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Livery Stable. THE undersigned has prepared to receive and care for all horses, mules, and cattle, CLEARFIELD, PA.

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Clearfield Insurance Agency. KEHR'S RIDGE, Agents, CLEARFIELD, PA.

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West End Drug Store, IN GRAHAM'S ROW, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Companies Represented. Commercial Union Ins. Co., Fidelity & Deposit Co., CLEARFIELD, PA.

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A LEAF FROM THE CALENDAR. Where wood-violets love to grow, In the meadow, deep through the dew, When the streamlet murmurs and flows, And the summer sunbeams gleam through the leaves, and the dew is dry, All is hushed, and still, and lone.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SHERIFF, LUMBER CITY, CURTISVILLE, PA.

JOHN D. THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace and Sheriff, Curwensville, Pa.

HENRY BRETH, Justice of the Peace, Clearfield, Pa.

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MISCEGENATION. AS PRACTICED BY THE FRONTIERSMEN AND INDIAN MAJORITY.

Right, so far even as to treat with the English people as they were consistent with their spirit of liberty which has been the basis of the British for more than two centuries. Mr. Gladstone, it is not the most brilliant, the wisest of English statesmen, for he looked beyond the temporary approval of a feeble and often mistaken public clamor to the guiding star of justice and right, and recognizing that the best "honor" which peace can bring is the honor of exact justice, he has so far lent his counsel toward the accomplishment of peace in South Africa, even at the risk of present popularity. He may be sure that his vindication may safely rest with posterity.—Baltimore Gazette.

STAMP TAXES. It is under contemplation in Congress to repeal so much of the law as makes it imperative to place a two-cent stamp on checks. A large revenue is derived from this source, but it is so far such a tax on business that the country can afford to dispense with it.

BOYS NOT Brought to LEARN TRADES. The current number of Harper's Weekly contains a cartoon, evidently by some new artist, and very much in the style of Hogarth. Upon one side three young boys are applying to a skillful workman at his bench for the chance to learn his trade. The workman replies: "Want to learn the trade, eh? No, no, we can't encourage apprentices. The Union is against it. You would cheapen the price of labor." On the other side the same three lads, grown into young men, are leading in a "sample room," drinking whisky, smoking and reading the "Flesh," and the effect is thus described: "Ignorant, intemperate, and dishonest young men. Inferior work, through the unskilled employment of incompetent workmen." The cartoon is entitled "Our reason why there are no many idle young men."

THE picture is a strong and striking one, and it tells a story, the truth of which is becoming more and more apparent every day in this country. There never was a time when there was a greater, or even as great, a demand for skillful American mechanics, and there never was a time when there was so few skillful American mechanics, as at the present time. The advance of knowledge and scientific research is continually opening up new departments of mechanical labor, and expanding the old ones. The great demand of the day is for intelligent skillful labor in our workshops and manufacturing plants, and in connection with the great railroad, steamship and telegraphic systems of the country. It is a constantly increasing demand, for people are using five times more of mechanical products than they did a generation ago, and yet American mechanics are not represented by American labor. Instead of active, enterprising, skillful young Americans, our mechanical occupations are mainly absorbed by unskilled foreigners, and the picture in Harper's Weekly graphically shows one cause, namely: the wicked ostracism of American boys by trade-unions, and the miserable pretext that their employment will cheapen labor. It is only in telegraph and printing offices, and a few other places, that American young men can be found in mechanical pursuits, although tens of thousands of them would be glad to avail themselves of such opportunities. It is a notorious fact that town boys will go into the country to work on farms, and only a few of them are capable of succeeding in the overcrowded professions of the American cities. Can you in town or city who has a "trade" is fast becoming a rare article. Country boys are almost as unwilling to remain upon farms as city boys are to go to the country. The result is that they flock to the cities and join the ranks of the trades-unions and other causes. What is the result? They live lives of idleness, and a substantial and unquestionable fact. They become straggling, slothful, and hoodlums because they can find nothing else to do. The places which they might fill are occupied by foreign workmen. They excite the indignation of American boys learning trades, but they do not object to the importation of tens of thousands of foreign mechanics. These aliens are at once admitted to the "Unions" to compete with them for work. They excite the indignation of boys lest they may when they have learned trades compete for work, but they do not exclude the hundreds of thousands of foreigners who seek this to compete with them for employment. There is a shocking inconsistency in this action of the trades-unions. And there is a blind ignorance in it, for if American boys were allowed to learn trades they would supply the increasing demand for mechanics, and the foreign mechanic would stay at home, their service not being needed. But as the ranks of skilled workers are not filled by American boys, foreigners are imported to meet the demand for more workmen. Why is it that the trades-unions do not perceive the practical effect of their prohibitory rules against apprentices and change them? It is high time that something was done to mitigate the crying evil which is crowding our cities with idle young men, and if there is no other way to accomplish it then the people should reform or smash these Unions, which are the cause of the trouble. It is the shame of this country that the vigor and intelligence of our youth are being wasted and frittered away and that our young men instead of working at some trade or profession are spending their wages as clerks and shop-boys, or failing to secure even this poorly paid kind of employment, are growing up to be hoodlums and vagabonds, gamblers and cappers, and reinforcing the criminal classes, filling jails, bridewells and penitentiaries. A reform is necessary, and can only be effected in opening the doors of the work-shops, mills, factories, and forges, to all American boys who seek to become skilled artisans and useful, independent, and productive citizens.

