

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 23, 1873.

An Atrocious Habit.

There is a habit peculiar to many workers, which *Pusche*, some years ago, touched upon satirically, but which seems to have survived the jestor's ridicule. It is that custom of stopping friends in the street, to whom we have nothing whatever to communicate, but whom we embarrass for no other purpose than simply to show our friendship. Jones meets his friend Smith, whom he has met in nearly the same locality but a few hours before. During that interval, it is highly probable that no event of any importance to Smith, nor indeed to Jones, which by a friendly construction Jones could imagine Smith to be interested in, has occurred, or is likely to occur. Yet both gentlemen stop and shake hands cordially. "Well, how goes it?" remarks Smith, with a vague hope that something may have happened. "So, so," replies the eloquent Jones, looking intuitively the deep vacuity of his friend's answering to his own. A pause ensues, in which both gentlemen regard each other with an imbecile smile and a fervent pressure of the hand. Smith draws a long breath and looks up the street; Jones sighs heavily and gazes down the street. Another pause, in which both gentlemen disengage their respective hands and glance anxiously around for some conventional avenue of escape. Finally, Smith (with a sudden assumption of having forgotten an important engagement), ejaculates, "Well, I must be off!"—a remark instantly echoed by the volatile Jones, and these gentlemen separate, only to repeat their miserable formula the next day. In the above example I have compensatedly shortened the usual leave-taking, which, in skilful hands, may be protracted to a length which I shudder to recall. I have sometimes, when an active participant in these atrocious transactions, lingered in hope of saying something natural to my friend (feeling that he, too, was groping in the many labyrinths of his mind for a like expression), until I have felt that we ought to have been separated by a policeman. It is astonishing how far the most wretched joke will go in these emergencies, and how it will, as it were, convulsively detach the two cohering particles. I have laughed (albeit hysterically) at some witlessness under cover of which I escaped, that five minutes afterward I could not perceive possessed a grain of humor. I would advise any person who may fall into this pitiable strait, next to getting in the way of a passing dray, and being forcibly disconnected, a joke is the most efficacious with success; I have sometimes known *aurevoir* pronounced "a-rever," to have the effect (as it ought) of severing friends.—*Beth Hart.*

Care of Horses.

All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without regard to their ages, their constitutions, and their work; the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind.

Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness because there is no proper nourishment in it.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

Chaff is better for old horses than hay, because they can chew and digest it better.

Mix chaff with corn or beans, and do not give the latter alone; because it makes the horse chew his food more and digest it better.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

When a horse is worked hard its food should be mostly oats—if not worked hard its food should be chiefly hay—because oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material than any other kind of food; hay not so much.

For a saddle or coach horse, half a peck of sound oats and eighteen pounds of good hay are sufficient. If the hay is not good, add a quart or a peck more oats. A horse which works harder may have rather more of each; one that works little should have less.

Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay, from a manager, because the food is not then thrown about and is more easily chewed and digested.

Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasing to the animal's taste and more easily digested. A teaspooonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.

Oats should be bruised for the old horse, but not for a young one, because the former, through age and defective teeth, cannot chew them properly; the young horse can do so, and they are thus properly mixed with saliva, and turned into wholesome nutriment.

—*London Horse Book.*

ARE THE PLANETS INHABITED?—This has been a mooted question among those supposed best qualified to answer. Reasoning from analogy, it is hardly possible that such magnificent worlds as are within telescopic inspection, far surpassing our own in magnitude and celestial beauty, are solitary globes destitute of living forms organized for the enjoyment as much as we enjoy in connection with the planet on which our lot was cast. This earth is inferior in many respects to the group to which it belongs—and why should it have been selected for the displays of organized beings instead of some other far greater capacity, occupying a higher position in relation to the centre of the solar system?

One modern philosopher has attempted to show that it is only in the particular circuit in which the earth moves life can be developed. On either side there must necessarily be a perpetual monotony without organized, vitalized forms. Assertions and proofs are widely different. It is in accordance with the economy of Divine Government to believe that every one of the planets in the solar system, and millions more beyond, are seeming with living beings similar to those occupying this, fitted to the conditions of the physical structure of those distant spheres. With the spectroscope it has been demonstrated that the composition of these worlds is essentially like the earth in metallic resources, and why not in all other respects?

The population of Egypt is 5,000,000, besides the alligators of the Nile.

Hotels.

SHAW HOUSE,
(Cor. of Market & Front streets.)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
This magnificient Hotel is entirely new, complete in all its appointments, and convenient to Court House, Academy, and the depot on the arrival and departure of each train.
MRS. E. O. CLEMENTS,
Proprietress.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.
This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 8, 1872.
G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

EVEREVE HOUSE,
BURNSIDE, PA.
The subscriber having built a new hotel, with all modern conveniences, is prepared to receive guests. The same will be supplied with the best in the market.
Good stability attached.
April 19, 1872.
A. H. SCHAEFFER, Prop'r.

