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,	8.20, P. M	Tyrone,	9.00, A. M
Riverview,	8.30, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.25, "
Clearfield,	8.40, "	Summit,	9.30, "
Leonard,	8.49, "	Powelton,	10.00, "
Barrett,	8.54, "	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,	4.45, "	Woodland,	10.59, "
Osceola,	4.52, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	5.00, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	5.14, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	5.35, "	Riverview,	11.29, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville,	11.40a. M

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	3.38 A. M.	Tyrone,	7.30 P. M.
Riverview,	3.39 "	Vanscoyoc,	7.43 "
Clearfield,	3.47 "	Summit,	8.03 "
Leonard,	3.55 "	Powelton,	8.17 "
Barrett,	3.57 "	Osceola,	8.25 "
Woodland,	4.02 "	Boynton,	8.34 "
Bigler,	4.08 "	Steiner's,	8.39 "
Wallaceton,	4.15 "	Philipsburg,	8.42 "
Blue Ball,	4.21 "	Graham,	8.47 "
Graham,	4.25 "	Blue Ball,	8.55 "
Philipsburg,	4.28 "	Wallaceton,	9.02 "
Steiner's,	4.32 "	Bigler,	9.10 "
Boynton,	4.37 "	Woodland,	9.17 "
Osceola,	4.42 "	Barrett,	9.25 "
Powelton,	4.52 "	Leonard,	9.30 "
Summit,	7.05 "	Clearfield,	10.07 "
Vanscoyoc,	7.23 "	Riverview,	10.15 "
Tyrone,	7.45 "	Curwensville	10.20 "

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCHES

LEAVE SOUTH. P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	LEAVE NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2.00			Morrisdale,		12.40	
2.05		7.00	Philipsburg,		12.35	4.30
2.10		7.05	Steiner's		12.22	4.24
2.24		7.09	Boynton,		12.14	4.16
2.30	10.20	7.15	Osceola,	9.10	12.04	4.01
2.44	10.35	7.31	Moshannon,	8.55	11.32	3.37
2.47	10.43	7.39	Starling,	8.50	11.45	3.30
2.52	10.48	7.45	Houtzdale,	8.45	11.40	3.25
2.57	10.52	7.55	McCauley,	8.40	11.35	3.20
3.07	10.58	8.01	Kendrick's,	8.32	11.30	3.10
3.12	11.03	8.09	Ramey,	8.30	11.25	3.05

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail. P. M.	A. M.			Mail. Exp. P. M.	A. M.
7.08	8.20	leave Tyrone	arrive	6.32	7.50
2.23	8.37	Bald Eagle		6.17	7.42
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		4.55	6.23
9.08	10.20	Howard		4.31	6.00
9.42	11.00	arrive L. Haven	leave	3.55	5.25

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A. M.	WESTWARD.	A. M
Pacific Express	8.14	Pittsburgh Exp'ss,	1.53
Johnstown Express	9.51	Pacific Express,	5.18
	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,	6.54
Phila. Express,	9.33	Fast Line,	7.08

Close connections made by all trains at Tyrone and Lock Haven.

my17-tf. S. S. BLAIR, Superintendent.

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 8 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 8.35 a. m.; Red Bank 11.05; Sligo Junction 11.51; New Bethlehem 12.35 p. m.; Maysville 1.10; Troy 1.35; Brookville 1.55; Puller's 2.20; Reynoldsville 2.38; DuBois 3.05; 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 12.20 p. m.; Benezette 1.00; Tyler's 1.28; Penfield 1.39; Summit Tunnel 2.00; DuBois 2.15; Reynoldsville 2.58; Puller's 3.24; Brookville 3.15; Troy 3.52; Maysville 4.05; New Bethlehem 4.39; Sligo Junction 4.41; 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 90	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 85
Cowensville	20	Pittsburg	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 bountiful 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.

ADJUNCT 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. Barlan, M. D., A. H. Best, Jacob Brown, S. M. Bickford, Samuel Christ, A. N. Raub, R. N. Cook, T. C. Hipple, Esq., G. Kunzing, E. P. McCormick, Esq., W. W. Rankin, W. H. Brown.

STATE TRUSTEES.

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

OFFICERS:

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

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

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 JOHN C. COSGEN will receive prompt attention. For further particulars, call on or address E. S. HENDERSON.
Dec. 19, 1879-tf.

GEO. WEAVER & CO.,

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Have opened up, in the store room lately occupied by Weaver & Iletts, 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.

HAVE YOU HEARD

The News From

MOORE'S?

