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,	4.52, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	5.05, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	5.15, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	5.25, "	Riverview,	11.28, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville,	11.40, A.M

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	5.20 A. M.	Tyrone,	7.20 P. M.
Riverview,	5.30 "	Vanscoyoc,	7.42 "
Clearfield,	5.37 "	Summit,	8.05 "
Leonard,	5.43 "	Powelton,	8.17 "
Barrett,	5.57 "	Osceola,	8.28 "
Woodland,	6.05 "	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,	8.51 "
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.			LEAVE NORTH.		
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2:30			Morrisdale,	7:15	12:40	
2:40		7:30	Philipsburg,	7:00	12:25	5:00
2:45		7:35	Steiner's		12:22	5:06
2:49		7:40	Boynton,		12:14	4:58
2:55	10:20	7:55	Osceola,	6:50	12:04	4:40
3:10	10:35	8:11	Moshannon,	6:34	11:52	4:30
3:18	10:43	8:19	Sterling,	6:26	11:45	4:23
3:23	10:48	8:25	Houtsdale,	6:25	11:40	4:20
3:30	10:53	8:35	McCauley,	6:20	11:35	4:10
3:35	10:58	8:41	Kendrick's,	6:15	11:30	4:05
3:40	11:13	8:49	Ramey,	6:10	11:25	4:00

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail.				Mail.	Exp.
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
7.05	9.20	leave Tyrone	arrive	6.35	7.35
7.23	9.37	Bald Eagle		6.17	7.12
8.01	9.16	Julian		5.38	7.05
8.24	9.43	Milesburg		5.15	6.44
8.32	9.51	Bellefonte		5.05	6.35
8.45	10.03	Milesburg		4.55	6.23
9.05	10.20	Howard		4.31	6.00
9.42	11.08	arrive L. Haven	leave	3.35	5.25

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A. M.	WESTWARD.	A. M.
Cincinnati Exp.,	9:52	Pittsburgh Exp'ss,	1.52
Pacific Express,	8:57	Pacific Express,	3:12
Johnstown Express,	6:37		P.M.
	P.M.	Way Passenger,	1:15
Chicago Day Ex.,	12:10	Chicago Express,	3:21
Mail Train,	3:05	Mail Train,	7:05
Huntingdon Acc'n,	6:20	Fast Line,	7:30

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

S. S. BLAIR,
my17-tf. 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 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 8:35 a. m.; Red Bank 11:35; Sligo Junction 11:51; New Bethlehem 12:35 p. m.; Maysville 1:19; Troy 1:35; Brookville 1:55; Fuller's 2:20; Reynoldsville 2:38; 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 1:00; 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 4:52; Sligo Junction 4:47; Red Bank 5:03; arrives at Pittsburg at 7:40 p. m.

☞ The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville daily at 7:55 a. m.; and arrives at Red Bank at 10:30 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 90
Huntingdon	1 80	PHILADELPHIA	7 90
Lewistown	2 90	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 85
Curwensville	20	Pittsburg	51
Osceola	65	Tyrone	1 22
HARRISBURG	4 75	PITTSBURG	5 15

Miscellaneous.

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 GOOD COAL. This property will be exchanged for smaller property. For further particulars call on the premises, or address a letter to JOHN C. REED,
Dec. 15, 1880-4t.] Clearfield, Pa.

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 Clatical 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. Barton, M. D., A. H. Best, Jacob Brown, S. M. Bickford, Samuel Christ, A. N. Raub, R. G. Cook, T. C. Hipple, Esq., G. Kinteing, 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. 16, 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, &

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, 1880-1f.

Miscellaneous.

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.

A. E. WOOLRIDGE & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise,

WOODLAND, CL'F'D CO., PA.

Respectfully solicit their patrons and the public generally to call and examine their new stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Cashmeres, Velveteens, Delaines, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Fancy Skirts, Sheetings, Tickings, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, HOSIERY, Laundried, White, Cheviot and Percale Shirts, Gloves, Neckwear, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc.

