Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH

ON and after Monday, NOV. 8, 1880, the Passenger Trains will run daily (except Sundays) between Tyrone and Clearfield, as follows:

CLEARFIELD MAIL.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	3.20, P. M.	Tyrone,	9.05, A. M.
Riverview,	3.30, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.26, "
Clearfield,	3.40, "	Summit,	9.36, "
Leonard,	3.49, "	Powelton,	10.00, "
Barrett,	3.54, "	Osceola,	10.12, "
Woodland,	4.01, "	Boynton,	10.17, "
Bigler,	4.08, "	Steiner's,	10.22, "
Wallaceton,	4.17, "	Philipsburg,	10.25, "
Blue Ball,	4.23, "	Graham,	10.28, "
Graham,	4.31, "	Blue Ball,	10.37, "
Philipsburg,	4.35, "	Wallaceton,	10.44, "
Steiner's,	4.39, "	Bigler,	10.52, "
Boynton,	4.46, "	Woodland,	10.59, "
Osceola,	4.52, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	5.03, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	5.15, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	5.35, "	Riverview,	11.25, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville,	11.40, A. M.

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	5.30 A. M.	Tyrone,	7.20 P. M.
Riverview,	5.39 "	Vanscoyoc,	7.43 "
Clearfield,	5.47 "	Summit,	8.05 "
Leonard,	5.55 "	Powelton,	8.17 "
Barrett,	5.57 "	Osceola,	8.26 "
Woodland,	6.03 "	Boynton,	8.34 "
Bigler,	6.08 "	Steiner's,	8.39 "
Wallaceton,	6.15 "	Philipsburg,	8.42 "
Blue Ball,	6.21 "	Graham,	8.47 "
Graham,	6.25 "	Blue Ball,	8.55 "
Philipsburg,	6.29 "	Wallaceton,	9.02 "
Steiner's,	6.32 "	Bigler,	9.10 "
Boynton,	6.37 "	Woodland,	9.17 "
Osceola,	6.42 "	Barrett,	9.23 "
Powelton,	6.53 "	Leonard,	9.30 "
Summit,	7.05 "	Clearfield,	10.07 "
Vanscoyoc,	7.23 "	Riverview,	10.15 "
Tyrone,	7.45 "	Curwensville	10.20 "

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCHES

LEAVE SOUTH. P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	LEAVE NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2.30			Morrisdale,	7.15	12.40	
2.40		7.30	Philipsburg,	7.00	12.25	5.00
2.45		7.35	Steiner's		12.22	5.05
2.49		7.40	Boynton,		12.14	4.56
2.55	10.20	7.50	Osceola,	6.50	12.04	4.45
3.10	10.35	8.11	Moshannon,	6.34	11.52	4.30
3.18	10.43	8.19	Sterling,	6.26	11.45	4.22
3.22	10.48	8.25	Houtzdale,	6.23	11.40	4.20
3.30	10.55	8.35	McCauley,	6.20	11.35	4.10
3.35	10.58	8.41	Kendrick's,	6.15	11.30	4.05
3.40	11.13	8.49	Ramey,	6.10	11.25	4.00

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail. P. M.	A. M.			Mail. P. M.	Exp. A. M.
7.05	8.20	leave Tyrone	arrive	6.32	7.55
7.23	8.37	Bald Eagle		6.17	7.42
8.01	9.16	Julian		5.38	7.03
8.24	9.43	Milesburg		5.15	6.43
8.32	9.51	Bellefonte		5.08	6.35
8.45	10.02	Milesburg		4.55	6.23
9.05	10.29	Howard		4.31	6.00
9.42	11.05	arrive L. Haven	leave	3.55	5.25

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.		A. M.	WESTWARD.	A. M.
Cincinnati Exp.,		9.52	Pittsburgh Exp'ss,	1.53
Pacific Express,		8.57	Pacific Express,	8.12
Johnstown Express,		9.07		P. M.
		P. M.	Way Passenger,	1.15
Chicago Day Ex.,		12.18	Chicago Express,	3.31
Mail Train,		3.08	Mail Train,	7.01
Huntingdon Acc'n,		6.20	Fast Line,	7.20

Close connections made by all trains at Tyrone and Lock Haven.

S. S. BLAIR,
Superintendent.

my17-tf.

