

THE CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, CLEARFIELD, PA. ESTABLISHED IN 1857. The largest circulation of any newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—\$2 per annum in Advance.

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Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months, \$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months, \$2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months, \$3 00

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less, \$1 50
For each subsequent insertion, \$1 00
Advertisements of 10 lines or less, 1 week, \$3 00
Advertisements of 10 lines or less, 2 weeks, \$5 00
Advertisements of 10 lines or less, 1 month, \$8 00
Advertisements of 10 lines or less, 3 months, \$12 00
Advertisements of 10 lines or less, 6 months, \$20 00
Advertisements of 10 lines or less, 1 year, \$35 00

Cards.
HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY, BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS, 215 Market St., Philadelphia.
Blank Book Manufacturers, AND STATIONERS, 215 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper, Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Paper, etc., etc. 215 Market St., Philadelphia.

THE REPUBLICAN.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1873.
THE ELABORATE ENGLISHMAN'S LAMENT.
The great British journey I have done, In many a town and leaf I've found a lodgment. I think I've traveled to the setting sun, And very nearly reached the end of judgment. Like Lancelotti, in quest of Holy Grail, From Western Berks to Yankee Doodle, I've roamed the globe, yet I'm still full. To find the golden Ape American.

Glue Making.
An English writer says:—"According to Yardley's process, the bones are put into an apparatus in the shape of a hollow globe, and made of wrought iron (copper cannot be used because the gelatine has a very powerful action upon it). The first process is to cleanse the bones by immersing them in a pit or cistern of water, where they remain about twelve hours; the water is then drawn off and fresh water added to them; this operation is repeated several times to remove any dirt, &c. The water being withdrawn from the bones, a solution of lime in the proportion of one bushel of lime to 500 gallons of water, is to be poured into the cistern for the purpose of softening the bones and the removal of any superfluous matter. After three or four days saturation the lime solution should be drawn off and fresh water added, to get rid of the lime. This prepared, the bones are placed in the globular vessel called the extractor, which is filled with them, by removing the interior plate which covers the globe, and the aperture is closed by turning a nut which draws it up tight against the interior surface of the extractor, and the joints are made airtight by luting. The extractor turns upon a horizontal cylindrical shaft; one-half of this shaft is made hollow, or consists of a strong tube, which tube also proceeds downward toward the centre of the vessel to be cleaned, and is furnished with a grating upon which the bones are laid. The steam, of about 15 lbs. pressure, is admitted by the cylindrical shaft, proceeds first to the bottom of the extractor, closing it after the admission of steam. While the steam is acting upon the bones the extractor is occasionally turned round by means of a hand-wheel. When at rest, a quantity of fluid gelatine is collected at the bottom of the extractor, from whence it is discharged by means of a cock into a tub beneath, after opening the air-cock to allow it to run off. This done, steam is again admitted to act upon the bones for another hour, when the second portion of condensed liquor is drawn off. When the products thus obtained have become cold, the fat which has formed upon the surface is to be carefully removed by skimming, and the gelatinous portion only is to be returned into the extractor by means of a funnel through the cock on the top. The steam is then admitted to the extractor for another hour, after which it is finally drawn off into another vessel, to undergo a simple evaporating process, until it arrives at a proper consistency to solidify. When cold this gelatinous mass is cut into square cakes, and dried as usual in the open air. Common glue is often extracted from hoofs, horns, and cuttings of the hides of various animals. For this process the materials are first steeped in water for two or three days, then well washed, and afterward boiled to the consistency of thick jelly, which is passed while hot through coarse baskets, to separate the grosser particles of dirt, bones, &c. from it, and allowed to cool, and then purified further. When the remaining impurities have settled to the bottom, it is then melted and boiled a second time. It is next poured into flat frames or moulds, from which it is taken out pretty hard and solid, and cut into square pieces or cakes, and afterward dried in the wind in a coarse kind of glue."