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps

—AND—

Gent's Furnishing Goods

That Ever Came into the County,

AT THEIR STORE, ROOM NO. 1

OPERA HOUSE,

GEO. C. & TOM W. MOORE.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 22, 1880-3m.

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, 1880-tf.

New Advertisements.

TIMBER FOR SALE!

All of the white pine, hemlock and oak timber on 275 acres, being part of the George Hubaker tract, in Moore 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.

O. R. & W. BARRETT,
Atty's for the Owner.
Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 22, 1880-tf.

FOR TINWARE, HARDWARE,

and

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

and

NEEDLES, ATTACHMENTS AND PARTS,

and all kinds of

SEWING MACHINES,

GO TO

O. B. MERRELL, Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA. [June 2, '80-tf.

Farm For Sale.

The subscriber now offers his farm for sale. The property is located one mile and a half north of Clearfield, containing **EIGHTY ACRES,** most of which is cleared and under good cultivation, good two-story, "L" house, large frame barn and other necessary outbuildings, together with an orchard of all kinds of fruit. The whole is underlaid with a vein of good coal. This property will be exchanged for smaller property. For further particulars call on the premises, or by letter addressed to JOHN C. REED.
September 1, 1880-3m. 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 more families and household goods anywhere on short notice. THOS. A. DUCKETT.
Clearfield, Pa., Mar. 31, 1880-tf.

ADJOURNED

EXECUTORS' SALE

—OF—

Desirable Real Estate!

Estate of Richard Shaw, Sr., Dec'd.

THE undersigned, Executors of the estate of RICHARD SHAW, Sr., deceased, will offer at public sale at the COURT HOUSE in the borough of Clearfield, Pa., on

Monday, December 6th, 1880,

AT 1:30 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The following valuable real estate, viz:

The three-story BRICK HOTEL property, corner of Market and First streets, in the borough of Clearfield, known as

'The Shaw House,'

Fronting with two lots of ground thereto belonging 200 feet on Market street, and 150 feet on First street, with a two-story dwelling house attached. The hotel proper has sixty bed-rooms and all conveniences for a first-class hotel. One of the most desirable hotel properties in Central Pennsylvania.

The above will be sold together with a two story frame dwelling house on Market street, adjacent to the Hotel, and one other frame dwelling house and a two-story store building, all fronting on Market street. Also, a frame dwelling house fronting on First street.

ALSO, All that certain lot, known in the plan of Clearfield borough as Lot No 139, fronting 55 feet on Locust street, running back 172 feet, more or less, to an alley with dwelling house and all necessary out buildings thereon erected, and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE!

One-third cash at delivery of good deed, and the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage, payable in one and two years, with interest.

A. B. SHAW,
JOS. SHAW,
Surviving Ex'rs of Richard Shaw, Sr., dec'd.
Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 6, 1880-ts.

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.

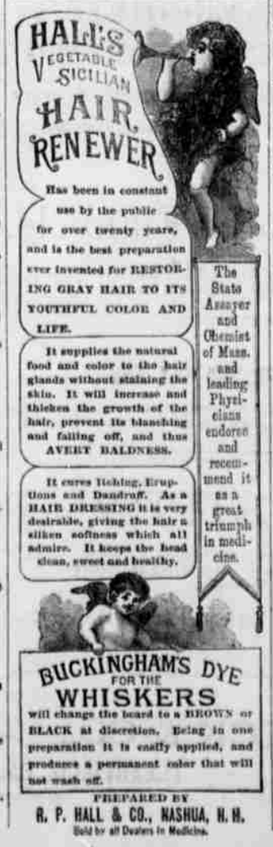
The Only Manufacturers in Clearfield County of the

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.



THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1880.

THANKSGIVING.

Thanks!
That all is as well with us here;
For the greater barn besides this year;
For the broader lands purchased this day;
For the larger house, brown stone and gray,
With oriel windows and bay;
For success in our bold speculations;
For our proper and lofty station;
For the comfort and ease that it brings;
For a thousand and one pleasant things;
For the large dividend of November;
For the items we fail to remember;
For stocks, bonds and cash in two banks—
Thanks!

Thanks!
That things are no worse with us here;
For dear food that might be more dear;
For the two rooms that might have been one;
For the half-loaf that might have been none;
For thin clothing and fitce—what matters?
They might be still less and in tatters;
For work at no matter what wages;
For mere life in this pot-metal age;
For the point of our nose where water;
For slow death instead of swift slaughter;
For ten thousand and ten evil things
That somewhere are pinning their wings.
Giving respite, at least, this November;
For the sweet notes we fail to remember;
For the parchment cut into life's blanks—
Thanks!