STAGE LINES.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily for Reynoldsville, at 1 o'clock, p. m., arriving at Reynoldsville at 6 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves Reynoldsville daily, at 7 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $2.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for DuBois City, arriving at DuBois City at 6 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves DuBois at 7 o'clock, a. m., daily, arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $1.50.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1881, the passenger trains will run daily (except Sunday) between Red Bank and Driftwood, as follows:—

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 8.45 a. m.; Red Bank 11.35; Sligo Junction 11.51; New Bethlehem 12.55 p. m.; Mayville 1.10; Troy 1.35; Brookville 1.55; Fuller's 2.20; Reynoldsville 2.38; DuBois 3.03; Summit Tunnel 3.21; Penfield 3.42; Tyler's 3.55; Benezette 4.31; arrives at Driftwood at 5.20.

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood 12.20 p. m.; Benezette 1.05; Tyler's 1.35; Penfield 1.46; Summit Tunnel 2.10; DuBois 2.25; Reynoldsville 2.49; Fuller's 3.08; Brookville 3.29; Troy 3.46; Mayville 4.13; New Bethlehem 4.26; Sligo Junction 5.07; Red Bank 5.25; arrives at Pittsburg at 8.25 p. m.

The DuBois Accommodation leaves DuBois at 7.35, a. m.; Reynoldsville, 7.55; Brookville, 8.46; New Bethlehem, 9.45; Red Bank, 10.50; Pittsburgh, 1.20, p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh, at 3.15, p. m.; Red Bank, 5.50; New Bethlehem, 7.05; Brookville, 8.05; Reynoldsville, 8.51; DuBois, 9.18, p. m.

The Brookville Accommodation leaves Brookville at 7.00 a. m.; Reynoldsville, 7.35; DuBois, 8.25; Summit Tunnel, 8.41; Penfield, 9.05; Tyler's, 9.19; Benezette, 9.55; Driftwood, 10.40 a. m. Leaves Driftwood at 4.00 p. m.; Benezette, 4.50; Tyler's, 5.26; Penfield, 5.39; Summit Tunnel, 10.00; DuBois, 10.17; Reynoldsville, 10.43; Brookville, 11.30 p. m.

Close connections made with trains on P. & E. Railroad at Driftwood, and with trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Red Bank.

DAVID McCARGO, Gen'l Sup't.
A. A. JACKSON, Sup't L. G. Div.

FARE FROM CLEARFIELD, TO

Bellefonte, Pa	$2 05	Middletown	$5 60
Lock Haven	2 70	Marietta	5 55
Williamsport	3 60	Lancaster	5 80
Huntingdon	1 80	PHILADELPHIA	7 90
Lewistown	2 90	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 85
Cuwensville	20	Philipsburg	51
Osceola	65	Tyrone	1 22
HARRISBURG	4 75	PITTSBURG	5 15

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [mch7,81-1y.]

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my22

C AND N-W RAILWAY

—THE—

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Is the OLDEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED, BEST EQUIPPED, and hence the

LEADING RAILWAY

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTH-WEST!

It is the shortest and best route between Chicago and all points in

Northern Illinois, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, DENVER, LEADVILLE, SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISCO,

Deadwood, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the Territories, and the West. Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Waseltown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the North-west.

At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago & North-Western and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union Depot.

At Chicago, close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne & Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk Railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle Routes.

Close connections made at Junction Points.

It is the ONLY LINE running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

BETWEEN

CHICAGO and COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Pullman Sleepers on all Night Trains.

Insist upon Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this road. Examine your Tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western Railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route, AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All Ticket Agents sell Tickets by this Line.

MARVIN HUGHITT,
2d V. P. and General Manager,
Chicago.

apr 20,'81-1y.

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

The Great CLOTHING Emporium!

ROOM NO. 6,

PIE'S OPERA HOUSE,

IF YOU want to study your own interest, do not fail to call at the above establishment and examine

THANHAUSER'S

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

Hats, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Whether you wish to make a purchase or not, we shall be pleased at all times to show you our assortment of goods, which will at once convince you that our

Styles are the Best, and our Prices the Lowest.

