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new Corner Store building. Curwensville, Pa.

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se intracted to him will be promptly Persons wishing to employ a Sur-a well to give him a call, as he flatters

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1878.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21,'1812.

THE POLARIS.

censware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Wall Papers,

is large and varied, and we will just say we can

Window Shades, &c., &c. 26 Being extensively engaged in the Lumb business, we are able to offer superior inducements Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 3, 1872.

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Proclamation against High Prices!

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Where they can see, feel, hear and know for them-solves. To fully understand what are cheap goods this must be dene. We do not deem it necessary to commercia and itemize our stock. It is enough

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STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN TYSON. THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

End and Failure of the Great Arctic

The country will hear with feelings of the most painful interest the melancholy tidings published in to day's Herald of the misadventure of the Polaris, the failure of the last great Arctic expedition and the loss of its heroic commander, Captain C. F. Hall, along with, probably, a portion of his crew. It is almost two years since the Polaris left the port of New York on her voyage of discovery to the North Pole, and "never," in the words of her commander, "was an Arctic days to latitude 77 35, when we end We have just received one of the largest stocks of her commander, "was an Arctic all kinds of Merehandize ever brought to Clear-oxpedition more completely fitted out." The Polaris was prepared for her great work with an unparalleled degree of care and foresight. She wanted for THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the capacity of Seriesner and Sarreyer. All calls for surreying promptly attended to, and the making of drafts, deeds and other legal instruments of writing, executed without delay, and warranted to be correct or no charge.

J. A. BLATTENBERGER,

GROCERIES

Families laying in winter and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not could provide was furnished, and she that art and science could provide was furnished, and she that art and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not could provide was furnished, and she that art and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not could provide was furnished, and she that art and science could provide was furnished, and she that art and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not could provide was furnished, and she that art and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not could provide was furnished, and she that art and science could provide was furnished, and she that art and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not could provide was furnished, and she that art and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not could provide was furnished, and she that art and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not could provide was furnished, and she that art and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not could provide was furnished, and she that art and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not could provide was furnished, and she that art and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not could provide was furnished, and she that art and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not could provide was furnished, and she that art and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not could provide was furnished, and she that art and science supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, Well Lines.

The rubscribe of Groceries, Dry Goods, Well Lines, Dry Goods with any cou return, and the work she undertook to do must be tried over again. From making any more water than usual. He reported that she was not. I then gare of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Previsions, Flour and Feest, the following despatches concerning the sorrowful ending to the brave than she was not making any more than she was not making any more than she was doing all Summer.

DRY GOODS

PRY GOODS

PRY GOODS

PRY GOODS

PREAKING OF THE ICE.

BAY ROBERTS, VIA ST. JOHNS, N.F. | 1 went on the ice again and shortly

May 9, 1873. The steamer Walrus arrived fro The steamer Walrus arrived from the seal fishery at the port of St. Johns this morning bringing news that the steamer Tigress had come into Bay Roberts, eighteen miles from here, having on board nineteen survivors of Hall's Arctic expedition.

The Herald correspondent, who was one of the first to learn the important intelligence, immediately started to lars. The Tigress was at anchor and the rescued men were assembled on deck. They furnished the Herald correspondent with the

DEEPLY THRILLING NARRATIVE of the adventures of the expedition, the death of Captain Hall and the seaman; Fred Antnig, seaman; Gus-

latitude 72 85. LAST NIGHT OF THE POLARIS was under steam and canvas, making for a barbor on the east side of North umberland Island,

She had no boats left of the six which she brought with her from the port of New York. Two were lost in a northern expedition, two were landed on the ice with Captain Tyson's ed on the ice with Captain Tyson's make water for the crew, and the oth-

er is on board the Tigress.

HER BOW DAMAGED.

DEATH OF THE HEROIC HALL.

seemed in his usual bealth, and had courage them with hopes of future rewards and stimulate them to renewed down and expired, to the great grief of those around, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness and

ADVENTURES OF THE SURVIVORS. In September, 1871, the Polaris en-

and set in a southern direction. She was forced south, and so continued were driven from her.

