Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH

ON and after Monday, NOV. 8, 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,	9.05 A. M.
Riverview,	3.30, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.26, "
Clearfield,	3.40, "	Summit,	9.36, "
Leonard,	3.49, "	Powelton,	10.00, "
Barrett,	3.54, "	Osceola,	10.12, "
Woodland,	4.01, "	Boynton,	10.17, "
Bigler,	4.08, "	Steiner's,	10.22, "
Wallaceton,	4.17, "	Philipsburg,	10.25, "
Blue Ball,	4.25, "	Graham,	10.28, "
Graham,	4.31, "	Blue Ball,	10.37, "
Philipsburg,	4.35, "	Wallaceton,	10.44, "
Steiner's,	4.39, "	Bigler,	10.52, "
Boynton,	4.46, "	Woodland,	10.59, "
Osceola,	4.55, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	5.05, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	5.15, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	5.25, "	Riverview,	11.25, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville,	11.40 A. M

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	5.30 A. M.	Tyrone,	7.20 P. M.
Riverview,	5.39 "	Vanscoyoc,	7.43 "
Clearfield,	5.47 "	Summit,	8.05 "
Leonard,	5.53 "	Powelton,	8.17 "
Barrett,	5.57 "	Osceola,	8.26 "
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,	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.
2.30			Morrisdale,	7.15	12.40	
2.40		7.20	Philipsburg,	7.00	12.25	5.00
2.45		7.32	Steiner's		12.22	5.06
2.49		7.46	Boynton,		12.14	5.08
2.55	10.29	7.58	Osceola,	9.50	12.04	4.40
3.10	10.45	8.11	Moshannon,	9.34	11.52	4.30
3.18	10.52	8.19	Sterling,	9.26	11.45	4.25
3.23	10.58	8.25	Hostindale,	9.20	11.40	4.20
3.30	10.55	8.35	McCauley,	9.20	11.35	4.15
3.35	10.58	8.41	Kendrick's,	9.15	11.30	4.05
3.40	11.13	8.49	Ramey,	9.10	11.25	4.00

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail. P. M.	A. M.		Mail. P. M.	Exp. A. M.
7.05	8.20	leave Tyrone arrive	6.32	7.55
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	6.32
8.45	10.03	Milesburg	4.55	6.22
9.08	10.29	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	6.37	Pittsburgh Exp'ss,	1.55
Johnstown Express	8.51	Pacific Express,	8.18
	P. M.		P. M.
Day Express	12.54	Way Passenger,	1.15
Mail Train,	3.27	Chicago Express,	3.35
Atlantic Express,	6.44	Mail Train,	6.34
Phila. Express,	9.12	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, Nov 15th, 1880, the passenger trains will run daily (except Sunday) between Red Bank and Driftwood, as follows:—

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 5.55 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 2.35; DuBois 3.00; 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 1.06; Tyler's 1.28; Penfield 1.39; Summit Tunnel 2.00; DuBois 2.15; Reynoldsville 2.33; Fuller's 2.54; Brookville 3.15; Troy 3.32; Maysville 3.55; New Bethlehem 4.09; Sligo Junction 4.37; Red Bank 4.53; arrives at Pittsburg at 7.40 p. m.

☞ The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville daily at 7.05 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 5.55 p. m.; arriving at Reynoldsville at 9.05 p. m.

Close connections made with trains on P. & E. Railroad at Driftwood, and with trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Red Bank.

DAVID McCARGO, Gen'l Sup't.
A. A. JACKSON, Sup't L. G. Div.

FARE FROM CLEARFIELD, TO

Bellefonte, Pa	$2 85	Middletown	$5 00
Lock Haven	2 70	Marietta	5 55
Williamsport	3 60	Lancaster	5 80
Huntingdon	1 80	PHILADELPHIA	7 90
Lewistown	2 00	Altoona	1 85
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 85
Cumberland	20	Philipsburg	57
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 Hill, 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.

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. Barton, M. D., A. H. Best, Jacob Brown, S. M. Bickford, Samuel Christ, A. N. Raub, R. S. Cook, T. C. Hipple, Esq., G. Kistaing, 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. 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, '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. 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 & Betts, 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.

5,000 BUSHELS.—George Weaver & Co want five thousand bushels of OATS, now, and will pay cash or produce.
Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 18, 1879-tf.