THE MANSION HOUSE,
Corner of Second and Market Streets,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
THIS old and commodious Hotel has during the past year been enlarged to double its former size, and is now the most comfortable and gayest. The whole building has been repatched, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.
JOHN DOUGHERTY,
Apr. 20, 1872.
Proprietor.

WESTERN HOTEL
Opposite the Court House,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Accommodation first-class and charges moderate.
JOHN F. YOUNG, Proprietor.

MONTOUR HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
LOCK HAVEN, PENN'A.
John 1471
HAUSEL & KROM, Prop'r.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEVILLE, PA.,
D. JOHNSTON & SONS,
Proprietors.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENNA.
The undersigned keeps constantly on hand the best of Liquors. His talk is always supplied with the best of market talk. The traveling public will do well to let him care for all their wants.

ROBERT LLOYD,
A. LLEGHENY HOTEL,
(Market St., just beyond the Third.)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
The subscriber having become proprietor of this hotel, would respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage.
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GEORGE LEOPOLD.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,
COURLEVILLE, PENNA.
This old and well established house, recently situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the borough of Courleville, has been leased for several years by the undersigned. It has been entirely refitted, and is now open to the public with great convenience and comfort. No person will be required to remain comfortable while staying at this house. Ample sleeping room for the accommodation of teams. Charges moderate.
Sept. 23, 1870-4L
ELI BLOOM.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

PHILIP WEAVER, on Market street, in Philip's Row, Clearfield, has just opened a shop of French Cut and Knit Linen. He has a large stock of all kinds of Linen, and is well prepared to supply him with all sorts of shoes.

The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a call.
July 24, 1871-4L
Rev. P. L. HARRISON, Principal.

ISAAC JOHNSON & SONS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

Boots and Shoes!

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Men's, Boys' and Women's Heavy Boots, and Boots for Horses.

Stores and shop on Second street, nearly opposite H. F. Bigler & Co.'s hardware store.
Feb. 28, 1872-4L
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Miscellaneous.

J. M. KEPHART
WIRE.

W. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in

**HATS, CAPS, FURS
AND STRAW GOODS,**

No. 53 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.

W. V. Lippincott, J. S. R. Kershner,
James Mitchell, A. B. Bennett.

REMOVAL.

REIZENBERG & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy 27/2

CLEARFIELD

PLANING MILL

COMPANY.

THE undersigned, successors to REED & POWELL, have purchased the CLEARFIELD PLANING MILL, and refitted it for the manufacture of all the articles.

With an added necessary power, it can turn out the most complete establishmets of the kind in the State. They are now prepared to receive orders for any work in that line. They will give special attention to all materials for house building.

FLOORING, WEATHER-BORDING,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

BRACKETS, MOULDING, &c.

OF ALL STYLES, always on hand.

WORKED BOARDS, and all articles necessary for building, will be exchanged for DRY LUMBER, so that persons at a distance may bring their lumber, exchange it for, and return home with the manufactured articles.

The Company will always have on hand a large stock of dry lumber, so as to be able to fill an order on the shortest notice. Only the best and most skillful hands will be employed, so that the public may rest upon good work.

Lumber will be worked or sold as low as it can be purchased anywhere, and warranted to give satisfaction. As the lumber will be done upon the cash principle we can afford to work for small profits.

DRY LUMBER WANTED!

Especially one-and-a-half and two inch panel stuff, for which a liberal price will be paid.

The business will be conducted under the name of the

Clearfield Planing Mill Co.

O. B. Morell will personally superintend the business.

Orders respectively solicited.

O. B. MORELL,
R. H. TAYLOR,
DAVID McGAUGHEY,
M. O. BROWN & BRO.

CLEARFIELD, PA., Jan. 5, 1873.

Hardware, Tinware, &c.

H. F. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN

HARDWARE.

Also, Manufacturers of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

This magnificient Hotel is entirely new, complete in all its appointments, and convenient to Court House, Academy, and the depot on the arrival and departure of each train.

MRS. E. O. CLEMENTS,
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AN ATROCIOUS HABIT.

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A pause ensues, in which both gentlemen regard each other with an imbecile smile and a fervent pressure of the hand.

Smith draws a long breath and looks up the street; Jones sighs heavily and gazes down the street.

Another pause, in which both gentlemen disengage their respective hands and glance anxiously around for some conventional avenue of escape.

Finally, Smith (with a sudden assumption of having forgotten an important engagement), ejaculates, "Well, I must be off!"—a remark instantly echoed by the volatile Jones, and these gentlemen separate, only to repeat their miserable formula the next day.

In the above example I have compensatedly shortened the usual leave-taking, which, in skilful hands, may be protracted to a length which I shudder to recall.

I have sometimes, when an active participant in these atrocious transactions, lingered in hope of saying something natural to my friend (feeling that he, too, was groping in the many labyrinths of his mind for a like expression), until I have felt that we ought to have been separated by a policeman.

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