The Great American Journalists--Greeley, Raymond, Bennett.
The names most widely known in the annals of American journalism as those of the founders of great newspapers, are James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond, each of whom strongly impressed his own individuality on the journal under his control, and exerted a wide-spread influence on the character of the American press at large. All have passed away within a recent period; the youngest of the three dying first, less than four years ago, while the other two at a ripe age, while the book which records the struggles and triumphs of all was passing through the press. For the history, in all its most interesting details, of the three great newspaper enterprises, which their names are connected, we must refer our readers to the pages of Mr. Haddon's most important and fascinating book, in which ample justice is done to the character, aims and achievements of each of these distinguished men. Mr. Bennett belongs to the credit of first discerning the necessities and possibilities of the modern newspaper in its function as the disseminator of news. He laid the way in the establishment of the grand system of agencies by which, at the present day, all the news of the world appears every morning in the columns of our daily journals, and which place them, as newspapers, far in advance of their European contemporaries. A single copy of a New York journal gives more news than will be found in a week's file of the London Times. At the time of the English expedition to Abyssinia the London papers were indebted to the courtesy of the Herald correspondence for the latest and fullest intelligence from the field; and during the Franco-German war the most interesting and accurate accounts of the grand achievements of the German armies were given in the dispatches to the Tribune, but for which the English public would have been compelled to wait the arrival of letters by post for more than the meagre telegraphic announcement of victories which involved the fate of an empire. The English have scarcely begun to learn the use of the telegraph for transmitting news. They affect a contempt for the American system, and plume themselves on the more solid and scholarly character of their newspapers; but while this view may have been once correct, an impartial comparison of American and English journals of the present day would show that in addition to an amount of news, which would supply London newspapers for a week, the leading articles, literary reviews, and correspondence in every issue of one of our first-class papers are as thoughtful and carefully considered as the articles which appear in the columns of the London Times.

A Neat Swindle.
The following, from the Philadelphia Press, is interesting to all dealers in jewelry:
The other day, at about 12 M., a carriage, elegant enough in all its appointments to be a private "turnout," drove up to the door of one of the largest jewelry establishments on Chestnut street, not far from Twelfth, and from it descended a gentleman, at least so to all appearances, attired in the most fashionable manner. Sauntering inside with an easy gait, he requested to see some jewels, stating that he desired to make a large purchase. He carried in his hand a handsome case, or bag, which he deposited on the glass before the clerk who stepped forward to wait upon him. He was very particular in his choice, but at last selected about \$2,000 worth of jewelry of various kinds and styles. As the clerk was about to put the numerous little boxes into one large receptacle, the stranger said: "Wait a moment; we can do better," and opening his case which still remained upon the counter, he took from it and handed to the clerk a neat box with key, sufficiently large to hold all his purchases. Into this clerk put the jewelry and handed it back to his customer, who locked it, leaving the key in the lock, and replaced it in the bag, closing the latter. Then putting his gloved hand into the breast pocket of his coat, as if to take out his pocket-book, he exclaimed, in great surprise, "Well, how foolish I am! I have left my book and money at the hotel. I must go back and get it. Very careless of me, very. You will, of course, want to keep this. It wouldn't do to trust an entire stranger with such valuables," and, opening the bag, he again took out the little box and handed it to the clerk. "It's very annoying, but I will drive right to the Continental and be back in a few moments." With a few commonplace remarks, the elegant gentleman returned to his carriage and was seen to drive away in the direction of the Continental, taking with him the nice and innocent little bag he had brought. They waited at the store a long time for him to come back. In fact he hasn't come back yet. At last a light dawned upon the terrified clerk, and he reached for the beautiful key, in the innocent little bag, and, of course, gave the right one (that is for him) to the clerk who he left.

Job Work.
BLANKS.
Single quire, \$2 50; 10 quires, \$17 50; 2 quires, pr. quire, \$1 75; 3 quires, pr. quire, \$1 50.
HANDBILLS.
10 sheets, 25 or less, \$2 00; 1 sheet, 25 or less, \$3 00; 1 sheet, 25 or less, \$3 00; 1 sheet, 25 or less, \$3 00.
Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.
GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, GEORGE HAGERTY, Publishers.