Remember, also, that we have an elegant assortment of PIECE GOODS, of the latest novelties, especially intended for

MERCHANT TAILORING,

And we are prepared to MAKE SUITS TO ORDER AT SHORTEST NOTICE, and shall endeavor to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

ALBERT THANHAUSER,

Opera House Block, opposite postoffice, CLEARFIELD, PA.

3-23-1881-tf.

WAGONS! WAGONS!!

2 CAR LOADS. 2

The largest and best assortment of wagons ever brought to Clearfield.

One car load of CONKLIN wagons,

One car load of STUDEBAKER wagons,

Which we will sell at factory prices. We buy these wagons by the car load and pay CASH for them, therefore we are able to sell cheaper than any other dealer in the county. We guarantee these wagons to be first-class in every respect. Also, a lot of

Platform Spring Wagons & Buggies.

One car load of GRAIN DRILLS which we will sell cheaper than ever before sold. Give us a call before buying elsewhere.

F. M. CARDON & BRO., Clearfield, Pa.

February 23, 1881-tf.

JAMES L. LEAVY,

UNDERTAKER,

MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

All kinds of Caskets and Coffins kept on hand, and furnished to order on short notice, including the finest as well as the cheapest that can be manufactured. Our

CORPSE PRESERVER

Is the best in use, and will be furnished when required. Funerals attended in any part of the county. Call at my office, on Second street, or leave your orders at Troutman's Furniture Store, adjoining the Postoffice.

JAS. L. LEAVY,
oct 1,79-tf. Clearfield, Pa.

PATTON BLOCK,

Curwensville, Pa.

N. E. ARNOLD,

Wholesale Dealer in

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries,

TOBACCO, LEATHER, FLOUR,

FEED, GRAIN, SALT, OIL, &C.

I buy direct from jobbers and manufacturers, receive goods at car load rates, hence can compete with New York and Philadelphia houses.

Also, Dealer in

Saw Logs, Lumber, Shingles and Bark.

Parties having bark to haul during the Winter, can contract and receive liberal advances. Also, advances made on Saw Logs. Give me a call.

N. E. ARNOLD,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.

Sept. 29, 1880-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN.—On first-class improved farm property, by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on first mortgage, in sums from $1,000 up. For further information apply to the undersigned.

HURXTHAL W. SMITH.

Clearfield Pa., May 7th, 1879-tf.

Mowers and Reapers!

E. W. BROWN,
CLEARFIELD, - - PA.

THE subscriber has the WALTER A. WOOD MOWERS and REAPERS for sale, besides Machine repairs for the same. Also HORSE HAY RAKES, and all kinds of farming implements.

Will exchange above for HORSES or CATTLE, or sell very low for cash.

FRESH MEAT!

WILL also continue the butchering business. Meat market in the planing mill office, on Pine street. Fresh meat every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday mornings. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

E. W. BROWN,
Per M. G. Brown.

Clearfield, Pa., June 1st, 1881-3m.

Thomas A. Duckett,

—DEALER IN—

F-U-E-L.

I HEREBY give notice to the citizens of Clearfield and the surrounding vicinity that I am prepared at all times to furnish families and manufacturing establishments with a superior quality of

Coal, Wood & Coke,

Which I am prepared to deliver in a few hours' notice. I am always ready to haul and deliver from and to the depot, or anywhere else, and move families and household goods anywhere on short notice.

THOS. A. DUCKETT.

Clearfield, Pa., Mar. 31, 1880-tf.

Wanted

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

JOHN B. GOUGH'S best new book, entitled

SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW

is the best chance offered to you. Its Scenes are drawn from the bright and shady sides of life, portrayed as only

John B. Gough

can portray them. This grand work—now for the first time published—is the "opening" book for agents, and is something all others live to see. The thirty-third thousand is now in press. Its immense sale has been made entirely by active canvassers. Neither book nor agent with it for quick and profitable return. We are starting many agents now from our home office, and we believe the sale of this book will reach One Hundred Thousand Copies in the next five months.

We want some more agents at once, to supply this good book to the thousands who are waiting for it. Remember the sale is only now commencing. The book is entirely new, and each of the twenty-five stories is some closer. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Examine Territory and very liberal terms given. Send for circulars containing testimonials and particulars. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

July 13-3m.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1881.

MR. WOLFE'S PROGRAMME.

