

**CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.**

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers.  
**PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN.**  
 TERMS—\$2 per annum in Advance.  
 VOL. 48--WHOLE NO. 2874. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1874. NEW SERIES--VOL. 15, NO. 24.

The largest circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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

**Rates of Advertising.**  
 Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 2 times or less... \$1 50

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 Having located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct-15-74

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 Late Surgeon of the 8th Regiment, Pennsylvania  
 Volunteers, having returned from the Army,  
 offers his professional services to the citizens  
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**THE REPUBLICAN.**

**THE SHORTEST WAY HOME.**  
 'The shortest way by half a mile—  
 I come so very often by it—  
 It's the road, across the hills,  
 And through the meadow. Shall we try it?  
 The days were not without a charm  
 When talking soft and holding hands,  
 My love and I walked arm-in-arm.  
 And lanes were lone and fields were still.

**The Occurrence and Use of Nickel.**  
 Nickel was discovered by Cronstedt in 1751. It is a metal between a yellowish white and a steel gray; it has a bright luster, which it retains even in moist air; it is as hard as iron, is perfectly malleable and ductile, fuses at a temperature but little lower than wrought iron, is magnetic, and has a specific gravity of 8.8. It does not occur native, and is on the whole quite rare, being generally found combined with arsenic. The following statistics of the production of nickel from 1870 to 1873 will show its position in the world's supply of metals.

**Birth-Place of Columbus.**  
 Tradition makes Gogoleto, a small town a few miles from Genoa, the birth-place of Columbus, and there is an inscription which marks the home of his reputed birth. It may be true, but it is also possible that his real birth-place is elsewhere. In this connection it is interesting to note that in the year 1492, a man named Christopher Columbus, who is said to have discovered America, was born in the city of Genoa. His father was a sailor, and he himself was a seaman. It is interesting to note that Columbus was born on the same day as the discovery of America.

**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,**  
**S. I. SNYDER,**  
 PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER  
 AND DEALER IN  
 Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,  
 Graham's Row, Market Street,  
 CLEARFIELD, PA.

**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.**  
 Having removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [Jan 17-74]

**Miss E. A. P. Rynder,**  
 Dressmaking, Sewing and Embroidery,  
 South 11th Street, New York, N. Y.

**The President and the Washington Ring.**

The comments of the press on the President's actions, standing up for the Washington ring of robbers, are as severe as they are deserved. In discussing the matter the N. Y. Tribune remarks: In the case of Mr. Secretary Richardson the press of the country, and the whole people, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Butler, Mr. Sanborn and Mr. Sawyer, have clamored for his removal on the ground of incompetency. This was another case of barking at the heels of men with extraordinary shoe-latches. The President gave out with distinction that so long as this clamor continued Mr. Richardson should not be removed. He did not propose to remove a man from office simply because the press and the people thought him unfit. The complaints of Mr. Richardson were not limited to the opposition press, nor confined to any one party. The demand for his removal has been general and loud. But the Great Silent Man put his foot down and said Mr. Richardson should stay. He would not remove him or ask his resignation. No man should be made a victim of public clamor with his consent. A great many people failed to see anything very peculiar in the conduct of Richardson. He was a man in an office he is unfit for and in which he only succeeds in making a fool of himself, and it is not too much to say that the people generally are of the opinion that the principle is a very dangerous and bad one.

**Womanly Dignity.**  
 Nature, which has given weapons of defense to most animals, has given to women a dignified and noble character. Womanly dignity is a quality that is essential to a woman's life. It is a quality that is not only a protection to herself, but also a protection to others. It is a quality that is essential to the well-being of the world.

**The Philosophy of Rain.**  
 To understand the philosophy of the beautiful and often sublime phenomenon, so often witnessed and so very essential to the existence of plants and animals, a few facts derived from observation and a long train of experiments, must be remembered—1. Water is everywhere here, everywhere, and at all times, of a uniform temperature, we should never have rain, hail or snow. The water absorbed by it in evaporation, would be seen in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air when it was once fully saturated.

