THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.
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..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year..... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20
YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$50 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00
G. B. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

Lawyers' Cards.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Jel1'73 Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1z18 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 3ypd

ROLAND D. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 9, '78-tf.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in "Old Western building," (up stair).
Oct. 2, '78-tf.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office one door east of Shaw House.
[jy11,'67

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. ja26,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
a26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 7ly

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House. sp 25,'77-1y

WM. A. WALLACE.....DAVID L. KREBS,
HARRY F. WALLACE.....WM. E. WALLACE.
WALLACE & KREBS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jeal'81 Clearfield, Pa.

SMITH V. WILSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLEARFIELD, - - PENN'A.
Office in the Masonic Building, over the County National Bank. [mar24-80.

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office over the County National Bank.
June 26, '78tf.

FRANK G. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
First-class Life and Fire Insurance Companies represented.
Office in the Opera House.
Mar. 16,'81-1y*

THOS. H. MURRAY.....CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Offices in Pis's Opera House, second floor.
9:30'74

WILLIAM A. HAGERTY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE over T. A. Fleck & Co.'s Store,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A
Will attend to all legal business with promptness and fidelity. [feb11,'80-tf.

JOHN S. M'ENALLY.....DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. Jan:1:'78

J. F. McKENRICK,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office in the Court House.
aug14,1878-1y.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pis's Opera House. jan1'78.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of overtwenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28,'73:tf.

Physicians' Cards.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on First st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
DUBOIS CITY, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug19'76

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 6 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.
July31,'78-tf.

G. C. JENKINS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
CURWENSVILLE, PA.,
Offices at residence, corner of State and Pine streets. Jan. 5th, 1881-tf.

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Editor & Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 55--WHOLE NO. 2,728. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1881. NEW SERIES--VOL. 22, NO. 26.

Cards.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 21ly'73

HENRY BRETH,
(OSTEND P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y*

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
Je11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

A. V. HOYT,
Land Survevor and Civil Engineer,
PHILIPSBURG, PA.
All business will be attended to promptly.
Dec. 13, 1880-1y.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

FRANK FIELDING
AND
WILLIAM D. BIGLER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Nov. 17th, 1880-tf.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [Jan9, '78-tf.

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '78.

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also dealer in
Best Brands of Tobacco and Cigars.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75

JAMES H. TURNER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Wallaceton, Pa.
He has prepared himself with all the necessary blank forms under the Pension and Bounty laws, as well as blank Deeds, etc. All legal matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. May 7th, 1879-tf.

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
MILLS CLEARFIELD PENN'A
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my26:1ypd

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [my16'72

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. Jan. 1st, 1879.

JAMES KERR. CARROLL L. BIDDLE.
Clearfield Insurance Agency.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,
Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,301,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan	3,800,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn	3,624,052
Insurance Co. of North America	6,433,874
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,752,862
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	679,143
Watertown	741,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,595,444

Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, '79-tf.

FOR TINWARE, HARDWARE,
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
and
NEEDLES, ATTACHMENTS AND PARTS,
and all kinds of
SEWING MACHINES,
GO TO
O. B. MERRELL, - Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA. [June 2, '80-tf.

Insurance Agency
—OF—
WILLIAM C. HELMBOLD,
Patton Block, Curwensville, Pa.
Companies Represented:
Commercial Union Ins. Co., Assets.$9,088,702 55
Firemen's Fund Ins. Co., Assets..... 1,168,017 60
Union Insurance Co., Assets 1,920,037 98
Travelers' Accident Ins. Co., Assets.. 5,519,194 23
Northern Ins. Co. of New York Ar'ts 346,390 08
Insurance placed on all kinds of property at equitable rates.
Curwensville, Pa., Feb. 16, 1881-tf.

PHILIPSBURG
MARBLE WORKS!
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Fine Italian Marble in the State,
Both FINISHED or UNFINISHED. We put up any work that can be done in the city at much cheaper rates. We will put up
MONUMENTAL WORK,
In Italian Marble or Granite, cheaper than it can be done in any other part of the State. Any person buying monumental work to amount of $25 and upwards, will have fare paid to and from Philipsburg. Do not be fooled with cheap American marble when you can buy fine Italian marble at lower prices.
HEAD STONES a specialty.
Produce and approved paper will be taken in exchange for Cemetery work. All cash payments will be made to the Mohanoan Banking Co., to the credit of R. PIERCE.
Philipsburg, Pa., Jan. 26, 1881.-6m.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

Wake up, wife!—the black cloak of Night begins to fade,
And far in the east the Morning his kitchen fire has made;
And he is heating red-hot his store of iron gray,
And stars are winking and blinking before the light o' day.