GEORGE C. KIRK, Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer, Luthersburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he features himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. 4120272

THE "MINNESOTA" ON FIRE AT SEA.
"Of all situations of danger and distress to which men in their various pursuits can be exposed, there is none more full of horror than that of being aboard a burning ship in mid-ocean. One land, when the breakers cut, it nearly always happens that, whatever the peril to life and property, strong hand and willing hearts are near to rescue or preserve. But at sea there is no help from without, and if the means for extinguishing fire be not in complete order, the discipline of the crew not perfect, or the captain and officers not cool and experienced, the doom of the unfortunate on board is doomed to many of our fellow beings in these ships to death in all shapes of unimaginable horror, we have now to relate the story, as we have it from an eye-witness, of the dilapidation of the steamship Minnesota from destruction by fire last Christmas Day. All that the public up to the present time knows of the occurrence was contained in the few lines of a message by the Atlantic Cable, to the effect that the steamship Minnesota from New York, the 19th of December, had arrived at Queenstown; had been on fire, five days out, and, after throwing overboard 120 bales of cotton, had put out the fire, and proceeded safely on her voyage. "Five days out!" That means in the middle of the Atlantic, a thousand miles from any land where there would be any chance of reaching in boats, if, indeed, it were possible for boats to have been lowered, or lowered, to have been lowered, and a hurricane that swept the Atlantic last December. We shall let our informant tell his story in his own words, merely promising that the Minnesota, Captain Thomas F. Freeman, is one of the fleet of the Great Line of steamers between New York and Liverpool, and sailed from New York on the 19th of December last, with only a few cabin and no steerage passengers, and a full complement of crew. "On Christmas Eve, I went on board the Minnesota, and found a small company of passengers were in the saloon, not very merry, but trying to amuse ourselves in a sober, orderly fashion. There was no temptation to go on deck, for a howling gale was raging, and a very high sea had been running for two days past. A few minutes past eight the first officer put his head in at the door of the saloon, and said he wanted to speak to me at a moment's notice. Happening to be near, I overheard the whisper, 'The second engineer has just informed me, sir, that they can smell fire very plainly from the coal-bunkers.' The captain went out of course, I following, and on the bridge-deck we could see smoke escaping from the ventilators forward of the smokestack. Descending to the deck, we found the officer in the cabin, the increasing heat from the hole being plainly perceptible. The captain ordered a hole to be cut in the deck forward of the doctor's room, and while this was being done, the chief engineer had the donkey engine connected to two hose. All this was done very quickly, yet without haste. When the hole was cut through, the red flames below were plainly visible. The water was pumped in, and one of the ventilators being removed at the close, another stream was directed through the aperture upon the sheet of red flames coming along from the main hatch; get a whip on the fore-bunk, lead to steam whip, break out cargo, and put the hose down the main hatch.' Some one said in answer: 'If the hatch is opened, the fire will spread faster.' The captain's voice came back like thunder: 'Go on, as fast as I tell you, quickly.' Reflecting since upon the matter, I am convinced the captain was right, for, unless the fire could be mastered by streams of water directly applied there was no possibility of saving the ship and the lives of all on board. I got one peep below when the hatch was removed, and shall never forget the sight for, right across the ship, a few feet above the main hatch, was one sheet of flame.

A Remarkable Test Plate.
One of the devices used by microscopists to test the correctness and power of their lenses consists of a glass plate, upon which lines of exceeding fineness are engraved by the aid of some fine instrument. There are few microscopists who have ever been able to see or resolve the lines of these plates owing to the difficulty of properly lighting the plate. Dr. Woodward, of the United States Army, is among those who have succeeded in doing so. He has not only seen them but has photographed the lines. Professor F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, New York, has been successful in doing so. His test plate, ordered some two years ago, at an expense of \$200, which surpasses in the fineness of its ruling anything heretofore produced. It is a slip of glass 3 1/2 inches long and 1 1/2 inches broad, in the center of which the unassisted eye may discover what appears to be a mark perhaps the fiftieth of an inch in width. But when placed under the microscope this mark is found to be composed of a great number of parallel lines. The plate, in fact, contains twenty test bands, that is to say, twenty series of lines as will occupy or more than occupy the field of view of the microscope. The fineness of each band or series varies from a ratio of three thousand lines per square inch up to two hundred and forty thousand lines per square inch; this last band contains double the number of lines ever before ruled on a test plate. Nebert is said to have remarked, on sending this plate, that if the microscopist, on seeing these lines, found that they were not sufficiently fine, he would engage to rule a still finer plate. When Professor Barnard succeeds in seeing them, doubtless he will let us know.