MEAT MARKET.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

On Market St., one door west of Mansion House, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address us

F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-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

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, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c.

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,

looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.

dec1'78 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 price 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.

Ayer's *Hair Vigor,*

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

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

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

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

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

PREPARED BY

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

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1880.

THE LESSON OF A FAILURE.

There is food for profitable reflection in the assumed downfall of Mr. Kelly, late Comptroller of New York city. He owes this sudden turn in the tide of his fortune to the fact that he would not avoid dangerous antagonisms. It may be that his natural characteristics rendered such avoidance impossible, but it is more likely that, had he seen fit to try the experiment, he could have supplemented his other great qualities with sufficient shrewdness to have carried him along in his prosperous career.

Without any of the advantages which constitute the usual stepping-stones to high positions in this country, Mr. Kelly attained a great power and usefulness in our largest city. He was not a lawyer, he was not liberally educated, he had no wealthy or influential relations. But he had a keen intellect and an indomitable will. He possessed, too, the advantage of a broad political margin. Had the rival parties in New York city been nearly balanced, such a career as that of Mr. Kelly's would have been impossible. With mental force sufficient to take the leadership of his party in a community more populous than most of the States of the Union, he might have continued to do good service for his immediate constituents and to advance the interest of the Democracy throughout the country, had he not persisted in provoking the hostility of Mr. Tilden and Mr. Tilden's friends. As it is, a brilliant, honorable and useful career is interrupted, if not ended.

There is no profession so uncertain as that of the politician. Its success is so dependent on accident that all rules are ignored, all calculations defied. Given the requisite amount of brains, education and natural adaptation, and a lawyer or editor may be sure of success. The same holds true of the doctor, the clergyman, the painter or the sculptor. But the highest qualities and the greatest advantages of birth and position furnish no guarantee of a successful career in politics. Any one of a thousand accidents against which no possible provision can be made, may at any moment check the most promising career. An unguarded word, a thoughtless act, the careless wording of a letter, the unnecessary wounding of a rival's pride, may defeat the ambition of a life, may shut off a statesman from the goal towards which all his efforts have tended.

What we call luck, for want of a better term, has more to do with success or failure in politics than real merit. To deserve success is not to attain it. To deserve failure is not a bar to success.

The first great essential of a man who proposes to rise in political life is a constituency, not a party that will elect him to Congress for two terms and then drop him in order to "give the other end of the district a chance," but a people who will cling to him, through evil report, as the constituents of Giddings and Garfield clung to them, as William D. Kelley's constituents hold on to him.

Suppose General Garfield had been elected to Congress from the average district. Where would he be to-day? In a small town, practicing law in a small way. But for the broad margin of his party in his district and the devotion of his friends—a devotion that could not have availed in a close district—General Garfield would have been torn down and flung aside when the Credit Mobilier tornado burst on the Capitol. All that he is to-day he owes to the fact that the came to Congress from a district that had a large Republican margin, too large to be swept away by even such heavy tides as swept against it in the Credit Mobilier and DeGolyear days.

Had Mr. Blaine been sent to Congress from a district less reliably Republican than the one which he so long and so ably represented or form a district in which the two term rule obtained, he would have disappeared from the list of statesmen long ago. He, too, owes his career as much to the accidents of life as to his splendid mental equipment. And but for a few words uttered by Mr. Blaine in the House years ago, he would now be President-elect. It is not likely that either Mr. Blaine or his friends had any thought of the serious consequences that would result from that "turkey gobbler" speech. But the man who will trace Mr. Blaine's defeat to its cause will find it in the hatred of Conkling, and that hatred is based on the terrible satire of that little speech.

But the grandest creation of luck or accident is seen in General Grant. He has a few strong qualities, not of the highest order. He has a robust will, confidence in himself and a capacity to hold his tongue. This is his outfit, and on this, aided by the most remarkable succession of accidents ever known, he has come to be regarded as the first citizen of this Republic. If Mr. Kelly had imitated Grant in avoiding hostilities, he would have escaped the downfall that has come to him. If Mr. Blaine had been as careful in the use of speech as Grant, he might have been President. And as a rule, the man who would succeed in politics, must make up his mind to bear, in silence, any amount of vituperation. He cannot afford to turn aside to chastise insolence, or even to defend himself when grossly wronged. If he has not a consciousness of integrity to sustain him, he must assume the dignity that such a conscionsness imparts.—*Washington Post.*

THE TRUTHS OF TRADE.

