

Advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, 10 cents. For each subsequent insertion, 5 cents. Classified and Executive notices, 2 cents per line per week. Legal notices, 2 cents per line per week. Professional cards, 5 cents per line per week. Real Estate, 5 cents per line per week. Yearly Advertisements: 50 lines, 10 dollars; 100 lines, 20 dollars; 200 lines, 40 dollars.

Attorney at Law: H. W. SMITH, 113 Philadelphia Centre Co. Pa. Attorney at Law: J. A. LINGUE, 113 Philadelphia Centre Co. Pa. Attorney at Law: G. R. W. BARRETT, CLEARFIELD, PA. Attorney at Law: A. T. HARRIS, CLEARFIELD, PA. Attorney at Law: J. B. WILSON, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Attorney at Law: J. A. LINGUE, 113 Philadelphia Centre Co. Pa. Attorney at Law: G. R. W. BARRETT, CLEARFIELD, PA. Attorney at Law: A. T. HARRIS, CLEARFIELD, PA. Attorney at Law: J. B. WILSON, CLEARFIELD, PA. Attorney at Law: J. P. BURCHFIELD, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Attorney at Law: J. A. LINGUE, 113 Philadelphia Centre Co. Pa. Attorney at Law: G. R. W. BARRETT, CLEARFIELD, PA. Attorney at Law: A. T. HARRIS, CLEARFIELD, PA. Attorney at Law: J. B. WILSON, CLEARFIELD, PA. Attorney at Law: J. P. BURCHFIELD, CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE MONEY QUESTION. THE FEDERAL TENDER NOTES AND THEIR CONSTITUTIONALITY. By G. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

By G. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. The limits plainly set in the Constitution are these: 1. The money must be legal tender. 2. The means must be adapted to the end. 3. The means must not themselves be prohibited. 4. The means must be the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The Federal government is an entirely limited authority, an unimpaired, but a limited one.

The limits plainly set in the Constitution are these: 1. The money must be legal tender. 2. The means must be adapted to the end. 3. The means must not themselves be prohibited. 4. The means must be the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The Federal government is an entirely limited authority, an unimpaired, but a limited one.

The limits plainly set in the Constitution are these: 1. The money must be legal tender. 2. The means must be adapted to the end. 3. The means must not themselves be prohibited. 4. The means must be the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The Federal government is an entirely limited authority, an unimpaired, but a limited one.

The limits plainly set in the Constitution are these: 1. The money must be legal tender. 2. The means must be adapted to the end. 3. The means must not themselves be prohibited. 4. The means must be the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The Federal government is an entirely limited authority, an unimpaired, but a limited one.

denominated 'bills of credit.' To emit bills of credit, 'to borrow money on the credit of the United States'—these are the words of the Constitution. The Federal government is an entirely limited authority, an unimpaired, but a limited one.

denominated 'bills of credit.' To emit bills of credit, 'to borrow money on the credit of the United States'—these are the words of the Constitution. The Federal government is an entirely limited authority, an unimpaired, but a limited one.

denominated 'bills of credit.' To emit bills of credit, 'to borrow money on the credit of the United States'—these are the words of the Constitution. The Federal government is an entirely limited authority, an unimpaired, but a limited one.

denominated 'bills of credit.' To emit bills of credit, 'to borrow money on the credit of the United States'—these are the words of the Constitution. The Federal government is an entirely limited authority, an unimpaired, but a limited one.

are richer at the expense of their creditors. But the gross injustice also is finished. Every man, laborer or capitalist, or laborer, knows exactly where he stands. Not so with contractors. As to all existing contracts, if the price of the commodity is done, if the price depreciates, when the coin is debased, equality is at an end. Today a man pays at one discount, to-morrow he is disappointed. There is no such standard of value.

Scientific. VERIFICATION OF ILLUMINATING GAS. A method in common use for separating carbon from gas by the use of water on the principle of temperature, on contact with water-cooled surfaces, is with water itself. But the liquid globules held in suspension in the gas may be removed by passing a jet of gas, as impregnated with a substance, as lime water, or a plate of metal, and an apparatus for purifying gas according to this method. Messrs. Baines & Anderson, the proprietors of this apparatus, consists mainly of an outer casing with a gas inlet at the lower part, and an outlet at the top. Suspended within the casing are several water-cooled surfaces, which are connected with the water supply. The gas from the inlet passes through the central space within the annular tank, and through the perforated plates of the bell, the latter being provided with a view to a uniform distribution of the gas over the surfaces. The gas from the inlet passes through the central space within the annular tank, and through the perforated plates of the bell, the latter being provided with a view to a uniform distribution of the gas over the surfaces.

The Turkish Bath. Dr. Fleming of Glasgow, has presented to the British Medical Association an account of some experiments by the author himself, with a view to ascertain the effect of the Turkish bath, at the temperatures of from 130 degrees to 170 degrees Fahrenheit, upon the weight, temperature, pulse, respiration, and action of the arteries. He showed that the immersion of the body in hot, dry air produced loss of weight to an extent considerably greater than normal, amounting, on the average, to the rate of about forty ounces an hour. The author himself, who was immersed in the temperature of the body and a rise in the pulse rate, with at first a fall and then a rise in the rapidity of respiration. The amount of solids excreted by the kidneys was increased, and coincidently the amount of urea. The sweat contained a quantity of solid matter in solution, and among other things, a considerable amount of urea. The most important effect of the bath, however, was the stimulation of the sensory action of the skin. By this means the circulation of the blood was increased, and the temperature of the body raised. The increased temperature and pulse rate continued for two or three days after the immersion of the body in the Turkish bath.

Studies of Embryo Life. On opening the shell of a hen's egg in the third day of the incubation, the heartbeats of the embryo, which, however, soon ceased. He then placed the egg in warm water, and the heart commenced to beat again. In an experiment, but very important modification, has been reported by M. Darveze, who for some years past has devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of embryo life. He took from under a hen an egg on which he had sat for three days, and placed it in the ordinary temperature for two or three days. He then again placed it under conditions favorable to incubation, and in due time a chick was hatched out, just as if he had occurred naturally. The result of this ingenious experiment, as M. Stanislas Meunier observes in La Nature, is to show that life may be suspended for a considerable length of time without any essential, without fatal effects, precisely as in animals of a very low grade, such as Rotifers.—Popular Science Monthly.

Sulphuric Acid. Stark's extensive sulphuric acid works at Boston, where the product is Northrup sulphuric acid, on a very large scale from aluminum slates, have lately put the pure anhydrous acid on the market. It is put up in tightly-corked tin (lined) iron boxes, which were found to answer best, because at ordinary temperatures sulphuric anhydride is without action upon metals, and particularly upon tin. This form of acid is very useful, and its transportation in this manner, with its ready shipment in a liquid form. The constantly growing production of artificial alizarine has been chiefly the cause of this innovation, it being well known not only that large quantities of fuming sulphuric acid are required for its preparation, but also that the yield and quality of the product depend upon the degree of concentration of the oxidizing agent.—Journal of Chemistry.