In a vigorous and well written letter to the Philadelphia *Press* the Hon. Charles S. Wolfe denies his position as a candidate for State Treasurer. He very clearly explains that he enters into this contest for the purpose of releasing the Republican party of Pennsylvania from a ring that has so long and so recklessly controlled its organization. It is not pretended by him that any question of political importance or financial reform is involved in this campaign. On the contrary he admits that the election is of little importance, but claims that it affords the independent Republicans a most favorable opportunity to try conclusions with the Cameron ring without doing an injury to the Republican party. He does not intimate that the office of State Treasurer would not be faithfully administered under Democratic auspices, and he frankly concedes that the candidate of the ring, General Bailey, is "personally unobjectionable," "but his success means the triumph of the bosses and the perpetuation of their power." His own election, on the other hand, "means notice to the bosses that their arrogant rule must cease and that they must henceforth be content to be with the rest of us, obedient and faithful servants, instead of the imperious masters."

This is the entire issue as Mr. Wolfe defines it. It is one that solely concerns the internal economy of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, which is divided between two factions, the one controlling its Conventions and dictating its nominations, the other insisting on fair play, and each claiming to represent the masses of the Republican voters of the State. Mr. Wolfe as a volunteer candidate of the independents enters the field to try this issue with the ring before the people at the ballot box. He rejoices in this opportunity of an "off year" to bring the ring managers for the first time face to face with their political masters for judgment. The election of a Democratic Treasurer he does not consider "a terrible disaster," but asks whether, in an alternative of continued submission or a Democratic success when but an unimportant State office is involved, "it would not be better to take the risk of a temporary reverse now, and thus rebuke these arrogant masters of the machine by giving them notice that the Republican masses in battling for their sovereignty do not intend to by longer guilty of the folly of unavailingly fighting them behind entrenchments and on lines of battle of their own selection with the certainty of defeat."

Such is the position of the independent Republicans of the State as defined in the letter of Mr. Wolfe to the *Press*, and which that journal does not very successfully combat. Manifestly it would not be sound policy in the Democratic party of Pennsylvania to interfere in this family quarrel. By doing so it would only experience the proverbial fate that attends such interference. The moment the Democrats should nominate Mr. Wolfe he would become merely the Democratic candidate, the Independents would fall back within their own party lines, and the issue upon which Mr. Wolfe's candidacy is justified would be lost. Whether Mr. Wolfe should be elected or defeated as the candidate of the Democrats the ring would remain master of the situation. No true friend of Mr. Wolfe within or without the Democratic party would advise a step that would do him no good but would greatly rejoice the managers of the machine. His candidacy is the logical sequence of the revolt against the machine caucus for United States Senator last Winter. Upon the square issue between the two factions there is reason to believe that Mr. Wolfe will come out of the contest with a larger vote than Bailey if the Republican masses are thoroughly aroused, and this would we give him and the Independents a more substantial victory than his election to a comparatively unimportant office through Democratic support, for it would be an end of the rule of the Cameron machine. In so pretty a quarrel there is no room for Democratic interference.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

NEW STORY ABOUT GENERAL GRANT.

It has just leaked out that while General Grant was traveling in Asia he expressed a desire to get a shot at a lion. Not wishing to expose him to any danger the natives secured a stuffed lion, set it up in a jungle and then took the illustrious traveler out for a hunt. When the beast was sighted the General was all excitement, and crawling up to a favorable position began to blaze away at the animal with no perceptible effect. After firing about twenty shots he began to get mad, and taking off his coat, he settled for a regular siege. Fearing his wrath when he discovered the sell, the attendants endeavored to induce him to give up the attempt to kill the beast, telling him it bore a charmed life and that he could not possibly injure it. He told them to go to thunder, that he was after blood and was going to have it. After a vain fusilade of half an hour he arose to his feet gnashing his teeth with rage, threw his suspenders off his shoulders, rolled up his sleeves and grabbed his rifle by the barrel, so he could use it as a club. The attendants again begged him to desist, but he politely though forcibly informed them that he would have that cuss or leave his honored remains strewn promiscuously all through that jungle, and with a wild cry of "I'll fight it out on this lion if it takes all Summer!" he rushed upon the beast and with one well-directed blow laid it over on its side. Then he chased the native attendants for six miles, but being better acquainted with the country they got away from him in safety.—*Detroit Free Press.*

As is being done in some places in this State, all merchants and business men would do well to agree to refuse to accept all mutilated coin and thus drive it out of circulation. Our banks and postoffices already observe this practice.