"All that we have to do to insure a continuance of National prosperity," gravely remarks an owl-like organ of the ultra-protectionists, "is to keep the balance of trade uniformly in our favor, to the extent of a few millions a month."

The remark quoted is a fair specimen of the flimsy trash with which the advocates of tariff for protection seek to fortify their untenable positions. They are either grossly ignorant of the rudimentary principles of trade, or else they are intentionally deluding their credulous followers. They talk of continuing to import gold in exchanges for our products; talk of keeping the balance of trade in our favor, as a permanent arrangement, so that we shall be adding millions every month to our store of cash! When the Rev. John Jarvis, his eyes in fine frenzy rolling, and his long arms plowing the air like the arms of a wind-mill, assures his gaping and gullible colored brethren that "the sun do move, shuah," he does not perpetrate a greater absurdity than the writer or speaker, who, making the measure of values a mere commodity, talks of continuing to import this measure, for years and years to come, in exchange for our surplus products.

How long will it be before the dupes of these protective sophists can be made to understand that a Nation cannot sell more than it buys? How long before they will learn that commerce is an exchange of products—one man giving the products of his toil to other men for products of their industry, so that the wants of all may be provided for? How long before the walls of ignorance and avarice, behind which the cormorants are entrenched, will fall before the batteries of truth and common sense? How long before even demagogues will be compelled to admit that the best conditions of prosperity will be attained when every man on earth is permitted to barter with any other man, in any land, with no tax-gatherer to molest or make him afraid?

There is no candid man, who has thoroughly studied this great question, and is able to free himself from the bias of interest or prejudice, who will not admit that free trade is right, in theory. We do not expect that absolute freedom of trade will come for many generations. It is easy to raise money by taxing imports. Such a tax is paid unconsciously. Its victims pay it as they eat or drink, work or play, waking or sleeping, in every act and hour of life, and millions of them do not even suspect that they are taxed at all.

We must have immense revenues, and the greater portion of our income will be produced by tariff. The free-traders, therefore, can only hope to free trade from its most injurious restrictions, to make injurious restrictions, to make the tariff bear with the least possible oppression on the poor, to keep the fangs of the cormorants blunted. As civilization advances, and the world becomes more and more one common neighborhood, its people a common brotherhood, all the barriers to human progress will be battered down. Among the very last to fall will be the heresy that a tax on commerce helps a nation. This is supported by such an array of governmental and corporate interests that it will hold its place for many years.

But the revenue reformers will have opportunities for many victories before the final triumph. In contending for a tariff for revenue, as opposed to a tariff for protection, they will be moving towards the ultimate object. They must begin the work in the true missionary spirit, preaching the simple gospel of reform, and showing, as a starting point, that the notion of selling our products to other nations for cash, is a monstrous absurdity. True, the balance of trade has been largely in our favor for many months. It is becoming smaller, and will soon disappear. We happened by special good fortune to have an immense surplus of food at a time when general scarcity in Europe compelled the nations whose supply was short, to buy of us. We would not take our pay in goods, and they were compelled to pay in cash.

But there is not specie enough in the world to keep the balance of trade largely in favor of one nation for many consecutive years. If we were to go on selling for cash, instead of taking products in exchange, we should have no customers able to trade with us. We would have abundance of money in the country, but we should feel the effects of very hard times, for we could not sell the surplus products of our soil or our factories. There would be no demand for labor, and when muscle fails to find employment, then the pinch of poverty and the grip of want are felt.

It seems like teaching familiar truths to revive these fundamental principles of trade. But these are the truths that must be proclaimed, if the friends of revenue reform would banish the sophistries with which their opponents have deluded millions of honest men.

"BLACK FRIDAY."