How it is Done.—The man who answered an advertisement to the following effect says his curiosity is satisfied now:
"If you would like to know how to make home happy, send a postage stamp and 25 cents to P. O. box No. 10, Cincinnati.
He did send the necessary cash, and soon received the answer:
If you are as big a fool as we think you must be for giving us your money, you can make home happy by leaving it and going west yourself!
And yet that man is not happy."

STAR DRIFT.—One of the most remarkable discoveries supposed to be made by modern science is the drifting of the stars. Mr. Richard A. Proctor, Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, claims the merit of first suggesting the possibility of their being in fact not fixed stars; but Proctor is said to have first demonstrated the fact that certain of the stars, notably Sirius, are wandering through space with almost incredible rapidity. The undulatory light waves are the criteria by which this approach or recession is formed, and the rate at which they strike the eye of the observer gives the proof of the stars moving toward and away from him. If the stars were quicker succession than from a luminous body at rest, the source of light, according to a well known law, is approaching; if, on the contrary, they come in slower succession than from a luminous body at rest, the source of light is receding. Not only does this "star drift" as Mr. Proctor calls it—take place with single stars, but whole groups, with rhythmic motion, are circulating among themselves, sometimes drifting steadily, swiftly, mysteriously, in a common direction, sometimes interwoven in a manner at present unaccountable.

WALTER BARETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,85]

ISRAEL TEST, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. [jy11,82]

JOHN H. FULFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on Market St., over Joseph Shewers' Grocery store. Jan. 3, 1872.

T. J. MCGULLOUGH & BROTHER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Locust street, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. W. Wilson. We have in our office one of Risser & Bro's largest fire and burglar proof safe, for the protection of books, deeds, and other valuable papers placed in our charge.

JOHN L. CUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut. Respectfully solicited to sell, lease, and buy real estate in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, factors himself that he can render satisfaction. Feb. 25, 1872.

J. BLAKE WALTERS, REAL ESTATE BROKER, AND DEALER IN Saw Logs and Lumber, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office in Masonic Building, Room No. 1. 1-25-71

J. J. LINGLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 118 Ocoola, Clearfield Co., Pa. 7-24

ROBERT WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wallacetown, Clearfield County, Penna. All legal business promptly attended to.

D. L. KREBS, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, 101-172 CLEARFIELD, PA. John H. Orvis, C. T. Alexander.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bellefonte, Pa. [sep13,85-7]

J. S. BARNHART, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bellefonte, Pa. Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 22nd Judicial District. Real estate, selling and collection of claims made specialties. 6-11-71

CYRUS GORDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Market street, (north side) Clearfield, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to Jan. 29, 72.

DR. T. J. BOYER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Office hours: 9 to 12 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office in Masonic Building, April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LUTHERSBURG, PA. Will attend professional calls promptly, ang1070

J. H. KLINE, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Having located at Pennsboro, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that and surrounding country. Address promptly attended to. Oct. 15, 72.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, former residence of Dr. Woods. [apr1,84-7]

JOHN A. GREGORY, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, Office in the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. Will accept the duties of his office on the 1st of JANUARY and SATURDAY of each year. 2-3

J. A. BLATTENBERGER, Claim and Collection Office, OSCOLA, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Conveyancing and all legal papers drawn with accuracy and dispatch. Drafts on and passage tickets to and from any point in Europe procured. oct70-7m

F. K. ARNOLD & CO., BANKERS, Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa. Money loaned at reasonable rates; exchange bought and sold; deposits received; and a general banking business will be carried on at the above place. 4-12-71