Groceries & Gen'l Merchandise

Will be found or first quality, and satisfaction is guaranteed. The following are always kept on hand, (some few only in their season):

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Confectioneries, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Figs, Dates, etc., Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Tinware, Wood and Willow-ware, Paints, Oils, Clocks, Trunks, Valises, Mirrors, Stationery, Furniture, & Miners' Supplies.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

BARK, R. R. TIES & SHINGLES.

July 28, 1880-tf.

MORRIS & IRELAND'S

NEW IMPROVED

EIGHT-FLANGE

Fire-Proof Safes.

The only 8-Flange Safe in the World,

AND CONTAINING

More Improvements than any Safe made, such as

The PATENT

Inside Bolt Work,

More secure from Burglars than any Fire-Proof Safe, and no expense in repairing Bolts or Locks.

Patent Hinged Cap,
Four-Wheel Locks,
Inside Iron Linings,
Solid Angle Corners.

These Safes are now being sold in this State in

LARGE NUMBERS,

And give the

Greatest Satisfaction,

Being the Most Highly Finished,

Best Made, and Cheapest First-Class SAFE ever Produced.

These Celebrated Safes had the

Champion Record

IN THE

Great Boston Fire,

And since that time GREAT and IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS have been made.

Before giving your order to any other concern, send for prices and descriptive Catalogue.

MORRIS & IRELAND

BOSTON, MASS.

Dec. 22, 1880-1y.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1881.

THE UNSEEN FRIEND.

I.

Life is too long for me I cannot bear
The weary days and hours.
But if I share
Thy weary vigil, will thou still despair?

My burden weighs me down. I am not free
To haste with eager steps.
Yet I will be
Thy help and strength. Divide thy bed with me.

The path is strange and rugged, and the night
Falls black along the sky.
I will be light
For thee, faint soul, and guide thy feet aright.

Nay, but for homelights on the valley gleam
And voices call,
What doth earth's splendor seem—
Better, more lasting than the glow-worm's beam?

And is there, then, for me, for home nor love—
Naught but these barren wastes?
No thou shalt prove
The bliss God giveth to his own, above.

Thou, who art thou, that by me infilest an
Unthanked, unasked?
Friend, when then hookest upon
My face, thy place in heaven will be won!

—*Mary Alice De Vere.*

UNION PACIFIC BRIBERY IN 1864.

ASTONISHING STATEMENTS BY AN EARLY FRIEND OF GARFIELD'S.

To the Editor of the Sun:—

SIR:—Here is only the text book of a strange story for many years locked up:

Inasmuch as I passed the Union Pacific bill of '64, bought Duff Green's Pennsylvania Fiscal Charter of '59, paying Hall, Meyer and Barnes $20,000, paid the Legislature $500 to change the name to Credit Mobilier, and sold the charter to Union Pacific for $50,000; inasmuch as I got my friends to subscribe $1,600,000 out of the $2,000,000 required to organize Union Pacific; inasmuch as my father-in-law, Col. George T. M. Davis, was one of the Executive Committee of three, holding full power, and my brother-in-law, Captain James W. Davis, had the $57,000,000 Ames contract; and inasmuch as Dr. T. C. Durant, the chief director, manager, president, and cash keeper of this great enterprise, was my guest for ten years at my Madison avenue residence, I certainly ought to know what I am talking about when speaking of Credit Mobilier.

My children had $100,000 of Credit Mobilier stock as collateral for a $50,000 cash loan in 1865. This was part of the $100,000 gold paid me by McHenry through Citizen Barlow for building the Atlantic and Great Western, when Sir Morton Peto had that $15,000 banquet at Delmonico's—property which Jay Gould, Dillon & Co. have tried through the courts, without success, to make valueless. They also owe me two and a half per cent. on $40,000,000, or $1,000,000 commission, which I allow to accumulate and compound daring my psycho-evolution, now rapidly coming to a head. Tom Scott also owes me $300,000 on Kansas Pacific, but with peanuts at five cents a quart and one meal a day, I leave that also to compound.