It was an awful day. The Chambersburg *Spirit*, in alluding to it in a historical sense, says:

The tinkling of wine glasses about the dinner-table, the writers of gossip, the empty heads with loose tongues, the lovers of galore, join with one accord in a strain of melody to "the conquering hero." Ulysses Grant. Pensions are being provided for him out of the money of men whose fathers gave it to them, new offices are to be created for his enjoyment, houses public and private are thrown open and he is bidden to enter a perpetual guest; and even great Pennsylvania twin-sister of the Empire State through its authorized manager and Deputy-Controller, Don Cameron, has bowed before him and made a show of tendering him its best gift. But all hearts are not leaping with joy at the mention of the name of Grant. There are families in rags, drinking the dregs of poverty, who have no cause to rejoice over "the silent man" when they remember that terrible Friday in September, eleven years ago, a day so awful in hurrying to ruin hundreds of honorable business men that it is recorded in history as "Black Friday." It was a day which, indeed, made a black blotch on more than one life. At that time it was the dangerous policy of Secretary Boutwell to advertise his sales of gold (a policy which his predecessor refused to adopt because he believed it to be neither wise nor prudent) thereby giving official notice to all speculators of the time sales would be made and the amount to be disposed of. Taking advantage of this Jay Gould, the greatest speculator the world has seen, united with Fisk and Corbin in securing the aid of Grant to establish a "corner" in gold. Grant at an appropriate time in September, 1869, countermanded the order of the Secretary for the sale of gold and left hundreds of merchants, bankers and brokers, who had borrowed gold, in a state of despair and many in ruin. When Grant countermanded the order for the gold sale he hurried to the secluded town of Washington, in this State, where he could not be readily reached by wire or mails and remained there in comparative seclusion until Gould and his accomplices had added fortune upon fortune to their own gains and ruined hundreds of merchants and honorable business men. But if Gould got rich how did Grant profit by it? Corbin, Grant's brother-in-law, told Fisk that Mrs. Grant and Horace Porter (the latter person then a member of Grant's household) had each an interest of $500,000 in the huge gold speculation and that Gould had sold Mrs. Grant's share at such figures as to net her about $27,000. The money-delivery book of the Adams Express company showed, on an examination by a Congressional Committee, that a package of money containing $25,000 was forwarded from New York and delivered in September, 1869, to Mrs. U. S. Grant. Corbin said this was Mrs. Grant's share of the gold "corner"! Here was "the great silent man" participating in this disgraceful business and making the wife he had sworn to honor, a partner in his crime. Donn Piatt says when Garfield one night called on the President and learned from his own lips the awful truth he went home, after midnight, "amazed and sick at heart." Might not a whole nation well stand in amazement and suffer sickness of heart because of this? But do we shudder with horror when we recall the dangers to which this man subjected our Republic? Do we look with alarm upon what his friends yet propose to do for him? Or do we join in the general applause to "the silent man" whose silence is more dangerous than his speech and thus help him to a new position that he may add fresh terrors to the country which honored him?

WHEREIN THEY DIFFER.—A Galveston candidate who became very affectionate with colored voters during election, told an influential darkey in an outburst of election excitement: "I would rather ten times over take the hand of an honest colored man than that of a white loafer." "Dat's what we differs, judge. I'll take de hand of de white loafer fust ebery time. Shake!" And they shook.—*Galveston News.*

Old lady (to modest curate): "Lor', sir, I do like to 'ear you presch extrumpery! Your language is that won'erful fluid."—*Punch.*

BLAINE'S STRANGE POSITION

Mr. Blaine's relation to his party and to the President-elect are among the most singular features of the situation. A man of remarkable ability and marvelous fertility in expedients, of popular manners and genial disposition, he undoubtedly occupies the first place in more Republican hearts than any other Republican leader. His aid may be almost indispensible to the new Administration, and his opposition would be in the highest degree dangerous.

Mr. Blaine undoubtedly nominated Mr. Garfield. He carried him over the heads of the Old Guard, after one of the fiercest contests in the history of American politics. He is entitled to the highest consideration at the hands of the new Administration. Yet at this day—a full month after the election of the candidate whom he named—it is very doubtful if he will obtain any recognition at all. On the contrary, it is well known that a few weeks previous to the election the President-elect entered into a treaty with the Imperialists, negotiated by Simon Cameron, Mr. Blaine's mortal enemy, one of the most important clause of which provided for his total exclusion from the councils and patronage of the Administration.

It is reported that Garfield has been dallying with Blaine in Washington. I do not believe that Garfield has offered him anything substantial or definite, for such a step would imply an immediate and final break with the third termers, the complete repudiation of the treaty of Mentor, and open renewal of the war with Grant, Conkling and Cameron. Garfield may feel uneasy and humiliated under the bondage imposed by them, but he is not now, and probably never will be ready for so bold a movement as the appointment of Mr. Blaine to the Cabinet, or the selection of a genuine Blaine man for a really important department.