—*Philadelphia Record.*

TO COLONEL INGERSOLL—GREETING.

You are credited with having made the best and most effective speeches for Garfield that were delivered during the late campaign, and, knowing something of your abundant oratorical resources, your perfect good humor, imagination and tact, your ability to avoid a strong point and the almost unerring sagacity with which you detect a weak point in the armor of your adversary, I have no doubt the praise is deserved. I did not have the pleasure of hearing you, in spite of diligent effort in that direction, but I am satisfied there were many points in Mr. Garfield's public career which you did not consider; many grave charges to which you carefully failed to allude in the most consequential of your public utterances. A speaker of your experience and reputation, is impregnable upon a platform. The Rev. Mr. Beecher even goes so far as to claim that you are irresistible. It must be admitted, however, that no matter how brilliant your speech or logical your argument, you took your verdict by default. The defendant was not in court. You were not required to answer to the pleadings or verify your authorities.

You were kind enough, yesterday, to submit to an "interview" with a reporter of the Washington *Post*, and I think you will credit us with having set you down with as much exactness as stenography and type are capable of insuring. I have no doubt, too, that you have said about the best that anybody can say in defense of Gen. Garfield's election and General Hancock's defeat. You may be right in all that you *do* say—I haven't retained the pride of opinion with which I entered the canvass—it may be, as you say, that the Democratic party is dead—too dead for resurrection—it may be that the Republican party has renewed, for another twenty years, its lease of life and supremacy—it may be that it can only be put down by some other organization, which can dive deeper in search of what you style a "larger and grander liberty"—but, even if all this is true, and especially, if it be true that all the glorious results you picture are sure to follow the inauguration of Gen. Garfield, you will be obliged to admit that we have been skating on very thin ice for the last three weeks.

Be good enough to remember, Col. Ingersoll, that less than ten thousand men in the city or State of New York could have changed all this. That a rainy day, a half dozen fires, a small riot, or the exercise of a little more vigilance on the part of a dozen men in the city of New York would have sent General Hancock to the White House at the head of this now very dead Democratic party, and that instead of praising Mr. Jewell as a great tactician, you might have been damning him as a fool. In political matters at least, you will be forced to ponder with me,

"On what a slender thread
Hangs everlasting things."

But after all, is it not possible that the Republican party is unworthy of the praise you give it, and may it not be just possible that the Democratic party is entitled to more? You say that if I were to start a new party the first thing I would probably do would be to leave out of it a hundred Democrats now prominent as such. Undoubtedly. But even if you were commissioned to fill their places, there are as many Republicans, whom you would go to—— well, say India—to avoid. I am sure that the first man you would not take is that vulgar fraud and nauseating hypocrite, who for four years has been diligently proving that such a monstrosity as Pecksniff is not an impossibility—R. B. Hayes. It is some compensation to belong to the Democratic party, even if one accomplishes nothing more by it than to get rid of any association with him.

If you mean by a new party, a party merely of good, liberal fellows, of men who, while they have pronounced views, have with them the utmost toleration for the views of others—of men who have not learned the thrift which follows fawning or, with John Sherman, how to become a millionaire on a modest salary of five thousand dollars a year—of men who would scorn to take advantage of such of their fellow men as fortune had placed under their authority to control—of men who would not compel their employes, their dependents or their relatives to vote as they dictated—of honorable men who would neither steal nor purchase votes, nor contribute the means wherewith they might be bought—there are many in both parties that each of us would call—merely to see that they had transportation.

Parties, so composed, are not possible. The stronger the party, the more it has to give, the meaner its membership. Please to tell me, if you can, what inducements there have been to attach a man to the Democratic party for the last twenty years—other than its principles? Not to be egotistical, take my case for an example. For twenty four years I have been advocating its doctrines and voting for its candidates. Profit it has not given me—preferment it *could* not give me. There is no office at the disposal of any Chief Magistrate it could have elected that I have ever wanted or would take. Why, then, have I been a Democrat? The organization seemed to be dead enough in 1870 and 1872 to satisfy anybody but a cannibal. It could hardly elect a justice of the peace, if public notice had to be given of the intention. The Republican party had drawn to its fold pretty nearly all the wealth and activity of the country. Like individuals suddenly made prosperous, it arrogated to itself all the decency and intelligence extant. To be a Democrat, in many places, was to be an outcast. You, who are so fond of liberty and humanity of a "grand" order, tell me, if you can, why a man, not born into idiocy or overtaken by it, should have remained a Democrat for twenty-four years?

