment. As a man we have no ungenerous sentiments toward him. It is the good fortune that is coming to the country in a Democratic triumph, not the crushing blow that is to fall on General Garfield, that moves our exultation.

After the official oath shall have been administered to Vice President English, in the presence of all the chief dignitaries of the Nation and representatives from all foreign courts, General James A. Garfield, with other Senators-elect, will be called up to the Vice President's desk to take the oath. What must be his feelings at that hour and in that presence!

Near him will be seated Gen. Hancock, waiting for the organization of the Senate to be perfected, in order to proceed to the east front of the Capitol to be inaugurated as President of the United States. It will not be a cheerful thing for Senator Garfield to remember that the man whom he tried to have mustered out of the army has won the prize for which he strove so earnestly. It will occur to Senator Garfield that the whirligig of time is sure to avenge the meanness of men and the wrongs which they do or try to do.

When the grand procession is formed to move to the east front the new Ohio Senator may affect a cheerful mien and step off with alacrity, but he will feel as if he were marching to his own funeral, for it will be the funeral of his ambition. And when he has settled into his new place how often and how terribly he will be wrought on by references to the events of this campaign, how many times will he be reminded that the weapons used against him were forged in Republican workshops.

A more unpleasant place for a defeated Presidential aspirant could not be contrived by malicious ingenuity than a seat in the Senate with the leaders of the defeated factions, in the persons of Conkling and Blaine, for associates in that body. The Chicago fight will be fought over again a hundred times, and the man who went there to help another and helped himself will not escape the sharpest satire that masters in irony can perpetrate.

Day after day the voice of Captain Bassett will be heard in the Senate chamber, announcing: "Messages from the President of the United States," and year after year General Garfield will be compelled to see and hear the name of Winfield S. Hancock appended to executive papers. It may be an enviable thing, under average circumstances, to be an American Senator, but Senator Garfield will not be an object of envy to anybody.

THE DUAL INGERSOLL.

Colonel Robert Ingersoll is very impartially dividing his time now between Hancock and Christ. If one day we hear of him opposing the one, we are pretty certain to hear of him the next day opposing the other. There is a similarity too in his methods of attack on these personages. In both cases he is particular to explain that he has "nothing against the man," but only against the party. He "freely admits" that Hancock was a good General and is an honest man. He "gladly pays the tribute of his tears" to the manhood of Christ. But it is the false principles of the Democratic party that he objects to in the one case and the false principles of Christianity in the other. He conceives that the Rebel Brigadiers have simply captured General Hancock and propose to make use of him for their selfish purpose; just as the Christian priesthood are perverting the life and deeds of Jesus for the selfish purpose of building up an organization whereby they can live without working. The funniest phase of the matter is that these diverse roles do not seem greatly to interfere with each other. That is to say: Bob Ingersoll, the infidel, creates very little prejudice against Bob Ingersoll the Republican, and *vice versa*. The Christians who abhor and shun him as a blasphemer, freely and eagerly flock to hear him and cheer in the character of a great political orator, and the freethinking Democrats who despise him for his violent wavings of the bloody shirt, come out in large numbers to listen with sympathetic rapture to his exposure of the contradictions of Moses. There is probably no other public man in the country who could play two such parts successfully.

It is all owing to his great skill in keeping from getting the parts intermixed. Robert keeps his religion and his politics as severely separate as any orthodox preacher in slavery times ever did. The devout Methodist who goes to hear him declaim against the "Solid South" feels comfortably sure that he will not be shocked by any jibes about the "rib story" of Genesis. So likewise the undevout Democrat who wants to be confirmed and comforted in his unbelief by a few of Ingersoll's blasphemous witticisms, goes to the Lyceum without fear of being offensively reminded that in voting for Hancock he is little better than a traitor and a little worse than a rebel. It is an extraordinary phenomenon, however, even with this explanation, and demonstrates the matchless power of real eloquence.—*Pittsburgh Leader.*

THAT INNER ROOM.

In his Indianapolis speech recently Governor Hendricks spread before the country a chapter in the great electoral crime taken from the lips of James A. Garfield himself. When a witness before the Committee of Congress Garfield related how the visiting statesman divided the work of overturning the Presidential election. He said:

"In order to make our work of examination and our knowledge of the case as full as possible, the suggestion was adopted that all the testimony relating to one parish be given to one man, and the testimony relating to another parish should be given to another man. Among the parishes that were contested were the two parishes of Feliciana, and I believe that Mr. Sherman assigned these parishes to Mr. Parker and myself, saying that we could divide them between us as we chose. I suggested to Mr. Parker to take his choice. He took East Feliciana; I took West Feliciana."

John Sherman, a self constructed supervisor of election returns gave this work to Garfield. In 1876 West Feliciana gave 1,248 votes for Tilden and 778 votes for Hayes, a Democratic majority of 470, and upon Garfield was devolved the job of getting rid of this majority and reversing the decision of the ballot. On being asked what he took the returns for he answered:

A. I mean by that to say that I took the copies of all the official papers which were delivered to the Returning Board touching the election in West Feliciana and for convenience of examining these papers, as I did not reside at the St. Charles hotel, I occupied a room in the Custom House in the corner of the building.