Mind you what I was doin' just fifty year agone?—
Brushin' my Sunday raiment, an' puttin' my best looks on;
Clothin' myself in courage, so none my fright could see;
An my coward heart within, the while, was pounding to get free.

Ten mile wood an' bramble, an' three mile field an' dew,
In the cold smile of morning I walked to marry you;
No horse had I but my wishes—no pilot but a star;
But my boyish heart it fancied it heard you from afar.

So through the woods I hurried, an' through the grass an' dew,
An' little I thought o' tiring, the whole of my journey through;
Thinks no'er before nor after do so a man rejoice,
As on the day he marries the woman of his choice.

And then our country wedding—brimful o' grief an' glee,
With every one a-pettin' an' jokin' you an' me;
The good cheer went and came, wife, as it sometimes has done
When clouds have chased each other across the Summer sun.

There was your good old father, dressed up in weddin' shape,
With all the homespun finery that he could rake an' scrape;
And your dear-hearted mother, the sunlight of where smile
Shone through the showers of tear drops that stormed her face the while.

Also your sisters an' brothers, who hardly seemed to know
How they could summ up courage to let their sister go;
An' comin' an' school-house comrades, dressed up in meetin' trim,
With one of them a-sulkin' because it wasn't him.

An' there was the good old parson, his neck all dressed in white,
A bunch o' texts in his left eye, a hymn-book in his right;
An' the parson's virgin daughter, plain and severely pure,
Who hoped we should be happy, but wasn't exactly sure.

And there was the virtuals, seasoned with kind words an' love,
And help wreaths with breastpins of rubies up above;
An' there was my heart a-wonderin' as how such things could be,
An' there was the world before us, an' there was you and me.

Wake up, wife! that gold bird, the sun, has come in sight
And on a tree-top perches to take his daily flight.
He is not old and feeble, an' he will sail away
As he has done so often since fifty years to-day.

You know there's company coming—our daughters an' our sons;
There's John, and James, and Lucy, an' all their little ones;
And Jennie, she will be here, who is her grave doth lie,
Provided company ever can come from out the sky.

And Sam—I am not certain as he will come, or not;
They say he is a black sheep—the wildest of the lot.
Before a son's dishonor, a father's loves stands dumb;
But still, somehow or other, I hope that Sam will come.

The tree bends down its branches to its children from above—
The son is lord of the father, and rules him with his love;
And he will e'er be longed for, though far they be apart,
For the drop of blood he carries, that came from the father's heart.

Wake you, wife! the long run has roused the birds my ages
And she has dressed herself up in red and yellow and white;
She has dressed herself for us, wife—for our wedding' day once more—
And my soul to-day is younger than ever it was before.

—*Will Carleton.*

NEW LAWS.

Below will be found three Acts passed by the General Assembly at the late session, and approved by the Governor, which should be studied by the people and observed:

AN ACT to protect fruit, gardens, growing crops, grass, etc., and punish trespass.

SECTION 1. That any person or persons who shall willfully enter or break down, through or over any field, orchard, garden or yard, fence, hotbed or greenhouse, or who shall wrongfully club, stone, cut, break, bark or otherwise mutilate or damage any field, crop, nut, fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, bush, plant or vine, trellis, arbor, hotbed or greenhouse, or who shall trample or in anywise injure any grain, grass, vines, vegetables or other growing crop, or who shall willfully take or carry away grain, corn, rye, wheat or other field crop, fruit, vegetables, plants, or ornamental trees, vines or shrubs, whether the same be attached to the soil or not, shall subject said person or persons to a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 2. Any Justice of the Peace or Alderman, upon information or complaint made before him by the affidavit of one or more persons of the violation of said Act by any person or persons, shall issue his warrant, directed to any constable or police officer, to cause such person or persons to be arrested and brought before said Justice or Alderman, who shall hear and determine the guilt or innocence of such person or persons so charged, and, if convicted of said offense or offenses, shall be sentenced to pay the said penalty aforesaid attached to said violations, with costs, one-half to go to the party or parties injured to pay for damages sustained, and the remaining one-half to the school fund of the district in which said offense was committed: Provided, that the Defendant or Defendants, on refusing to pay at once said penalty, shall be committed to the common jail of the said county for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed, unless the Defendant or Defendants enter in a recognizance, with good security, to answer said complaint on a charge of misdemeanor before the quarter sessions of the peace of the county in which the offense is committed, which court, on conviction of the offense so charged and failure to pay the penalty imposed by this Act, with costs, shall commit the said Defendant or Defendants to the common jail of the county for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

Approved the eighth day of June, A. D. 1881. HENRY M. HOYT.