When I gave away half of Omaha City, six thousand lots prospectively worth $5,000 each, or $30,000,000 in all, I prevented my children from cutting me up in a probate court, to see which part was most rotten, and prolonged my life. I live like a fighting cock on ten dollars a week sent me by my daughter from her rentals, while my sons earn their living in Kountze's bank, instead of driving four-in-hands, sailing yachts, and dying in clubs at thirty.

It is time for Democrats to claim credit for saving the Union Pacific—that gigantic enterprise where labor got ninety millions of the hundred millions spent. The Republican party did its best through Thad. Stevens, Garfield & Co.—who were striking for stamps—to kill the project. I saved it through my personal friends, not one of whom was known to Durant, who was working for Republican support. A gallant band of Democrats backed me without receiving a dollar, a penny, or any expectation of reward; while half a million dollars went to the other side, who tried to kill the bill in order to strike Durant for a million.

The bill was saved by the superior strategy of James Brooks. He should have a monument alongside of Oakes Ames on the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Those two men saved the road; one as Congressman, who paid cash for his stock, the other as capitalist. Both are free from taint. Both were square and above board. Both were outraged by as big a band of knaves as ever stole a purse or cut a throat.

Here are the names of the Congressmen who helped me checkmate Thad. Stevens' swindling Ring in passing the Union Pacific bill in '64. I never paid them a dollar. But for these Democrats our Pacific road would never have been built to this day:

James Brooks,	S. S. Cox,
Charles Denison,	H. A. Nelson,
John D. Stiles,	Myer Strouse,
James S. Brown,	W. P. Noble,
Wm. H. Miller,	L. D. M. Sweat,
James E. English,	S. J. Randall,
Fernando Wood,	Ezra Wheeler,
M. F. Odell,	John V. L. Pruyn
R. Mallory,	C. H. Winfield,
Alexander Long,	W. A. Hutchins,
John L. Dawson,	John Ganson,
Francis Kernan,	S. E. Ancona,
Martin Kalbfleisch,	John B. Steele,
George H. Pendleton,	Wm. Radford,
John G. Scott,	J. Lazear,
A. H. Coffroth,	Daniel Marcy.

These are the names that should be monumental with Brooks and Ames. There are several others which have slipped my memory. And yet for fifteen years I have kept the secret—a secret open to anybody who chose to refer to the *Congressional Globe* of 1864!

Yes, the amount paid by Durant to the Republicans was half a million. Bushnell audited the accounts. He was the checkiest man on this Continent, with the face of a saint. I like Bushnell; he lived off Durant from the time he built monitors! McComb disputed this account because Durant would not give him some Credit Mobilier stock I had promised. Hence the exposure and downfall of Colfax, Bingham, Patterson, Dawes, who crawled, Kelly, Wilson, who got out under his wife's coffin, and Garfield, who didn't know a stock dividend from a loan. But these were '68 incidents, not '64. In '64 the stamps were gobbled.

Newspaper Row gets its share. I own up to one check of $1,200 given R. W. Latham for press services, in case of need. It was to be divided between Shaw, Planter, Adams, D. W. Bartlett, Whitelaw Reid, and John Russell Young. They fought over it like dogs over a bone, accusing Shaw of gobbling more than his share. Of course I do not know how much each got; possibly some of them may have been left in the cold.

By the way, General John A. Dix did get that $50,000 Credit Mobilier check denied at the time. You remember the Harlan $10,000 "loan," the Frank Blair $25,000 check, as Government commissions? They were all pensioned.

"Long" Stuart was the go-between from Durant to the Thad. Stevens-Garfield-Grab-all Ring. For Durant, H. C. Crane signed checks which were given to Stuart. (See check books U. P. and C. M.) Stuart, you know, was deaf and dumb. He didn't know anybody or anything. Hence, he was bastiled by Congress in the Capitol Postoffice, where he lived on canvas-backs and champagne paid for by Congress, who joined him in a body at lunch at our expense!

I wonder if Blaine would dare to tell me that he, or his uncles, cousins, and aunts had nothing to do with Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier? Why did he put Cox in the chair and go on the floor to speak when the Credit Mobilier Ring was to be shielded at any cost? My motto was, Interest or Fear!

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

MONEY IN POLITICS.