It was so easy and so profitable, too, to change. Like the gates of that place you decline to take stock in, the gates of the Republican party stood open night and day. There was no Democrat so mean as to lack a welcome. His sins, though scarlet, were instantly obliterated and forgotten. And yet you—thoughtlessly, I must believe—talk about the final collapse of an organization which, without power, patronage, or a fair prospect of either, could so hold its believers together as to mount upward from its pitiable condition in 1870, to the control of both Houses of Congress and the election of its President in less than six years. It may be dead, but not from the blows of its hereditary enemy. The trouble is, Colonel Ingersoll, the Democratic party lacks both agility and the courage of the Republican organization. It does not even now dare to discuss the probability of decisive frauds in New York, for fear it may be charged with merely contemplating what the Republican party actually committed four years ago—has defended ever since—and new glories in—the theft of the Presidency.

You do not believe that one man's labor shall be taken by legislation and given to another, and yet you were swept along with your party in its monstrous position upon the tariff during the last month of the campaign even without a protest, although popularly supposed to be the most courageous man living. You know very well that the Democratic party is not a free trade party, and that in the six years of its supremacy in the Lower House it hasn't touched so much as a hem of the tariff garment. You know that it is perfectly to be depended on to meet the Federal debt and its interest and to pay the last dollar, and liberally, the Federal pension roll. You know all of these things, for you are a student and an observer, and yet you saw the Democratic party battered almost beyond recognition in such tariff States as Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Hampshire on a false cry of stop thief. You know that a prohibitory tariff can be made to be as cruel an inquisition as any of those of the dark ages which you describe with such a wealth of language and denounce with so much fervor. You know that every workingman, who has ten mouths to feed, suffers under an unjust tariff as much more than Vanderbilt or Gould, as ten mouths and ten stomachs are more than one. You know that a tariff which will permit a Philadelphia firm to amass a fortune of ten millions of dollars on the manufacture of quinine—at the expense of suffering humanity—is too infamous to be enacted by Patagonians. And yet, because the Democratic party bunglingly announced that it was committed to a modification of the excesses of this legislative hydra, you permitted it to be slandered without stint. I do not say that you contributed to the deluge, but I have no doubt you are candid enough to admit that you consented to it.

So far as your anathema upon the doctrine of State rights—your boast that this is a Nation and must remain one—is concerned, I am sure, even with all the respect I have for your intellectual vigor, that I can safely trust to time and events to cure you of that great delusion. You, it seems to me, of all men, who demand so much individual liberty, should be the stoutest to defend the liberties and rights of the States. When you once concede that every citizen is entitled to the Federal protection, that Mr. Garfield—or the mass of boney clabber you now recognize as the Chief Executive—can stretch his arm across States to redress an assumed wrong to the citizens of a distinct political autonomy, you have made the door wide enough and high enough for a despot to walk through. It will not do to say that the people of this Nation will never tolerate a despot—that they will throttle him in his cradle, and all such patriotic gush as that. The men who begged Mr. Tilden not to take his seat because it would disturb business and might depreciate the value of their bonds, the men who, while believing in the principles of the Democratic party, sent money out to Indiana in October, with which to corrupt Democratic votes, in order that stocks might not "drop two or three points,"—the men, who to day would sign a petition to Congress to count the vote of New York for Garfield, even though the proof of twenty thousand illegal or bought votes lacked no jot or title of confirmation, are the men who contribute to a fund to exterminate the rash zealots, who were so unmindful of "the demands of trade" as to want to tumble an usurper out of the White House.

There have been men—I do not know but that they have all been gathered to their fathers—in this land of ours who would rather be right than President. There have been parties whose leaders would rather see them right than successful. I do not think so meanly of old Robert Morris or Gallatin as to believe that they would have hesitated to demand that the alleged fraudulent casting of twenty thousand votes in the city of New York be honestly inquired into, and honestly determined, even though their bank stocks were depreciated as a result. For my part, if Mr. Garfield is to be my President, I want to respect him as such. I should dislike to be obliged to nurse the contempt for him four years that I have found so much pleasure in maintaining for the present occupant of the White House.

If, Colonel Ingersoll, you are so thoroughly the friend to liberty, so persistently the foe to oppression and injustice, why do you not occasionally sweep with your glass the entire horizon? You certainly would not care to be considered the mere advocate of and apologist for the Republican party? It was not because you thought it was advantageous to the Republican party, that you denounced slavery?

Do you not know or do you care to know, that if Mr. Garfield enters the Presidential office on the 4th of next March, he does so as the representative, the perfect flower and creation, of a system of slavery much more odious than that destroyed by the war—of white slavery—the slavery whose chains are forged out of fear?