AN ACT to enable city, county, township and borough tax collectors to collect taxes for the payment of which they have become personally liable without having collected the same, but by expiration of the authority of their respective warrants, and to extend the time for collection of the same for a period of one year from the passage of this Act.

That in all cases in which the period of two years, the limitation of the warrants in the duplicate of county, city, township, ward and borough tax collectors have expired, and said collector or collectors have become liable for the amount of tax on said duplicates without having collected the same, the said duplicates and warrants in all such cases are hereby revived and extended for another period of one year from the passage of this Act, and said collector or collectors are hereby authorized and empowered to proceed and collect said taxes from all persons who have not paid taxes assessed to them residing in said districts within which it may have been assessed, as well as from all persons who removed from said city, ward, township or townships or boroughs and have neglected to pay taxes so as aforesaid assessed with like effect as if said warrants had not expired by the limitation of two years, aforesaid: Provided, that provisions of this Act shall not apply to warrants issued prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four: And provided further, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to cities of the first and second class.

Approved the tenth day of June, A. D. 1881. HENRY M. HOYT.

AN ACT making it a misdemeanor for any minor to knowingly and falsely represent himself of full age for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. That any person under the age of twenty-one years who shall knowingly and falsely represent himself to be twenty-one years of age to any licensed inn keeper, restaurant keeper or other persons, for the purpose of procuring or having furnished to him by sale, gift or otherwise any intoxicating liquors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than twenty dollars or undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall knowingly, willfully and falsely represent to any licensed inn keeper, restaurant keeper or other person any minor to be of full age, for the purpose of inducing any such licensed inn keeper, restaurant keeper or other person to sell or furnish any intoxicating liquors to said minor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than twenty dollars or undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days, both or either, at the discretion of the court.

Approved the tenth day of May, A. D. 1881. HENRY M. HOYT.

SMART MEN.

The value of a reputation for smartness is questionable. A smart man is often successful, for it is necessary, in these keen competitive times, to be sharp-witted, and to possess sound business capabilities; but though he may acquire the wealth he covets, he frequently does so at the sacrifice of his self-respect and the esteem of his fellows. The word "smart," as we Americans use it, implies more than the mere quality of briskness and precision. If smart men were those who by straightforward, honest dealing builded up a fortune and a fair fame, they would be the most desirable of this world's citizens; but we imply by the term those selfish, unscrupulous individuals who never hesitate to take a mean advantage in order to get the best of a bargain, and who will seldom hesitate at any trickery whereby they can reach a desired end. How often do we hear of a cruel and rascally action described as "smart," and how often is "a smart man" little better than a fraudulent scheme, square men know every weak point in law, and they are very careful not to commit themselves to any thing which would render them amenable to justice; yet they are none the less blameworthy. In this very carefulness consists much of their smartness.

A little while since an author submitted to a London publisher a manuscript, with a view to publication. The two were unable to agree as to terms, and the publisher refused to return the manuscripts. The author threatened legal proceedings, whereupon the man of paper and of print replied, "If you talk of proceedings and damages I'll send your manuscripts to America and have the book produced there, and then where will the value of your copyright be?" This was, no doubt, an exceedingly smart suggestion, and the law gave him power to carry it out, but it would be difficult to approve of its honesty. A theatrical manager, a few months ago, accepted and produced a play which was praised by the critics, whose verdict was confirmed by the public. Under an agreement, the author was to receive so much per night for the first fifty nights and then a reduced nightly sum afterwards. After the first week, the manager heard that the author of the piece was in ill-health and was relying on the proceeds of this piece; so he thought he would do a smart thing. He threatened to withdraw the piece (although it was an acknowledged success) unless the author would consent to take, from that time forward, the reduced nightly fee. In order to put on further pressure he detained the money due for the performances of the past week. Had there been a sign of "bad business" the author would have at once consented, but there was none, and he replied that he must hold them to the agreement. The matter was referred to a third party, and the would-be smart manager overstepped himself by admitting, in correspondence, that he intended to bring the poor author to his terms, for, wrote he, "he is in a hole—ill, and hard up." Yet there are men who will pronounce this shameful proceeding as a very "smart" move on the part of a manager. The cases cited here are not imaginary; they are well-known in literary circles and have been constantly discussed. Happily, in professional life such instances are rare, but in the commercial world they are of daily occurrence. Business, which is now given up to an almost incredible extent to speculative gambling, causes smart men to carry on their smart practices with impunity. They never stay to consider what ruin they are bringing on others, so long as they carry their point. Their argument is that they must live, and, in order to do so, they must be smart and cannot afford to have conscientious scruples. Nevertheless there are commercial qualities that in the long run are safer to trust to for the successful issue of enterprises. It is possible to make a profit without cheating your neighbor out of his just due; and in the end the men who find themselves rich and respectable are those who have conducted their business upon the rules of justice and of truth, rather than upon the principle of smartness. In all relationships, political, professional, commercial, and social, fair-dealing men consider the wishes and necessities of others; but such considerations, as a rule, are foreign to "smart" men. It is for us to choose whether we shall be honest or smart. If we are smart, let us be honestly so.—*Easy Hours.*