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**How to Insert Screws in Plaster.**  
 WALLING—It is often desirable to insert screws in plastered walls, without attaching them to any woodwork, but when we turn them in, the plaster gives way and our effort is vain. And yet a screw may be inserted in plaster so as to hold light pictures, etc. very firmly. The best plan is to enlarge the hole to about twice the diameter of the screw moisten the edges of the hole thoroughly with water, and fill it with plaster of Paris, such as is used for fastening the tops of lamps, etc., and bed the screw in the soft plaster. When the plaster has set, the screw will be held very strongly.

**Theoretical Traps and Tricks.**

Those who saw the fairy spectacle called 'Le Rio Carotte' at the Grand Opera House in New York, saw Oliver Leary may remember an extraordinary scene, in which an old magician was seemingly dismembered in the presence of the audience. This feat was accomplished through the aid of an arrangement of traps. The situation was this: An old and feeble sorcerer, after having rendered important services to some young friends of his, asked of them that they should cut him in several pieces, and throw his bits by bit into an oven heated to a high temperature, which he expected to come out a young man, as fresh and bright as yeast and magic ever yet made. He did not propose to remove a man from office simply because the press and the people thought him unfit. The complaints of Mr. Richardson were not limited to the opposition press, nor confined to any one party. The demand for his removal has been general and loud. But the Great Silent Man put his foot down and said Mr. Richardson should stay. He would not remove him or ask his resignation. No man should be made a victim of public clamor with his consent. A great many people failed to see anything very peculiar in the conduct of Richardson. He was a man in an office he is unfit for and in which he only succeeds in making a fool of himself, and it is not too much to say that the people generally are of the opinion that the principle is a very dangerous and bad one.

**Life on Pike's Peak During the Winter.**  
 A few days ago Sergeant E. W. Houelle, of the United States Signal Service, passed through the city en route to Washington, where he is to receive promotion. This gentleman has been stationed at Colorado Springs in connection with Pike's Peak Observatory, since last July when that station was formed. During this time he has had many interesting experiences, both upon the summit of the mountain and in the construction of the line from Colorado Springs up the side of the peak. During his brief sojourn here he has detailed to a news reporter some points which may be of interest to the public. The telegraph line which reaches from Colorado Springs to the summit of Pike's Peak is twenty miles in length. It passes along a trail made during the past year, which is far more easy of ascent than any of the old routes. It is now possible to ride an animal from the base of the mountain to the signal station on the top of the peak. Mr. Bottelle has been engaged most of the time keeping the line in repair, and in the discharge of his duties, has made fifty-two ascents of the mountain. He has passed one hundred and forty-two times over the government trail, more frequently than any other man, and is familiar with every foot of the route. The telegraph wires are stretched on poles and along the dead pine trees. The line gets out of repair frequently by reason of trees falling and breaking the wires. The extreme cold at the summit has also at times so contracted the wire as to break it.

**How They Drop Shot.**  
 A reporter of the Baltimore American thus describes one of the many processes of making shot in one of the shot towers of that city: One of the 'secrets' of the manufacture is the mixing of the lead with a certain proportion of a combination of mineral substances, called 'temper'. The temper is fused with the lead, and gives the molten metal that consistency which makes it drop. It is not the 'temper' alone which would be muddled by the sieve, and would form little pellets instead of round shot. When 'BB' shot, for instance, are to be made, the lead is poured into a pan perforated with holes corresponding to that size. The little pellets come pouring down in a continuous shower, and fall into a tank filled with water. On the ground floor, in the descent of two hundred feet they become perfect spheres, firm and dense, and are tolerably cool when they strike the water, although the swift conceptions make the tank foam and bubble as if the water was boiling furiously. The shot must fall in water, for if they would strike any firm substance, they would be flattened and knocked out of shape. To get the little pellets dry, they are placed in a sort of a drying machine. From this receiver the shot runs down a spout into a drying pan, which resembles a gigantic shoe, made of sheet iron. The pan rests at an angle which permits the shot to roll slowly down to the chamber below, and the pellets become perfectly dry as they pass over the warm shoe-iron.