Within that inner room of the New Orleans Custom House sat Jas. A. Garfield for eighteen days manipulating the returns of West Feliciana parish. How he performed that infamous task he told under oath to the Committee of Congress as follows:

Question—What did you do? Answer—I took all these papers, commencing with the protest and read them carefully and made a careful brief of their contents, giving a summary of each witness in my own way, as I would if I were a lawyer in the case. When I had completed that I felt a great deal of anxiety to see the men who had testified, if I could. It was enough to read the evidence as it had been fixed up for the negroes and the whites, but it was more than that. I confess I felt a good deal of surprise and astonishment at the revelations contained in these documents. That I went there with not a little apprehension that there must be a good deal of trifling in the papers of both sides connected with the election. I made inquiry and found that a considerable number of these witnesses were in the city. I made out a list of perhaps one-half or three-fourths of the names of the witnesses whose testimony I had examined, and inquired for them and procured interviews with them. I sat down with them and asked them to tell me in their own way the stories of their relation to the election. I cannot name all the witnesses with whom I conversed, but some of them I remember distinctly. Mrs. Amy Mitchell, the woman whose husband had been killed during the progress of the registry or election. I also remember Judge Duell, a parish judge, whom I examined in the same way. As to the result of the examination, of course it was entirely unofficial; it was in conversation of my own with these witnesses I dropped some interrogatories to draw out more fully from some of the witnesses the testimony which they had given rather in brief, and some of the interrogatories which subsequently were appended to the testimony of these witnesses.

When the affidavits were not complete enough for the purpose of Garfield he "dropped interrogatories in order to draw out more fully the witnesses." It was necessary to manufacture testimony as a basis for the contemplated crime against the people of the United States, and Garfield tells how it was done. Into that inner room, away from the sight of men, witnesses were brought to Garfield to make their perjuries. If their affidavits did not reach far enough he says he prepared additional interrogatories to be propounded to them to which they went and made oath.

One of these witnesses was Amy Mitchell, who was brought into that inner room of the Custom House. There was no one in the room but the poor negress and Garfield. She told her story but it was not satisfactory to her inquisitor, who prepared new interrogatories for her to which she swore. Amy Mitchell afterward went before a Committee of Congress and swore that there was not a word of truth in the testimony which she gave in answer to Garfield's questions. By this infamous method Garfield prepared the testimony in an inner room of the Custom House upon which he advised the Returning Board of J. Madison Wells to throw out the entire vote of West Feliciana parish. There is no picture in our political history so revolting as that of James A. Garfield bid away in that back room lending his craft, cunning, and dishonesty to the forging of affidavits for poor ignorant negroes to be used in overthrowing the election of a President of the United States.

When the work of infamy was completed the visiting statesmen left New Orleans. Garfield says there was "great anxiety" among them as to what the result would be. There was the same anxiety that burglars feel as they retreat from the scene of their crime. It was not until they reached Bellair, Ohio, that a dispatch was received by John Sherman that the Returning Board had completed the work of infamy. The "lawyer in the case" who manipulated the returns of West Feliciana returned to Washington and became a Judge on the Electoral Commission. When the bill was pending before Congress Garfield, in real or feigned opposition to it, said:

"It assumes the right of Congress to go down into the colleges and inquire into all the acts and facts connected with their work. It assumes the right of Congress to go down into the States to review the act of every officer, to open every ballot-box, and to examine every ballot cast by 7,000,000 of Americans."

A good many Democratic members of Congress has their misgivings about the electoral bill. Garfield took this method of assuring them that the bill authorized the Commission to examine the real facts and render a decision in accordance with truth and justice. On account of this interpretation of the bill they all the more readily assented that he should be made a member of the Commission. But some who knew the false character of the man and were shocked at the part which he took in New Orleans were not caught by his lure and protested against making him a judge who had been, according to his own admission, an attorney. When he became a member of the Electoral Tribunal he voted to close the door against investigation of fraud, West Feliciana returns and all, and held that the certificate of the Returning Board of J. Madison Wells, based on perjured testimony like that of Amy Mitchell, prepared by James A. Garfield, was beyond the reach of inquiry. Thus the electoral crime was consummated, and the foulest actor in it has become the candidate of a great party for President of the United States.

BRADLEY, GO WEST!—An exchange remarks: "There is a demand on the Pacific slope for a visit from Mr. Justice Bradley. Having gazed on a fraudulent President, the people of that section naturally desire to look upon the artist who put the finishing touches on that wondrous work."

The tree keeps its trunk in good order during the Winter so that it shall be ready to leave early in the Spring.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD WANTS

Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '79-tf.

DR. B. WINSLOW,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Clearfield, Penn's.

The Dr. having recently located in Clearfield, offers his services to the people of this vicinity.

☞ Office on Reed street. Residence—Leonard House.

July 21st 6m*

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 further particulars inquire of the Subscriber, in person, or by letter.

FRANK FIELDING.

Clearfield, Pa., March 24th, 1880.—tf

A BARGAIN.

AN OUT LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale, a tract of about **TWENTY ACRES** of land situate in West Clearfield, adjoining lands of N. Bichel, Henderson, and Richard Shaw. Ten acres of this land is covered with rafting and tie timber. The balance is improved, having thereon a small bank barn and a good—

COAL-BANK

opened, besides an excellent spring of water. This lot adjacent to Clearfield, is a very valuable property, and can be cut into lots of any size. The property will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. For further particulars, call in person or address O. R. MERRELL, Agent.

Clearfield, Pa., Aug 25, 1880-4t.

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 cloverseed.

DANIEL GOODLANDER.

Luthersburg, January 17, 1877.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN,

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS!

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS!

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFF

VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS,

TOILET ARTICLES,

OF ALL KINDS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

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

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

J. G. HARTSWICK.
JOHN F. IRWIN.

Clearfield, December 18, 1874.

A. E. WOOLRIDGE & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise,

WOODLA