Tight lacing caused the liver of an Indiana woman to grow fast to the epigastrium, causing her death. Ladies cannot be too careful in guarding against such a calamity as this. When tight lacing must be indulged in, the epigastrium should be removed and locked up in the bureau drawer for safety. Wom en should remember this.

THE WORK OF PIGEON CATCHING DESCRIBED.

An Associated Press dispatch brings the intelligence that 7,000 wild pigeons from the Indian Territory are now in coops in New York, and 8,000 more will soon arrive, for use in the coming tournament of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. Wing shots, the country over, will be interested in knowing how these wild pigeons are secured. Pigeon catching has grown to quite a business in the Indian Territory, and an idea of how it is conducted is given by an exchange: Early in February Messrs. Hagerty and Judy, of St. Louis, put in an appearance at Atoka, Indian Territory, and at once commenced the work of putting up pens there and at the roost, which is about 100 miles distant. The pens are sixteen feet square and about ten feet high. Birds, as rapidly as captured, are housed in the woods until the wagons arrive to convey them to Atoka, when they are transferred to the pens at that place. At Atoka they are well kept and are fresh for shipment when ordered. There are twenty pens there and forty-five at the roost. As each will hold about 1,000 birds it will be seen there are accommodations for a vast number of the feathered delicacies. Messrs. Hagerty and Judy have in addition a thousand coops that will hold six dozen pigeons each. These are used for conveying the birds from the roost to the railway station for shipment. Sixteen teams are in constant use, transferring the birds during the gathering season. Seventeen expert netters from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and other States are in the employ of the firm, and are kept busy as bees during their engagement. They fill the pens faster than the teams can haul the birds away. Four or five of the men coop and load the pigeons, while a foreman keeps tally and sees that things run smoothly. Three men attend to nothing but feeding and watering the little captives. In addition to the regular employes there are five hundred Indians encamped at the roosts, who gather "squabs" at a certain price per hundred. These young pigeons are taken just before they can fly. The smaller ones are killed, put in ice and sent to the markets of the country, while the larger ones are carefully raised for the trap.

AN EXPENSIVE BUSINESS.

Not less than 100,000 feet of lumber was used in the construction of these pens, the hauling of which cost about five times the cost of the lumber. It will thus be seen that the business is an expensive one, and marksmen who are charged what they consider stiff prices for their birds will now know the reason why. The business is a revelation to the residents of the Territory, who have hitherto contented themselves with sufficient pigeons for their own use, never killing more than were needed for necessary purposes. Now all hands are "squabbing," and many make from $3 to $12 per day. The work requires no special skill, but it does require a good deal of patience and a quick eye to detect the birds when they are coming, and to shoot them down as they fly past the netters. The birds are very shy, and the slightest noise or motion scares them away. The pigeons are very fond of the acorn, and their flocks are generally found where there are large groves of oak trees. When they are found feeding on the acorns they are easily netted. They are also very fond of the seed of the pine tree, and in the pine districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of buckwheat, and will follow the cultivators of buckwheat for miles to get the grain. They are also very fond of the beech nut, and in the beech districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the grape, and in the grape districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the berry, and in the berry districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the sunflower, and in the sunflower districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the thistle, and in the thistle districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the dandelion, and in the dandelion districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the milkweed, and in the milkweed districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the ragweed, and in the ragweed districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the pokeweed, and in the pokeweed districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the jimsonweed, and in the jimsonweed districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the cocklebur, and in the cocklebur districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the burdock, and in the burdock districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the sheepsorrel, and in the sheepsorrel districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the dock, and in the dock districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the plantain, and in the plantain districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the pigeonweed, and in the pigeonweed districts they are found in immense flocks. They are also very fond of the seed of the lambsquarter, and in the lambsquarter