FRAUDULENT INSURANCE.

The editor of the Erie *Observer* has evidently been taking in the modern mode of life insurance and gives his readers the following:

For sometime we have been preparing facts to present to the public in reference to the Life Insurance business. There are difficulties in the way, as the officers and agents of the insurance companies are generally men of intellect and possess special qualifications for presenting things in the best light for their companies or class of insurance. But they also are not slow in pointing out the weak points and defects of other competing companies, or classes.

We have consequently gathered up much information from agents and officers, and will give our readers the expressions of these keen-witted men, showing what they know of the various kinds of insurance, and then endeavor to draw correct conclusions therefrom.

It is unnecessary to discuss what is called "graveyard insurance"—that of taking out policies for large amounts on old paupers and others, who are on the verge of the grave. No honest man will engage in or uphold such a nefarious system, leading to demoralization and murder.

The old line companies which have stood the test of years, have in many instances become profligate in their expenses, and the large salaries and fees paid officers and agents has brought upon them merited censure. The funds of some of the companies have also been improperly invested and pays no interest. Immense marble palaces have been constructed for officers, and the officials surrounded by lackeys and luxury, all at the expense of the holders of policies, who have to pay assessments from their hard earnings to keep up this princely style.

Disgusted with such extravagance, many persons have withdrawn or refused to go into the old companies, and the result has been the organization of a large number of mutual companies, good, bad and indifferent.

The benevolent, relief or aid societies, connected with churches or some of the respectable secret orders, are many of them honestly conducted, and though sometimes not carried on exactly according to the best rules found necessary by experienced companies, yet the money paid by policy holders mainly goes for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brethren of the society.

Among the mutuals there is a class of companies, and they are legion, organized for the express purpose of enabling officers and agents to make money by obtaining a $5 or $10 policy fee. For instance a few men organize one of these mushroom affairs and in a few months time obtain 5,000 members, each paying $10 initiation or policy fee. Suddenly the company collapses, and the same men, after thus pocketing $50,000, organize a new company and go through the same performance.

SAMPLES OF POLITICAL CONSISTENCY.

The Washington *Post* hits the Massachusetts Senators square in the eyes by comparing the liberality of the laws of Virginia and Massachusetts with reference to suffrage. These honorable hypocrites, in their correspondence with Mahone, urge the Republicans to make common cause with the Repudiation party because the laws of Virginia require the payment of a small tax for the support of common schools as a qualification for the right of suffrage, while at the same time a tax qualification is required in Massachusetts, under which thousands of citizens have been deprived of the privilege of voting. And this with the concurrence of these Senators. The *Post* says: "If a citizen of Massachusetts, no matter how honorable his life may have been, falls into such distress that he is compelled, in a single instance, to accept public charity, his name is stricken off the poll lists. He may have been a heavy taxpayer in the past, but that does not count. Let him but accept a coffin for his dead child or medicine for his sick wife, and the laws of the Bay State, by and with the advice and consent of Senators Dawes and Hoar, designate him a "pauper" and disfranchise him as a convict. In the terrible period that followed the financial crash of 1873, when millions of honest men in this country looked in vain for labor by which to earn bread for their dependent families, there were some thousands of the sons of toil in Massachusetts who lost their right to vote. They could find no work, because industry seemed to have died. The spindles and looms of the factories were still, the shoe shops were closed. Grim poverty stalked abroad, and the wolf howled at many a door where smiling plenty had sat in happier days. All who preferred public charity to death from starvation in that awful time were disfranchised, like convicts, by and with the advice and consent of Senators Dawes and Hoar. We are not practically anxious or perplexed about the Bay State. That ancient Commonwealth has her good qualities to offset her bad ones. If she sells paupers at public auction in the gentle Spring time, if she disfranchises for the crime of having been poor and distressed, it is also true that she contains many noble characters and leads the way in many paths of progress. But we confess that it moves our contempt and derision when Messrs. Hoar and Dawes, after assisting in the disfranchisement of so many of their poor neighbors at home, go down into Virginia to weep and howl because an able-bodied man is required to pay a day's earnings annually into the school fund, or forego the luxury of voting till another year."