The sledge party crossed Kane's Polar Sea, which they pronounced to be a strait about fifteen miles wide.— There was an appearance of open water to the north. The rescued

owing they showed evident signs of their work every ward, in hopports great sufferings, but during the nine dor coast and seen, have improved vastly and are now in fair health. The party is in charge Two pair yields, I red cow, I spotted cov., I

e following statement was fur-

tain Tyson : in the 24th of August, 1871, we left sack and went through Smith's nd. We succeeded in getting as orth as latitude 82 16, when we in a dense fog and providentially ned and wintered at Polaris Bay, struck the very floe on which they salide 61 44. We were frozen up ustil the 5th of September. On the 19th of October Captain Hall started on a sledge journey north, and re-turned on the 24th, when he was taken sist, and died on the 8th of November.

tade 80 02 We drifted from there down to latitude 77 35, when we encountered a heavy sothwest gale, the the night of the 15th we commenced landing provisions, &c , on the ice,

went on the ice again and shortly after it began to crack, and in a few minutes afterwards broke in many pieces. The vessel broke from her fastening and was soon

vessel, we attempted to reach the shore, in hopes of finding natives to nasist us in living through the Winter. Getting about half way to the shore with our heavily laden boats, our progress became hard by the drifting ice and I was compelled to haul on the ice again.

final escape of the survivors, who were taken off from an iceberg by the Tigress on the 30th of April last, in a half bags of bread, ten dozen one Tigress on the 30th of April last, in latitude 53 30, after having spent 196 days on the floe. The following are the names of the rescued: H. C. Ty. soon, assistant navigator; received Meyer, meteorologist; John Heron, steward; W. C. Kruger, seaman; Fred Jamka, seaman; Wm. Nindemann, seaman; Fred Anting sames and seaman, Fred Jamka, seaman; Fred Anting sames and seaman, fred Anting sames and seaman fred Anting sames fred sam

tavus T. Linguist, seaman; Peter and other articles of food, clothing.

Johnston, seaman; William Jackson, compasses, &c., on the abatement of three fourths of the surface of the gale I endeavored to shoot as carth, and by far the greater part of the shoot as carth, and by far the greater part of the body of men and also of vegetables, and four children.

Christian, of Kane's expedition; Hans children, when the part of the body of men and also of vegetables, and as its character manifest a christian, of Kane's expedition; Hans the property of the body of men and also of vegetables, and as its character manifest a christian, of Kane's expedition; which are the part of the body of men and also of vegetables, and as its character manifest a christian of the part of the body of men and also of vegetables. Christian's wife and four children, three, owing to bad weather having ings on the 15th of October, 1872, in miles below the ship. The ice being weak I could not transport boats and When they last saw the Polaris she boat, bread, &c , and saved all. The

ICE GREW FIRM. I made another attempt to reach

HALF WAY TO SHORE. party, one was burnt as firewood to Night came on us and very stormy r is on board the Tigress.

The Polaris was in command of land we were drifting south-The Polaris was in command of Captain Buddington, who had thirteen of a crew along with him, and a plentiful stock of provisions.

She was making a good deal of water, but, as Captain Tyson informed the Herald correspondent, she was not more leaky than when he was on board all the previous Fall and Winter.

HER BOW DAMAGED.

brekon and we were drilling southward very fast. We saw no more land for many days, bad weather continuing all through the month of Nowember. We built snow houses and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. We were ten white men, two Esquimaux, two women and five children for many days, bad weather continuing all through the month of Nowember. We built snow houses and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. We were ten white men, two board all the previous Fall and Winter. light and fuel with which to warm Her bow was somewhat damaged, our scanty allowance of food through and it is the opinion of the survivors they will be unable to get clear until July, and even then, if the ship is unseaworthy, they should have to make new boats to effect an escape.

our scanty allowance of food through the darkness of the Arctic Winter.—
In the latter part of February we lived principally upon birds, and is March commenced to catch seals. Through that month we supported ourselves on BEARS' AND SEALS' FLESH,

On the Sth of October, 1871, in latitude 81 38, longitude 61 44, Captain Hall died of apoplexy, and was buried on shore, where they erected a wooden cross to mark his grave. He had recently returned from a northern sledge expedition, in which he had attained the latitude of 82 16. He seemed in his naval health and had the left the piece on the lat of April. we not been driven to sea by a strong becomes putrescent and is most westerly gale in the latter part of ous to health. The earthy matters are March, our floe piece being then reduced from five miles in circumference er waters as to invariably produce diarto about twenty yards in diameter.— rhea in those unnecesstomed to their We left the piece on the lat of April, use, while the waters of the Missiand abandoned nearly all of our meat, a large amount of ammunition cloth- the Rio Grande, cause gastro-Enteritic ing, skins and other articles, taking a diseases, continuing for many weeks portion of the meat in the boat, which and often terminating in ulceration we were obliged to throw overboard and death. Indeed, there were more on account of the boats being so deep- deaths from this cause in the Western