Governor Gray, of Indiana, in his Message, says the fact that large sums of money are expended at every election to corrupt the officers of the election boards, and bribe the voter, is having a very debasing effect upon the public mind. In my judgment the Republic cannot live long in the atmosphere which now surrounds the ballot-box. Moneyed corporations, to secure favorable legislation for themselves, are taking an active part in elections by furnishing large sums of money to corrupt the voter and purchase special privileges from the Government. If money can control the decision at the ballot-box, it will not be long until it can control its existence. It is a notorious fact that the people are fast losing faith in the purity of our elections. The ballot is the foundation upon which Republics rest. When the people become convinced that the decision of the ballot-box no longer expresses their honest judgment they will cease to vote and take an interest in the election. When that condition of affairs arrives we will be at the beginning of the end of our free institutions. The casting of the ballot is the most sacred duty that the American citizen has to perform. He who is clothed with that sacred prerogative and values it no higher than a privilege to be bought and sold, ought to be dispossessed of it entirely.

The man who expends large sums of money to secure an office is likely to try and reimburse himself while in the office. He who makes a false count of the ballots and falsifies the record, or does any other act that unlawfully defeats the judgment of the people at the ballot-box, is an enemy to the Government and commits treason against it in a less manly way than the man who openly defies its power and fires upon its flag. In the latter case there may be honesty of conviction, at least courage, but in the former there is no redeeming feature. I am not unmindful of the fact that a representative form of Government has nothing upon which to rest except the virtue of the people, and unless the people can rise to a purer plain of political action all laws looking to the purification of the ballot will be futile. I have yet confidence in the people, and believe that the number who barter away their privilege is small, but that it is a growing evil none can deny. The laws upon the statute book are seemingly sufficient, yet I will venture to recommend the enactment of a law authorizing the institution of a civil suit against any one who shall offer, give or receive a bribe, the penalty to be disfranchisement for any determined period. In that case the guilty party will not be deprived of his liberty at all and a preponderance of the evidence will be sufficient. The law should be made broad enough to cover every kind of transaction. Such as the giving or receiving house rent, efforts to employ, or threatening to discharge from employment; or to give better positions, or the use of any other improper influence with intent to control or be controlled in casting the ballot. The corporation which, to influence elections or control Legislators, and thus debauch moral sentiment, should forfeit its franchise.

SUFFERING IN KANSAS.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "There has hardly been a single period of three years since the first settlement of Kansas that appeals have not been made to the charity of the country in behalf of its suffering people, and, what with drought, grasshoppers, storms and other visitations it is subject to, it would appear that it is the most unpromising region in the West for immigrants to settle in. There are agents from Norton county, Kansas, now in St. Joseph soliciting aid for the people of that region, whose condition is represented as pitiable. They are destitute of the commonest necessaries of life, and are without clothing as well as food. Their crops were entirely cut off by a drought last summer, and they have little to subsist on. Many of them are reduced to meal and water or parched corn. The Presiding Elder of the district in which Norton county is included states that he has traveled 500 miles in it without eating more vegetables than he could carry in his hand. On his third round he sat down to meals that consisted wholly of corn and water, and in some cases he found the people living on cane seed. There are twenty counties in the region in much the same condition with Norton. The soil is good and yields well when the seasons are favorable, but last summer there was no rain, and the wheat crop, the chief dependence of the people, was a total failure, some whole counties not yielding fifty bushels. The farmers did not raise enough even for seed, and they will have to be supplied with seed next spring. Scurvy afflicts the People—a result of the wretched condition they are reduced to—and their sufferings appeal strongly to the charity and liberality of their neighbors."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

HOW TENURE OF OFFICE OPERATES IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

New York Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

The suit at Washington between C. C. Huntley and his cousin, Silas Huntley, mail contractors, is a small sign of the ancient rottenness in the whole mail contracting business. Mail contractors originally were stage proprietors, many of them from the New England States, who had been in the stage business from Boston to Albany and Boston to New York, and as the country expanded they and their sons sought occupation for their stages and stock under the Government service. With the growth of the Far West and the detached mining camps, and the clamor raised by such small places for the full benefits of the mails as in older parts, men have gradually assembled around the postoffice department who know all the old officials there, both great and minor, and who in many cases tampered with the annual bids, so as to have the advantage of any newcomers.