No Go.—We notice that the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has dismissed the petition of Lelia J. Robinson to be admitted to practice as an attorney in the courts. The reason for dismissing Lelia's petition was—she is a woman. So then it appears that the Plymouth Rockers (Yankee Blarney Stone) are just as much barbarians as they were two hundred years ago when they cut the tongues out of the Quakers' mouths and banished the Baptists into Rhode Island. Barbarians still, although fenced in by a number of high-toned educational institutions.

AGRICULTURAL.

Contributions to this department should be addressed to J. BLAIR READ, Clearfield, Pa.

THE LESSON OF THE HARVEST.

Throughout a large portion of the Winter wheat section of our country a very light crop has been harvested; the crop being not only short in quantity but also in quality, as much of it is more or less shriveled. Several causes have conspired to produce this partial failure of the crop, some of which date as far back as the Spring of 1879, when the failure of the clover seeding, together with the general success of that seeding in 1880, caused a break in the crop rotation over a large extent of country, and necessitated the sowing of an unusually large proportion of the crop of 1881 upon corn stubble—a practice which is common in the southern half of the Winter wheat belt, and which is based upon reasons of sound economy, although wheat thus managed does not, as yet, whatever it may do in the future, produce as large a crop as that sown upon clover sod, or even upon wheat stubble.

The Fall of 1880 was a season of general drouth, which retarded the plowing for wheat, in many cases causing fields to be abandoned which it had been intended to plow, thus diminishing the acreage sown, and causing much to be sown on poorly-prepared soil, while the continuance of the drouth caused much of the seed to malt in the ground and gave the remainder a late and feeble start, which disadvantage was intensified by the early setting in and long continuance of Winter. There was a great deal of inferior wheat harvested in 1880, notwithstanding the abundance of the crop as a whole, especially through the southern half of the Winter wheat belt; here the complaint was general that wheat was much shriveled. Of course much of this shriveled wheat was used for seed, and from the same quarter now come the loudest complaints of a poor crop.

The early Winter and late Spring caused the harvest of 1881 to come a week later than usual, and fully two weeks later than the exceptionally early one of 1880, while it was attended by a season of almost unprecedented heat, combined with excessive drouth, and most late-ripening varieties of wheat failed to form a kernel of full weight.

There has been more complaint that usual of insect pests this season; the fly having injured early-sown wheat, and the chinch bug and even the army worm having aided in the destruction of the crop, so that fields which promised well in the early Spring gave little or no return at the harvest. These are some of the more prominent causes which have conspired to dash the hopes raised by the previously unequaled crops of 1878-79 and '80. In addition to these there have been local losses from flood and storm, which have helped to reduce the aggregate yield.

To add to our discomforts, Russia threatens to step to the front with a crop of unusual abundance; England reports an average yield, and no foreign country seems likely to make an unusual demand for bread; hence the partial compensation for one short crop which high prices would give seems likely to be denied us. Altogether, the situation is one which may well cause us to pause and look about us. We have rode into prosperity upon three great and increasing crops, but we now find ourselves standing with a light crop on our hands, for which we have paid high wages, and for which we may expect to receive but a moderate price. Now, as we review the past season and prepare for the coming one, it seems appropriate that we ask ourselves, How much of the shortage of this crop is due to uncontrollable causes, and how much to our own negligence?

No part of our wheat-growing is less satisfactory than our meager success in raising wheat upon corn stubble. We have been content to regard twenty to twenty-five bushels as almost a maximum crop, to be raised only under the most favorable seasons upon corn stubble; but after falling behind the best management in several particulars in the handling of the crop just harvested, and notwithstanding the losses due to a combination of unfavorable climatic conditions, that average has been occasionally obtained this year, and a correspondingly greater one in more favorable seasons. Hence the question comes forcibly home to us whether the yield of our corn stubble wheat should not approximate more nearly than it does to what we consider a fair crop upon wheat or oat-stubble. The cultivation of earlier varieties of corn, cleaner and later culture, and prompt work at seeding time—these are among the factors which will contribute to this result.