THE OUTER EDGE OF THE PACK ice on the 3d of April, and succeeded in getting a little further in on the On the 4th a beary northeast tered Winter quarters, and left August gale set in, a beavy sea running under 12, 1872. The fee was very heavy, the ice, which broke it is small pieces, so that we had to live on small pans, was forced south, and so continued as we could not put the boat out, drifting till Captain Tyson and party neither could we find seals for food,

and we were REDUCED ALMOST TO STARVATION On the 31st of April we sighted polar bear. Every person was ordered to lie down and imitate the seal, while water to the north. The rescued to lie down and imitate the seat, while party suffered very much during their dreary drift from hunger and cold.—
For the last two months they ate raw seal and polar bear as they could get it. When west and northwest, and continued to work every opportunity to the west ward, in hopes of reaching the Liabra dor coast and getting temporary relief. We were picked up by THE STEAMSHIP TIGHESS, animal and vegetable remains, or with Captain Bartlett, on the 30th of April, in latitude 53 35 north, longitude 55

May occur, but I do assert it as a ference with us who are the murder asses do not prevail until the drinking work every opportunity to the west fact, that general attacks of these distance with us who are the murder and who the victims. The present work of the cases do not prevail until the drinking well this death of his father twenty years ago. The account is as follows:

"The Modoc Indians occupied the who has 26 children, a wife, four grand-territory between Yreks and Surprise territory between Yreks and Surprise territory between Yreks and Surprise territory between Yalks and

west, or near Wolf Island, and about era in London in 1854, the water sup west, or near Wolf Island, and about forty miles from land. The Polaris is plied to the city was examined micronow without boats, having lost two in trying to get North in the Spring of 1872.

A PROVIDENTIAL MEETING.

The Tigress fell in with the party in a dense fog and providentially that some of the water furnished to

the matter with him. When they left
the Polaris all on board were in good
bealth.

How THE POLARIS LEFT THEM.

In reference to the way in which

To reference to the way in which In reference to the way in which the Polaris got away from the party which was rescued from off the ice-berg Captain Tyson states that he felt

the city and the county jail of Oxford stand close to each other,—the former never having had a case of cholera, littly anxiety at first, thinking she would soon come to their relief. "I set my colors," he said, "as she steamed down along the shore, but the vessel was soon lost to sight in the bend of the land, and behind what I took to be Northumberland Island. The piece of ice I was on commenced drifting southward as the wind hauled to the drains. Upon obtaining water from northeast, opening a little bay to the northeast of Northumberland Island I saw the vessel in the harbor there; ber sails were furled, no smoke was could see. I then attempted to bring my boats across the floe in an easterly beings effected with the disease, or through water contaminated, or arti-HOPING TO FIND WATER cles soiled with their dejects. The and reach the shore. I succeeded in

dragging one boat across, took the water and attempted to reach the shore some distance below the vessel. We were then drifting very fast, and the gale was blowing fresh, with great trion, whose bubbling surfaces exhain the content of the content violence, from the northeast, and snow-ing very fast and drifting. I was spreading around disease and death. driven back on the ice again and comdriven back on the ice again and comLost to sight in the darkness and storm.

On the broken ice were most of our provisions to sustain the party through the Winter, and seeing nothing of the vessel, we attempted to reach the shore, in hopes of finding natives to assist us in living through the Winter. bread and one boat. I saw a vessel the Supreme Government of British under steam and canvas rounding a point to the northwest. Tainking tion of 800,000 souls, placed in the she would come to our relief I gave burning plain of Bengal, on the largest myself no extra anxiety, but soon we delta in the world, surrounded by were doomed to disappointment, and, mar-hes and jungles, and one hundred from that time until the Tigress res- miles from the salt breezes of the sea. cued us, we never got a glimpse of the The Hooghly river, an arm of the

Ganges, supplies the city with water into which the great sewers open directly upon its soft, muddy banks, and night soil at the rate of one hundred and eigty tons a day is de-posited, converting a harbor of refuge Water and Disease. Water, the most abundant and the most essential for living beings of anybing in nature, excepting atmospheri hydrogen, and one of oxygen, or by death. From this great centre for measure of two volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen, having a formula of HO, and is therefore a protoxide of the origin and distribution of cholera, situated upon the eastern coast of Hindostan, Bayard Taylor found the roads swarming with pilgrims, and one afternoon he passed thousands, youngest only eight months old.