Mr. Blaine is about to make the same mistake he made before the Convention. Had he boldly denounced the third-term scheme for what he knows it to be, an assault upon self government and a long step toward a corrupt empire, he would himself have been nominated. If he should now manfully insist that Garfield was nominated to put an end to that infamous scheme, and demand that he fulfill his appointed mission, he would be sustained by a majority of Republicans, and he would bring Garfield down to his own terms. But if he meekly suffers Garfield to form a Grant administration, in accordance with the Mentor bargain, he can expect nothing but the edge of the ax thenceforth to the end.

If Mr. Conkling occupied Mr. Blaine's position there would be no doubt about his course. But, as it stands, it appears that Mr. Conkling, as well as the rest, count now, as they did in the Spring, upon the Maine Senator's singular deficiency of judgment and courage in the approaching crisis.

GOV. FINDLAY ON ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

It has grown to be fashionable for the opponents of the Democracy to advocate strong government and to eulogize Alexander Hamilton. Governor William Findlay, a Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, in his history of the Whisky Insurrection in Washington and Allegheny counties, gives some insight into the thoughts and movements of Mr. Hamilton as they were exhibited when he was Secretary of the Treasury. This history was written in 1796.

William Findlay was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1817, defeating Isaac Hiester, Federalist, and he followed Simon Snyder, Democrat, who was elected three times, defeating James Ross, William Tilghman and Isaac Wayne, all of whom were Federalists. Snyder succeeded Thomas McKean, Democrat, who had succeeded General Mifflin, Democrat. Gov. Findlay, on page 278 of the first edition of his book, says:

"An apology is necessary to the reader for engaging his attention so long about what relates to myself. I would not have done it merely on the account of Alexander Hamilton and William Findlay, but a head of the financiering department, an influential member of the Cabinet, who not only conducted his department in such a manner as to render a powerful military expedition necessary, and most probably with a view to promote that event, and who on that expedition was understood to influence its movements and to direct and assume the exercise of the judiciary authority without being attached to the expedition in any known and responsible character, and who, thus armed with the exercise of military authority, attempted to chastise the people in that State for electing such persons as he disapproved of, and to influence the election of another, is a consideration of more importance to the citizens, and the knowledge of it may have greater influence on the future measures of the executive department, than merely considered as relating to Alexander Hamilton as a citizen.

"What respects myself is of no other interest to the public, than that as a representative of the people, and on account of my political principles and conduct I was marked out as a victim of ministerial revenge. All the Secretary's exertions could have no effect on the opinion of the citizens with whom I enjoy intimate society, and as all my ambition is to spend the remainder of my days in a comfortable retirement in the bosom of my family and friends, when I cease to represent them in a public capacity, this I can enjoy without having it impaired by Mr. Hamilton's virulence. Thankful, indeed, I am, that though no government can prevent a man of superior talents, dangerous principles and malevolent temper from being armed at times with a dangerous portion of public power, yet such are our government and laws that such men are restrained from gratifying, though not from discovering what they would do if they had the power."

PLEADING THE BABY ACT.

The editor of the Washington *Post* hits the tariff advocates under the belt after this fashion:

Our country is so young and tender that our budding industries must not be chilled by the rude blasts of competition. Our adolescent pig iron furnaces and our sprouting cotton factories must be trained up against the sunny side of the prohibitory protection wall. It is true we have far better natural facilities for the successful prosecution of our business than can be found elsewhere; true we have the experience of Europe as our guide, and we have improved on the machinery of all other lands; true that, besides the best machinery, we have the best workmen in the world.

But this is a young country!

Briefly stated, that is the one great argument of the monopolists. They must have perpetual license to rob the people, because this is a young country! They must have foreign competition fenced out, because our industries are too young to compete with similar lines in Europe. They cannot deny that we have superior facilities, both natural and acquired, but we have not venerable age.

With our incomparable resources, such as no other people ever dreamed of; with our youth, our energy, our wealth; with inventive genius that no other land ever matched, we put up the pitiful plea that we are afraid of Europe because Europe is old and we are so young!

Where is our pride?

A man in Columbia county, who is 74 years old, never tasted butter.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD WANTS

Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

Clearfield Nursery.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, *shrubbery, Grape Vines,* Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,

J. D. WRIGHT,
sep29-83-y Curwensville, Pa.

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 132 acres, 30 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

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TRADE MARK.

**GUENTHER'S LUNG