JOHN D. THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace and Surveyor, Curwensville, Pa. Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb27,71

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN, DEALERS IN Real Estate, Square Timber, Logs AND LUMBER, Office in new Corner Store building, Curwensville, Pa. nov17

W. ALBERT & BROS., Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c., WOODLAND, PENNA. Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [jy16,72]

CHARLES SCHAFER, LAGER BEER BREWER, Clearfield, Pa. Having rented Mr. Ertter's Brewery he has opened a Lager Beer Saloon, and is prepared to receive the patronage of all the old and many new customers. [25,82]

J. K. BOTTORF'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. CHROMES MADE A SPECIALTY. NEGATIVES made in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Constantly on hand a good assortment of FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Frames from any style of moulding, made to order. apr28-71

JAMES CLEARY, BARBER & HAIR DRESSER, SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA. [21]

REUBEN HACKMAN, House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger, Clearfield, Penna. Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. 21,84

G. H. HALL, PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER, NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENNA. Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. 2322-72

ELLI BARNAN, PRACTICAL MILLWRIGHT, LUTHERSBURG, PA. Agent for the American Double Turbine Water Wheel and Andrew & Kabbach Turbine. Can furnish Portable 6 to 12 H.P. or 1 to 5 H.P. mills. [21]

E. A. BIGLER & CO., DEALERS IN SQUARE TIMBER, AND MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER, 5-7-72 CLEARFIELD, PENNA.

JOHN TROUTMAN, Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE, Market Street, One door east Post Office, CLEARFIELD, PA. aug16,71

H. F. NAUGLE, WATCH MAKER & JEWELER, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., CLEARFIELD, PA. jol1,72

McGAUGHEY & CO'S RESTAURANT, Second Street, CLEARFIELD, PENNA. Always on hand, Fresh Oysters, Ice Cream, Cakes, Buns, Crackers, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Fruit, Oranges, Lemons, and all kinds of fruit in season. [21]

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J. K. Bottorf's Photograph Gallery. Chromes made a specialty. Negatives made in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Constantly on hand a good assortment of frames, stereoscopes and stereoscopic views. Frames from any style of moulding, made to order. apr28-71

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H. F. Naugle, Watch Maker & Jeweler. and dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware, &c., Clearfield, Pa. jol1,72

McGaughey & Co's Restaurant. Second street, Clearfield, Penna. Always on hand, fresh oysters, ice cream, cakes, buns, crackers, cigars, tobacco, canned fruit, oranges, lemons, and all kinds of fruit in season. [21]

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Good Humor a Duty.
Can any one define good humor?—We all know what it is. We can feel and enjoy it, but it is hard to pin the thing down to any formal definition. The good humored man is at all events a happy man, a man to be envied, a man on whom troubles sit lightly, and a man who confers as much happiness as he enjoys. He radiates it as it were, and his good humor becomes the atmosphere in which other people's good humor, latent or pinned half to death, comes to revive and flourish. Good humor can scarcely be called a moral virtue. It depends perhaps as much on disposition and the perfect action of the liver as on anything else. A good humored man must be ipso facto a happy man, a man who enjoys a good dinner. Now, a quality which depends upon the action of a man's liver can scarcely be a high moral quality. And yet has not a man a right to be dyspeptic? Is it not a moral duty not to get? Setting aside the rare cases of inevitable misfortune, is not dyspepsia a man's own fault, generally—the result of his gluttony, his laziness, his stupidity, his carelessness or his ignorance?—And are these things moral virtues? Has a man any right to make himself wretched, to poison himself with horrors, to torment himself and shake them off himself and everybody about him, because he lacks the sense to control his appetite or keep his liver healthy? One of these days we shall come to the conclusion that the snarling, fretful, ill-tempered or complaining and depressed victim is not merely to be pitied, but deserves to be punished as he is. He may be very devoted, in his way. He may be very conscientious, in his way. He may be very religious, in his way. He may be very moral, in his way. He may be very virtuous