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THE WHEAT PROSPECT. A newspaper correspondent who came within a few miles of bushels of estimating the wheat crop of 1880 predicts that the yield for 1881 will be 525,000,000 bushels. The production of wheat last year in the United States, in detail, as follows:

Table with columns: State, Wheat in bushels, and other statistics for various states including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine.

Concerning the Spring wheat he spoke in an encouraging way. He said "The Spring wheat forms a small percentage of the total wheat crop, but it is in regard to the Spring wheat that the bear craze is doing most of its brooding. There have been local snows near Chicago and out in Dakota, but not hurt the coming crop. All crops of the Spring wheat in the North are being conditional are utterly groundless. In a word, I wish to say that all this bear grumbling is wicked, and has no bottom in it. It is utter nonsense. The Spring wheat in Minnesota and Wisconsin as usual. To be sure there is a lack of snow from a little above Chicago to Milwaukee, which narrows to forty miles wide from Janesville and Beloit to Belvidere. This belt grows still narrower as it approaches the Mississippi. Then it extends about thirty-five miles wide out through Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota to Sioux City and Yankton. Even in Iowa they are now sowing the Spring wheat in many localities having melted. Now in regard to the average yield: This year the wheat is almost all drilled. The ground was in better condition last fall than usual. The year has protected the wheat. The yield in the West in many localities was very poor. The crop only averaged thirteen and one-third bushels per acre. Now the yield per acre of wheat in Europe and the United States is as follows:

Table with columns: Country, Wheat in bushels, and other statistics for various countries including United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Russia, China, India, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania.

FARM NOTES. Paint all tools that are exposed to the weather or the heat of the sun. Dip the tip of nails in hard wood. Frost will not penetrate as deep when the ground is dry as when it is very wet.

Spent tan bark has been ploughed into a compact clay soil with the best result, as it rendered the soil mellow and increased its warmth.

When good earth is used for potting, plants seldom need any special manure. The best soil for plants is found in old meadows, and the corner of the garden where the sod has long been.

Time intelligently given to the bees will pay as well as any other farm work, and when too many are not kept, most of their work can be done either in the morning or after their regular working hours.

Corn does not succeed well after buckwheat. Drakes are quarrelsome; the fewer on hand the better.

Wagon filters through charcoal become perfectly pure. Oak is stronger than iron, both pieces being of equal weight.

England imports \$20,000,000 worth of fruit annually. Our firm at Greenvale Centre, Ohio, shipped thirty-five car loads of faxseed the past season.

The simplest method to remove the hull from corn is to make a weak lye from a wood ash and soak the corn in it.

Poor cows are dear at any price; really good ones, if young, are never sold too high. A cow should give at least \$50 worth of milk a year.

It is well for farmers to bear in mind that the average for all breeds of cows is about six pounds of milk, or its equivalent, for one quart of milk.

The Agricultural Department is informed that the orange-smock makers of California as threaten the destruction of all the apple trees on the Pacific coast.

WAY THEY OFFER FAIL.—Young men often fail to get on in the world because they neglect small opportunities. Not being faithful in little things, they are not promoted to the charge of greater things. A young man who gets a small job to do, he should think it not necessary to give it much attention. He will wait till he gets a place of responsibility, and then he will show people what he can do. This is a very great mistake. Whatever his situation may be, he should master it in all its details, and perform all its duties faithfully. The habit of doing his work thoroughly and conscientiously is what is most likely to enable a young man to make his way. With this habit, a person, of ordinary abilities would outstrip one of greater talents who is in the habit of neglecting his duties. After all, this great essential rule of success adopted by a young man should be to possess superior abilities.