The late Fall drouth caused little uneasiness to those who had plowed early, and had followed the plow daily with the harrow, pulverizing the surface while moist, and thus preventing the drying winds from reaching the lower depths of the seed bed; or who had kept the ground mellow and the weeds down in their corn-fields throughout the season.

How much of this year's shortage is due to the use of last year's damaged seed, no man can tell; but that a large part of it is so due is beyond question. For the use of this inferior seed there was no reasonable excuse, as there was an abundance of good seed in the country which was sold at low prices; but it is to be feared that many of those who had both qualities allowed a few cents difference in price to take the good wheat to market and send the poor to the field.

Early-ripening varieties of wheat have seemed for many years to give more uniformly good crops than those ripening later, and this tendency was quite marked this season. Whether this is a law of our climate may not yet be fully determined, but it is an important question which should be closely investigated.

The one great lesson of the harvest is that brainless work will no longer pay upon the farm, but that he who would prosper there must work upon a definite system founded upon a comprehension of the laws of growth, and that he must be ever prompt and faithful in obedience to those laws.

Hotels.

LOYD HOUSE,
Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.
Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.
jan 1,'78. ROBERT LOYD.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA
This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 5, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.
H. D. ROSE, - - PROPRIETOR
The best of accommodations for man and beast. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. [sep29,'80.*

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased this commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.
GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879-tf.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,
CURWENSVILLE, PENN'A.
This old and well-established Hotel has been leased by the undersigned, and he feels confident of rendering satisfaction to those who may patronize him. Good stabling attached.
LEWIS C. BLOOM, Proprietor.
April 21, '80-tf.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
WILLIAM H. DEAN, Proprietor.
This house is pleasantly located on East Market street, and convenient to the Court House and all business places of the town. It has recently been refitted and refurnished from cellar to attic. Bar supplied with choicest liquors. Table furnished with the best the market affords. Good stable attached. Rates moderate
April 13, 1881-tf.

Banks.

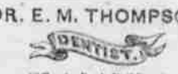
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 31 South Third Street, Philadelphia
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities.
Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. S. ARNOLD
F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.
Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.
Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-1y

County National Bank,
OF CLEARFIELD, PA.
ROOM in Graham's Brick Building, two doors east of T. A. Fleit's Store.
Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.
JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. jan1,'81

Dentistry.

J. L. R. REICHHOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in residence of Dr. Hills, opposite the Shaw House. mch18,'78-tf.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,


(Office in Bank Building.)
Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
mch 22 '78-tf.

A. M. HILLS,
OPERATIVE DENTIST,

CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Office in residence, opposite Shaw House.
jy9,1879-tf

J. M. STEWART,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PA
(Office in Western Hotel building—second floor.)
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

Miscellaneous.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. [mch2-1y.]

E. S. HENDERSON,

UNDERTAKER
BURNSIDE, PENN'A.
THE subscriber now offers to the citizens of Burnside and vicinity, an unprovided specialty. Hereafter all kinds of Caskets and Coffins will be kept on hand, and orders filled at once.
Funerals Attended Anywhere.
I will furnish the finest as well as the cheapest articles dedicated to funerals. All orders left at the store of JOHN C. CONNON will receive prompt attention. For further particulars, call on or address E. S. HENDERSON.
Dec. 10, 1879-tf.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c.
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,
ooking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec16'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory
Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.
BURNED OUT!
BUT NOT
BURNED UP!
The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.
The business of
CARDING AND FULLING
will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.
10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!
We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.
JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,
apr12'81 Bower P. O.

Miscellaneous.

HAVE YOU HEARD

The News From

MOORE'S?

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps

—AND—

Gent's Furnishing Goods

That Ever Came into the County,

AT THEIR STORE, ROOM NO. 1

OPERA HOUSE,

GEO. C. & TOM W. MOORE.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 27, 1880-tf.

Live AND Let Live

IS OUR MOTTO!

THE public is hereby notified that our entire stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

In all its latest styles, are guaranteed to be sold at lower prices than elsewhere, at

GUINZBURG'S

Reliable Clothing Store,

Western Hotel Corner,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Competition is the life of business, and our facilities for undersolling others cause us to guarantee the fact. Our long standing in business testifies to its reliability.

Thanking the public for past favors, we will do our best to merit a continuance of the same.

L. GUINZBURG,
Old Western Hotel Corner,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
April 27, 1881-tf.