DRIVEN FROM THE FOLARIS.

This party, which had been landed from the Polaris, were driven from the Polaris f into the tank up to the middle, take off and wash their garments soiled certain substances disolved in it, and with cholera dejecta, then pass on, weak I could not transport boats and provisions to land until it grew strong or. While here I discovered my other — not including the mineral waters carthen jar, or skin full of the confit for drinking purposes, are rain wa taminated waters for domestic purter, river water, and spring or well water, and even these sometimes conposes. Thus the disease soon reaches Bombay, upon the western coast of Hindostan, then up the Persian Gulf, tain impurities attracted from the atmosphere, or contaminated with earth, reaching the Caspian, Black and Medi-terranean seas, and soon afterwards the neighboring countries of Europe. The cholera of 1831 was carried by pilgrims and the Russian caravan trade the sewerage of cities, and with decay. ing animal and vegetable remains, or perhaps impregented with soluble materials, such as lime and the oblorides from the strata through which they pass, rendering them entirely unfit for the ordinary purposes of life. o Central Asia, thence to Russia, from Russia it soon reached Berlin, Hamburg and London. It was carried from London to Ireland, and in the spring of 1832, it was carried by emi-Rain water, when freed from the impurities attracted from the atmosphere brough which it talls, is sweet, soft rants from Ireland to Canada, and Mr. Whoppers. own the St. Lawrence river to Lake than all others to promote health-River water is that which is generally supplied to cities, and although it may be generally of good quality, yet after heavy rains or the melting of ice and anow, is often loaded with earthly matters and other impurities render-ing it noxious to health, unless filtered from these impurities. Stagnant wa-ter, and that of marshes, ditches canals and ponds, are, from the amount of organic matter and other impurities which they hold in solution, unfit for drinking purposes. These impurities may be gaseous, malarial, decomposing vegetable or animal remains, infusoria, algae or fungi, and water in which such matters are found readily while washer-women also engaged with the soiled clothes of cholera patients, may contract the disease from the cholers dust disseminated in the air lodging in their mouths and but the roaches on our yard arms benoses, and ultimately being swalle wed down with the saliva food and drink.

armies during the Rebellion than from

A Leaf From Modeo History. A correspondent of the New York

all other diseases, and as an instance the reports of the "Joe Hoit" U. S. A. the reports of the "Joe Holt" U. S. A. Tribune, who was living in the vicin-General Hospital, Louisville, Ky., unity of the Lava Beds at the time, and der my charge, show that from June 1864 to June 1865, there were admitted into this bospital 4941 patients of which 1430 were gunshot wounds.—
We had during the year 143 deaths, of which 72 died from already distributed. which 72 died from chronic diarrhoa. time. The indignation of the nation And after years of careful investiga at the massacre of Gen. Camby and tion I find scarcely an instance on his companions, while attending a Enteritic disease, Typhoid fever, Typho-Malariol fever, or cholera occurring in public institutions, boarding achools, farm houses, villages and towns in which the disease was not traced directly to contaminated drinking water. I do admit that occasionally sporadic cases of almost any disease may occur, but I do assert it as fact, that general attacks of these disease with the Modocs, is "Cadiz, my dear tellow!" exclaimed Mr. Whoppers, "you did wrong—you indignation, or any indignation, expressed when, in 1852, forty Indians whiped at least, on a whaler. I don't know anybody better than you who were similarly murdered by the whites, while gathered at a peace conference with us who are the murder-like on the fabulous, but it's tough, and will do to string two or three to be continued's on." — From News record of endemic attacks of gastro. peace conference with the Modocs, is

so miles wide, and containing the present celebrated Lava Beds. This country of theirs was composed of rocky hills, fertile valleys, takes and small streams awarming with fish, and was surrounded by high mountains generally heavy timbered at the base. Game of all kinds was very plenty. The tells was recognity. They were regarded at that time as the most war-like tribe in the State, although by no means the most nut-merous, and held their own against their savage neighbors. In their wars they were invariably victorious over the 'Shasta' and 'Pitt River' Indiana. At that time they were armed simost wholly with their primitive weaps. — —the gun and the pistol not having superseded the bow and arrow. Their bow, however, was a powerful weap-on; the stems of the arrows would