There are only five ladies now living whose husbands are Presidents of the United States.—Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grant, and Mrs. Hayes, wife of the President.

MILLENARY ITEM.—Spring bonnets this season will cost about a third as they have cost about a third.

The fashionable shade this Summer will be the shady side of the street.

EDUCATIONAL. BY M. L. McQUOWN. THE VOTE. The following is a list of the directors of Clearfield county, and the vote of each, as recorded by the tellers at the Convention for the election of County Superintendent, on Tuesday, May 3d.

Table with columns: Name, Residence, and Vote for County Superintendent.

ROLL OF HONOR. The following is a list of pupils received for the "Roll of Honor" for the week ending May 6th. All whose names appear in this list attended the school during the week ending May 6th of the school term.

Table with columns: Name, School, and other details for the Roll of Honor.

ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR MARK. There are a number of theories for the origin of the dollar mark, but the most probable is that it is a combination of U. S. and initials for the United States; another, that it is a modification of the figure 8, the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight," and designated by the letter S. Another theory is that it is a combination of H. S., the mark of the Roman unit, half a fourth is, that it is a combination of P. and S., from the Spanish peso Puro, which signifies "hard dollar." In Spain accounts, per contract, by writing S. over P., and placing it after the sum. But the best origin of the sign is offered by the editor of the London Whitehall Review, who recently pronounced that it is a modification of the letter C, which was the mark of the Spanish dollar as a representation of the Pillars of Hercules, and around each pillar is a scroll, with the inscription, "plus ultra." This device, in course of time, has degenerated into the present form, and is now used by American as well as Spanish dollars. The scrolls around the pillars, I take it, represent the two serpents sent by Juno to destroy Hercules in his cradle.

Tommy Durkin came running into the house the other day with this confession for his long suffering mother: "If you were on the top of a church spire, and I were a goose, how would you get down?"

"Why, if you wanted to get down, you could pick it off the goose," said Tommy exultantly.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—A rather amusing typographical error appeared in a Washington paper the other day. Alfred Foreman, colored, was shot on a man's promise there and died from the effects of the wound. He belonged to the colored race, and he had had a weakness for fowls that was the cause of his untimely end. The Society sent to the paper in question suitable resolutions on the sad occasion, which appeared daily. But the last issue were rendered thus: "Our brother has gone where chickens, sorrow, pain and death are felt and feared no more." The explanation by the editor that "chickens" is a misprint for "sickness" was the only "reasonable" one with the idea that paste is very adhesive, and will stick to you as long as you live.

Maiden lady's question, slightly altered from an old aphorism: "Where angelness inhabits, it is folly to be wiser."

THE YERBICK. The Directors' Convention has met and adjourned, and the decrees have gone forth. We had intended to give to the public a review of the important and unjust course pursued by the outside element, but we refrain, believing that the result is sufficient to convince the public. Our little attempt at the school men of the county have not read their votes that they are not ready to surrender the party vouchers to the Common School system of Pennsylvania by act of Assembly to class those who have shown a desire to drag our Common Schools into the ravine of political strife. Our opponent in the contest was a gentleman of the highest type, an experienced and successful teacher, whose work and influence greatly strengthened our hands in the work of the past three years. We have enjoyed his acquaintance and friendship for a number of years, and know that he bore no part in the circulation of the malicious falsehoods intended to secure our defeat. Our remarks, therefore, have special reference to a weak and pretentious circle of young politicians, representing both political parties, who attempt to tarnish the question of public school education with their profane hands. When men of questionable integrity attempt to defame the character of honest School directors at the middle Schools, by circulating debased and malicious falsehoods, when such a class make night hideous by their corrupt prowl over the county, awakening honest School directors at the midnight hour, and attempt to force upon them the biggest lie of the campaign, it is not much wonder that the school men of the county believe it time to rise in their strength and defend the management of the Common Schools. Tuesday, May 3d. To err is human to forgive divine. Whether we shall be able to follow the injunction of this quotation in our future relations to these apologies for men is a question.

A PROMPT FAMILY. The four children of Mr. J. M. Dalley, of the Fenwick, viz. Jennie, Lizzie, Maggie and Willie, all attended school during the late term of eight months without missing a day. Is there another family in this county that can show a better record?

RE-ELECTED SUPERINTENDENT. W. A. Kelly was re-elected Superintendent of Jefferson county, and T. N. McChesne in Centre county. W. M. Flaker was re-elected in Blair county.

MISS MARY MOORE. Miss Mary Moore, of West Clearfield, had been employed to teach a term of two months public school at Madera, and at a good salary.

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