**CHINESE TRUST.**  
 In all places in China you may see a string of coolies rushing through the streets carrying loads of money. There is not a policeman to be seen, except occasionally at the gates or in time of trouble. You may see a shroff with a lot of dollars in a flat tray, examining them intently as they pass, click, over his thumb; sometimes a posse of idlers, consisting of chair-carriers, coolies, cooks and servants, all looking on. There does not seem to be even the suspicion that anyone might attempt to kick the tray in the scramble. Why, even in that nest of iniquity, Hong Kong, you may see at that most comfortable of buildings, the Oriental Bank, a lot of Chinamen counting and examining, perhaps, thousands of dollars that are being paid to them, and some of the greatest scoundrels unobscured by passing constantly; perhaps they think the men in the street would most likely be honest enough to catch them, but it is rather doubtful if they dare. Money and valuables are exposed in a way that would never be dreamed of in England; and the similarity of dress, the narrowness and crowded state of the streets in China, all would aid in the escape of a robber.

**A PATENT RAT-TRAP.**  
 The local editor of the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye says a man has invented a rat-trap that does not require any bait, and will catch a rat every time it reaches for him. It operates on the principle of a stomach pump—the inventor is a 'retired physician', the name of whose life has nearly run, and the trap is placed at the entrance of the rat hole. When it is wound up the action begins, the rat comes. He may hold on to the ground with his teeth, and hump his back and paw dirt, and weep and yell for the police all he wants, he comes out of that hole backward, is dragged into a back compartment, where a steel globe draws his hide off and lays it aside for a kid glove manufacturer, while the carcass is pushed into a little furnace and incinerated.

**When is a match frivolous?**  
 When it makes light of things.

**A Tree that Keeps a Standing Army.**

Among the varied means of defense developed by plants in their ceaseless struggle for existence, there is perhaps none more wonderful or effective than that of a species of acacia which grows in the dry savannahs of Central America. It is called the bull's-horn thorn, from the strong curved thorns like bull's horns, set in pairs all over the trunk and branches. These no doubt help to protect the tree from the attacks of browsing animals; but it has more dangerous enemies in the leaf-eating ants and other insects. Against these the tree maintains a very curious standing army, for which it provides snug houses stowed with food, nectar to drink, and abundance of luscious fruit for desert. When first developed, the thorns are soft and filled with a sweetish pulp, much relished by a species of small springing ants, never found except on these trees. Making a hole near the point of one of each pair of thorns, these ants eat out the interior, then burrow through the thin partition at the base into the other thorn, and treat it in the same manner. The hollow shells thus formed make admirable dwellings, none of which are left untenanted, as any one may discover by disturbing the plant, when the little warriors swarm out in force and attack the aggressor with jaw and sting. The leaves of the plant are two-winged and at the base of each pair of leaflets, on the mid rib, is a gland which, when the leaf is young, secretes a honey-like liquid, of which the ants are very fond. This ensures their constant presence on the young leaves, and their most zealous service in driving off other insects.

**Changing Clothing.**  
 Health, and sometimes life itself, is often lost by laying aside winter clothing too early. Laying flannels aside in the spring is a most pernicious practice. We can better do without woollen next the skin in midwinter than in midsummer. We do not get overheated in winter—we do in summer; and the most frequent summer cause of colds is a rapid falling of the temperature of the body. All are familiar with the fact that a sudden change of perspiration is always dangerous; very little exercise causes us to perspire in summer, and a very slight draft of air checks the perspiration; hence, eminent French physicians have stated, after a long series of observations, that colds taken in summer excite the most incurable forms of consumption. White woollen flannel is a most efficient guard against these sudden changes, because it keeps the heat of the body in, while it repels the outside, while the perspiration to its outside, while the surface next the skin is drier. We all know that silk, cotton and linen next the skin get saturated with water, and are, for an instant, a slight draft of air gets between the skin and the material, there is a charnel-like chill when that material touches the skin. The rule should be to wear white woollen flannel next the skin the year round—thick in winter, a little thinner in April, a gauze material on the first day of July; on the first day of December put on the thickest, extending to ankles and wrists. The rule is especially necessary to all old people, to all invalids and young children; day laborers and outdoor workers would be incalculably benefited by the same observances.

**Removal.**  
**REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,**  
 wholesale dealers in  
**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.**  
 Having removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [Jan 17-74]

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