pull out and leave the barbed head imbedded in the body of their game or their enemy. They cultivated no land, but subsisted upon game, fish and the natural roots of the country. Wild fowl were very abundant in the lakes, and from all these sources, they were entirely free from want. No struck the very floe on which they were, otherwise they must have perished. They all seem tolerably well. Capt. Tyson complained of swelled legs and feet, but nothing serious is the matter with him. When they left to matter with him. When they left to the matter with him. When they left to the matter with him. When they left to the matter with him when they left to the matter with him. When they left to the matter with him when they left to the country. Wild fowl were very abundant in the lakes, and from all these sources, they were entirely free from want. No left to the country. bunting grounds than the and that as soon as water had been fortile vallers, and some collisions mortality greatly diminished. He mentions another instance in which the city and the county init of Cyford In the year 1852 overland emigrant trains from the east began to pass stand close to each other,—the former through their territory, and the Money of the latter was visited by the does attacked one of these trains on the border of Tule Lake, and with Point' to this day. When the man who had escaped reached Yreka there another source the cholera disappear-was great excitement. A meeting of ed. It is now an established opinion among those best acquainted with the disease that every outburst of cholera beyond the confines of British India, may be traced back to Hindostan through a continuous chain of hymnes. may be traced back to Hindostan of a young and adventurous man by through a continuous chain of human of Ben. Wright, the expeditue tion being fitted out and the expenses borne by the citizens. A similar company was raised across the line in Oreon, under the command of one Ross. These two companies operated in conjunction, but as separate commands. Wright's force reached Bloody Point just in time to rescue a second train, which the Indians had entrapped and held for thirty-six hours; but beyond protecting the road, neither Wright nor Ross succeeded in doing much against the Modocs. When pursued, the Indians would fly to the Lava Beds, the scene of the present war, and secreto themselves in a cave, which, from this circumstance, bas no more trains were to be expected that season, Wright desiring not to return without some results to boast of, arranged for a 'poace tulk' with the savages, on which occasion be agreed to kill an ox. It is well known intention was to poison the ox, and thus dispatch them all. When this fact became known the sensibilities of many residents of Yreka were severely shocked, but the general tide of opinion sustained him. This act of treatment was never testly portorned, but one was substituted falling little short of it in atrocity. Pursuant to agreement, the Indians came, numbering forty-seten warriors, under command of their chief Schonchin, the father of the Schonchin who participated in the massacre of General each and every one carrying his two iars of Ganges water to his far distant home. Those who are attacked with cholera on the road generally weapons of the Indians useless, by weapons of the Indians useless, by relaxing the strings and the sinews upon the backs of the bows. Wright, is the morning, saw them standing around their fires, drying their bows, he changed his plans, and, instructing his men accordingly, he advanced alone. Extending his hand to Schonehin, then suddenly drawing his pistol, he shot down the unarmed chief. This being the signal agreed upon, his party rushed in and butch ered them, only seven of the Indisos escaping. I know this, not only from general report at Yreka, but from the lips of one of Wright's men, who has related the circumstance to me many times.

Some Cookroaches.

"And so you left the Juliana, because of a few cockroaches?" exclaimed

"A few cookroaches!" indignantly Eric and Ontario, thence to the United replied the spokesman of the group.
States. The cholera of 1841-44, also "Lord bless you! what do you call a States. The cholers of 1841-44, also "Lord bless you! What do you can a was carried from British India to Russia, by way of Persia, thence to Austria, Central Europe and France to be soon carried from Havre to New roaches were so thick that every step you took up and down the deck you'd Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi river. While it is generally believed that it requires, the poison of cholera to be brought into contact with the lining membrane of the alimentary canal to produce the disease, and that this is generally effected by contami. top, work his way aft, and come down delects may be cast upon the dry had been below for three months, exnated water, many believe that choiers dejects may be east upon the dry ground under a tropical sun, and no cept one poor fellow who tumbled down the lorecastle hatch, head fore-driving clouds of cholera dust here driving clouds of cholera dust here cockroaches closed over him. He struggled for a moment, but 'twant no use -in five minutes his bones were plaked as clean as my knite blade.-

> ernor pointed the guns of the fort at us, to clear out, which we did, but then we couldn't set a rag of sail, or haul our yards round, for the roaches were so thick they choked the blocks, and devil a brace or halyard could be long time, all hands sleeping in the boats that we kept towing astern, until I got tired, and says I, 'Boys, let's cut and run for the Grand Canary, which we did one night. We reached Grand Canary in safety, got across to Orrataro, in Teneriffe, and took ship for Cadiz." "Cadiz, my dear fellow!" exclaimed

little on the fabulous, but it's tough, and will do to string two or three 'to be continued's' on " - From Never Again, by W. S. Mayo, M. D.