I can say to you in perfect sincerity, and what is better, I can prove it—that however rapid has been the growth of intellectual liberty in this country—there never has been an election within my knowledge in which the votes of so many men were cast by their masters as at the one just past. There is not a New England or a manufacturing village in the North, where a majority of the workingmen were not forced to vote as their employers dictated. There was not a village or a city in the North where money was not used to purchase the votes of men whose necessities were pressing, or whose estimate of the value of their franchise was low. So far as the electoral votes of Connecticut or New Hampshire are concerned—both of which will be given to Mr. Garfield—they simply represent white instead of African slave-pens. So far as the vote of New York is concerned, if given to Mr. Garfield, it represents merely a morality as low as any as ever attached to the auction block.

Our party made no mistake in the nomination of General Hancock. While suggesting the ticket of Seymour and McDonald I am frank enough to admit that that of Hancock and English was stronger in all respects. Gen'l Hancock's record was impeccable. He had been a brave and successful soldier, a wise and tolerant civil administrator and a gentleman, always. Nothing that he had ever done called for apology or defense. Whoever voted against him would have voted against Elijah or either of the prophets, if nominated at Cincinnati. The voter who was bought for Garfield did not ask whom he was bought to vote against.

If all the glorious results you describe spring from General Garfield's administration do not confound the impulse or the cause with them. Your beautiful flower will have been raised on a dung heap. Bribery, ballot-dozing, repeating—the conjunction of such apparently diverse forces as Beecherism and "The Allenism" have made it possible for the 35 votes of New York to be added to the votes of Connecticut and New Hampshire and place General Garfield in the Presidential office.

Practically, Col. Ingersol, nine millions of people, equally divided, stood still, in order to see whether the vast sums of money contributed by stock brokers, National bankers, monopolist corporations and tariff beneficiaries could be successfully used in New York city to hire ten thousand Democrats to vote for Garfield, or, possibly, to hire twenty thousand men, who had no right to vote, to kill the fairly expressed voice of the honest Electors of New York.

It having been decided that it could, you straightway conclude that the Democratic party is dead and that Gen. Garfield, unpurged of a single accusation made against him by his own associates, uncleansed of a single stain—which in earlier days would have driven a man to suicide—will be the apostle of a new political righteousness and the founder of a new Government.

This is "one of the mistakes of Robert," and much more unpardonable than any mistake of Moses yet discovered. This, at least, is the opinion of

STILSON HUTCHINS.

SHALL FREE INSTITUTIONS BE PRESERVED?

If there has been such an amount of fraud in the conduct of the Presidential election in New York as to have falsified the popular verdict of that State, every honest man and true patriot, whether he belongs to the Republican or to the Democratic party, should demand a rectification of the wrong. While no definite facts have been thus far given to the public to warrant the conviction that there is a conspiracy to set aside the will of the people of the foremost State in the American Union, grave suspicions are entertained that such is the case. The Republicans cannot afford to rest under so serious an imputation, and they owe it to their honor to encourage a prompt and thorough investigation of the charges embodied in the resolutions just adopted by the Democratic State Executive Committee of New York. It will not answer to undertake to laugh the matter down. The suggestion of a fraudulent procurement of 35 Electoral votes raises the question of the highest dignity. That question is one of the highest privilege as well, and it is entitled as such to precede all other questions. It involves not only the validity of the apparent declaration of the will of New York that was made on Tuesday, but it touches the virtue and efficacy of free institutions and the right of self government itself. An immediate, searching and complete inquiry should be made into the New York election, and if it shall appear that fraud has been committed the right should prevail at whatever cost.
—*Philadelphia Record.*

DOUBTING.—It is generally admitted by Southern journals, in commenting on the result of the Presidential election, that General Garfield has the brains to acquit himself with credit, but they express great misgiving as to his backbone. It is no wonder people doubt when they learn that a man like him has been trapped at every corner by ordinary sharpers. If his behavior is as bad in the White House as in Congress, he will be a disgrace to the Nation.

IT LOOKS FUNNY.—General Hancock received 11,000 more votes in New York city than Tilden did, and yet has a majority of 12,000 less than Tilden had. But Garfield received 26,000 votes more than Hayes and had 14,000 more than John I. Davenport, the Radical Commissioner of elections, declared the day before the election he would get. Radical colonization was carried to an extent not dreamt of even by Davenport.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD WANTS

Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

DR. B WINSLOW,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Clearfield, Penn'a.

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, 80 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

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. Proprietors.
39 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

October 27, 1880-6m.

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
Lutherburg, 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.

A. E. WOOLRIDGE & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Dry