Here see one of the evils of a long-standing civil service. I have almost invariably found that a man is in a Government department two or three years before he makes the connections which tempt him to sell out the Government, his employer. A large number of persons employed as clerks at Washington are constantly on the lookout for some place where they can advise outside parties to sue the Government. For example, the laws are to be revised at the Treasury department, and two or three men are detailed to proceed with the revision. They come to a place, perhaps where they find that we have exacted from certain vessels tonnage dues, and the same had been willingly paid; but on comparing the laws it was perhaps found that there was sufficient ground for those vessels to rake up a claim for the return of their money, extending some years back. Hereupon the clerks employed by the Government put their heads together and say: "And it is worth thousands of dollars to us."

So, perhaps, a neighboring claim agent receives the suggestion and becomes the third partner. He proceeds, we may say, to the unconscious companies and says: "For $25,000 I will get back those duties you have paid." Hereupon the job widens, and New York jobbers and judges are let into the lobby, so as to influence the Foreign Affairs Committee, and so they all go down to Washington, and the little circle of corruption widens, and at last they slip through Congress a bill and actually take out of the Treasury of the United States, through the instrumentality of the clerks, whom the Government has kept in office for years, some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and now are keeping up the job to get the interest.

Suppose you had in your employment two clerks who had slipped to some unknown creditors of yours and said: "We have found where you can recover $267,000 from our boss." What would be the standard of honesty in private business for such clerks? Here, in the mail system, one Huntley swears against the other—that he has incurred great expense in paying everybody filling the bellies of gluttonous newspaper correspondents, lending money to clerks, &c.—yet those two persons have been around Washington as long as I know anything about it. They probably know every clerk in the postoffice department. According to the thousands declared to have been spent, they must have sown a little corruption wherever they went.

Years ago two brothers in the Union Army came to Washington, and one got the other made an Assistant Postmaster General. The first stood on the outside to tap the contractors. The inside man knew all about the bids, and the outside man knew every mail jobber, and could raise up new ones. They became rich, and one of them finally began to write to the railroad companies throughout the country to take united action and threaten the Government that on a certain day they would stop carrying the mails unless their compensation was raised. Many of the companies did so act, and the whole business of this country might have been suspended but for the discovery of the printed circular of the man inside of the postoffice, who had taken his Government salary for years only to admit robbers into its departments. Like all such God-forsaken men, they came to grief, one being stricken with disease while wandering to a distant coast to die, and the other breathing his last under auspicions of suicide.

While in Washington I saw incredibly large signs of great plunder to begin as soon as Hayes goes out of office. The departments ought to be again weeded out at the beginning of the new administration; for, although they have been improved, several of them are as bad as they can be. Gen. Garfield does not want to be disturbed within a few months of his inauguration by investigations.

TONY HASH.—The Christiancy divorce case in Washington promises to rival the Henry Ward Beecher scandal in New York in all its filthiness. It ought to be suppressed and the Michigan statesman and his wife permitted to pursue their different courses without inflicting the country with the disgusting details. The press, at least, could be better employed than filling the columns of newspapers with the filthy material these trials furnish.

EXPENSIVE RELIGION.—There seems to be a slight advance in the price of gospel truth at Beecher's Plymouth church, Brooklyn. The sale of pews at the recent auction amounted to $1,914 more than last year. Mr. Beecher announced that the expenses of defending the pastor in the Tilton scandal, which amounted to $200,000, have all been paid but $10,000.

HARMONY.—An exchange says that W. A. M. Grier, the Pennsylvania delegate who voted for Garfield on every ballot at Chicago, has been appointed a Trustee of the Danville Insane Asylum.

A dead pauper's coat at Fort Scott, Kansas, was found to be lined with $500 in good money, which goes to the State, no heir appearing.

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 market Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,

J. D. WRIGHT,
sep26-68-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 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

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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.

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ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

October 27, 1880-6m.

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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, Exemptions 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,

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PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFF

VARNISHES,
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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.

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Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel, or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for **Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice,