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,	3.36, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.26, "
Clearfield,	3.46, "	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,	4.25, "	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,	5.05, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	5.15, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	5.35, "	Riverview,	11.29, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville,	11.45, A.M.

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	5.36 A. M.	Tyrone,	7.20 P.M.
Riverview,	5.39 "	Vanscoyoc,	7.43 "
Clearfield,	5.47 "	Summit,	8.05 "
Leonard,	5.53 "	Powelton,	8.17 "
Barrett,	5.57 "	Osceola,	8.28 "
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,	6.28 "	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	10.29 "

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCHES

LEAVE SOUTH. P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
2.30			Morrisdale,	7.15	12.40	
2.46		7.30	Philipsburg,	7.00	12.25	3.09
2.41		7.35	Steiner's		12.22	3.05
2.49		7.40	Boynton,		12.14	4.59
2.55	10.20	7.58	Osceola,	6.50	12.04	4.49
3.10	10.35	8.11	Moshannon,	6.34	11.52	4.36
3.18	10.43	8.19	Sterling,	6.26	11.45	4.28
3.23	10.48	8.25	Houtzdale,	6.25	11.40	4.26
3.30	10.53	8.35	McCauley,	6.20	11.35	4.19
3.35	10.58	8.41	Kendrick's,	6.15	11.30	4.09
3.40	11.13	8.49	Ramey,	6.10	11.25	4.04

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail. P.M.	A.M.		Mail. P.M.	Exp. A.M.
7.05	8.30	leave Tyrone	arrive	6.32	7.55
2.23	8.37	Bald Eagle		6.17	7.42
8.81	9.16	Julian		5.58	7.05
8.24	9.43	Milesburg		5.18	6.43
8.32	9.51	Bellefonte		5.03	6.32
8.45	10.03	Milesburg		4.55	6.22
9.08	10.20	Howard		4.31	6.00
9.42	11.08	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 Ac'n,	6.20	Fast Line,	7.30

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 25d, 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 11:55; Sligo Junction 11:51; New Bethlehem 12:35 p. m.; Mayaville 1:10; Troy 1:35; Brookville 1:55; Fuller's 2:29; 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 1:03; Tyler's 1:35; Penfield 1:48; Summit Tunnel 2:16; DuBois 2:25; Reynoldsville 2:42; Fuller's 3:03; Brookville 3:39; Troy 3:46; Mayaville 4:12; New Bethlehem 4:25; Sligo Junction 5:07; Red Bank 5:25; arrives at Pittsburg at 8:25 p. m.

☞ The DuBois Accommodation leaves DuBois at 7:25, a. m.; Reynoldsville, 7:55; Brookville, 8:46; New Bethlehem, 9:45; Red Bank, 10:50; Pittsburgh, 1:20, p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh, at 2:15, p. m.; Red Bank, 5:30; New Bethlehem, 7:05; Brookville, 8:05; Reynoldsville, 8:51; DuBois, 9:18, p. m.

☞ The Brookville Accommodation leaves Brookville at 7:30 a. m.; Reynoldsville, 7:55; DuBois, 8:25; Summit Tunnel, 8:41; Penfield, 9:05; Tyler's, 9:19; Benezette, 9:55; Driftwood, 10:48 a. m. Leaves Driftwood at 5:00 p. m.; Benezette, 5:50; Tyler's, 9:26; Penfield, 9:39; Summit Tunnel, 10:04; DuBois, 10:17; Reynoldsville, 10:45; 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 09
Lock Haven	2 70	Marietta	5 55
Williamsport	3 60	Lancaster	5 80
Huntingdon	1 80	PHILADELPHIA	7 90
Lewistown	2 20	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 85
Curwensville	20	Philipsburg	85
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. [mch2,81-1y.]

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. my28

—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, Watertown, 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.

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

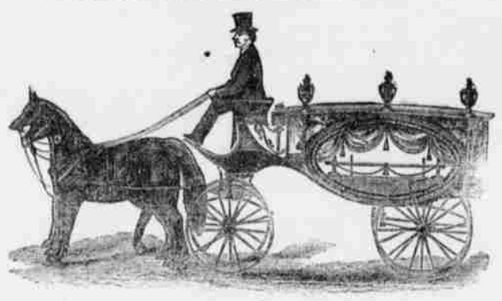
Platform Spring Wagons & Buggies.

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., Clearfiled, 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, Clearfield, Pa.

oct 1,'79-tf.

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.

Iron City College

The oldest, best, most thorough, and complete practical Business College in the United States. ☞ School always in session. Students admitted at any time. For circulars address—

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Sept. 7, '81-3m.]

BUY A HOME!

HOUSES, LOTS AND FARMS FOR SALE!

TWENTY HOUSES and LOTS in Clearfield for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Also, several FARMS in Bradford and Graham townships. Apply to

WALLACE & KREBS, Clearfield, Pa.

Dec. 1, '80-tf.]

Millinery! Millinery!!

I TAKE the pleasure of informing the public that I shall offer special inducements in Millinery Goods, such as Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, in the very latest styles, Notions and Made-up Clothing for children. I kindly solicit a share of your patronage.

MISS M. A. WELCH, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.

Apr. 20, 1881-1y.

FARM FOR SALE!

The undersigned has come to the conclusion to quit farming and follow his occupation, a carpenter, and now offers for sale his farm, situate one and one-half miles north of Clearfield borough, containing

EIGHTY ACRES,

Most of which is cleared and under good cultivation, and having thereon a good

TWO-STORY "L" HOUSE,

Large frame barn, and other necessary outbuildings, together with an orchard of all kinds of fruit, and an excellent spring of water. The whole is UNDERLAID WITH GOOD COAL. This property will be exchanged for smaller property, or sold on easy terms in payments. For further particulars call on the premises or address.

JOHN C. REED, Clearfield, Pa.

March 16th, 1881-tf.

HARNESS! HARNESS!!

This Way for Your Harness!

IF you want to study your own interest, do not fail to call at ANDREW HARWICK'S HARNESS SHOP, on Market street, next door to John A. Stock's tobacco store, Clearfield, Penn'a.

—*THE FACTS ARE THAT*—

All first-class work is done at— HARWICK'S.

Neats foot oil and axle grease at— HARWICK'S.

Double and single harness of all kinds at— HARWICK'S.

Riding saddles of all kinds at— HARWICK'S.

Fur nets and horse covers of all kinds at— HARWICK'S.

Whips of all kinds and as low as 15 cents at— HARWICK'S.

Harness of all kinds made to order at— HARWICK'S.

All kinds of collars at bottom prices at— HARWICK'S.

Remember—an X-L-N-T line of horse furnishing goods at— HARWICK'S.

Will keep and make all kinds of lumber harness at— HARWICK'S.

Every and all other kinds of rings of all sizes at— HARWICK'S.

Combs, brushes, and interfering boot, on hand at— HARWICK'S.

Knee robes, knee dusters, and screens of all kinds at— HARWICK'S.

Job work and repairing promptly attended to. Remember the shop—in Shaw's row, on Market street, between the Mansion House and the Shaw House, Clearfield, Penn'a.

May 18, 1881-6m.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfits free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. [mch2-1y.]

ARNOLD HAS ADVANCED

Prices of Shingles,

SHAVED AND SAWED.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—In Huston and Pine townships, Clearfield county. Reasonable time given for part of purchase money. Prices $6.00 to $16.00 per acre. Mineral's reserved.

L. BIRD, Agent, Penfield, Pa. or WALLACE & KREBS, Clearfield, Pa.

Sept. 10, 1879-tf.

SHOEMAKING.—I hereby inform my patrons, and mankind in general, that I have removed my shoemaking shop to the room in Graham's row, over S. L. Snyder's jewelry store, and that I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line cheaper than any other shop in town. All work warranted as good as can be done anywhere else. Positively this is the cheapest shop in Clearfield. JOS. H. DEERING.

Dec. 11, 1878-tf.

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 more families and household goods anywhere on short notice. THOS. A. DUCKETT.

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

John Irvin & Bros.,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

—DEALERS IN—

All Kinds of Merchandise,

—SUCH AS—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SQUARE TIMBER,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SAWED LUMBER CUT TO ORDER.

The Only Manufacturers in Clearfield County of the

NEW PROCESS FLOUR!

FLOUR, CHOP AND FEED ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Grain—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Etc.

Curwensville, Pa., June 2, 1880-tf.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1881.

THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE.

Maine is the home of General Neal Dow and of prohibition. Prohibition in other States is borrowed and second-hand—an imported exotic. In Maine it is found in its original purity. It had its origin on Maine soil, and grows there spontaneously. There is no liquor sold in Maine. There is no liquor bought in Maine. There is no liquor manufactured in or brought into the State of Maine. It is against the Maine law to do any of these things; therefore, it logically and inevitably follows that there is no liquor drank in Maine. This is an inferential decision, but it is the necessary product of irrefragable logic and therefore beyond the reach of question.

But there are divorce suits in Maine—a good many of them. This is strange. But there is a stranger thing still: in many of these suits brought by wives against their husbands the ground of complaint is drunkenness—"habitual drunkenness." In the proper court in Portland there were thirty-six new applications for divorce filed in one week—twenty-seven of them by wives, and in ten of these habitual drunkenness on the part of husbands is the ground on which separation is asked.

Of course the malignant opponents of statutory teetotalism will leap ferociously to the conclusion that prohibition is a striking failure in the very spot of its origin; that it is as easy to get inebriating agents in that State as any other; that an unusually large percentage of Maine husbands not only drink the aforesaid inebriating agents, but drink them in a shamefully untemperate manner; for, how else, they will spitefully ask, can there be so much habitual drunkenness? The sufficient answer to this atrocious question which seeks to impugn a conspicuous reform is that prohibition is *not* a failure in Maine and cannot be. General Dow has asserted this a dozen times—and he will reiterate it a dozen times more if necessary. The Maine law forbids liquor to be manufactured in, brought to, sold or given away in the State, and that settles the question. If people get drunk in Maine it must be on something else.—*St. Louis Republican.*

TAXED TO DEATH.

The editor of the New York *Herald*, in alluding to our shipping interests, says: "It is undeniable that under our present unwise and injudicious legislation we are taking the American flag from the ocean. Selfishness and ignorance combine to bring about this national humiliation. At the same time it cannot be denied that we are also being crowded out by economic forces which it is difficult to meet or overcome. A ship plying between Liverpool and New York can, if owned in Liverpool, be operated more cheaply than if owned here. A crew shipped at Havre or Bristol is much cheaper than one shipped on this side. Then, our laws are all against the shipping interest. We are, in fact taxing that industry out of existence. In our legislative insanity we have by National, State and local laws placed on our foreign shipping burdens under which it is staggering to death. In a national point of view this is part and parcel of a system which borders on the idiotic. No nation ever attempted to do what we are striving to accomplish—pay one of the greatest of national debts in a single generation. Under our present tariff and revenue system we are imposing burdens on the present generation which sound considerations of public policy demand should be extended into the future. It is for wise and enlightened statesmanship to discover where and how the burden should be lightened."

A BAD BLOW FOR SIMON.—A Corry (Pa.) correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* relates the following:

The following little incident, which I am quite sure has never been in print, will be read with interest as showing how some of ex-Senator Cameron's boyhood's nature lingered into old age:

Some time after President Hayes had forgotten to send Pennsylvania's candidate to the Court of St. James, a select party, mostly young people, were gathered in the Cameron mansion. The party were discussing table etiquette, and the theme suggested a recollection to the venerable Senator.

"Mary," he said suddenly addressing one of his favorites, "I know why Hayes didn't appoint me to the English mission."

"Why was it, Senator Cameron?" was Mary's quick rejoinder, while the young people ceased conversation and gathered round to listen.

"Why, shortly after he was inaugurated I was invited to dine with a party of friends at the White House, and went. At the table I found I had left my handkerchief at home, and so blew my golderned nose on one of his napkins. That was why I am on this side of the ocean to-day."

POSTOFFICE ARRESTS.—We see it stated that four hundred and sixty-one persons were arrested during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, for depredations upon the United States mails. Of these 424 were prosecuted in United States Courts and 37 in Courts of the several States where the arrests were made. In the United States Courts 138 were convicted, 26 were acquitted, 3 escaped, 5 forfeited bail, proceedings against 24 were dismissed, 1 was killed while resisting arrest, and 177 await trial.

A PLUCKY DAUGHTER.—Miss Belle Hardin was eloping at Virginia, Ill. Her father overtook the couple, and the swain was about to give up his sweetheart without a struggle, when she coolly drew a revolver and told her father she would shoot him if he interfered. The elopement proceeded.

For some time past the Pennsylvania Railroad has been robbed of numerous pieces of baggage checked to go over the road. In Jersey City, a few days ago, a detective arrested John Aiguyer, a baggageman employed by the company, whom he caught in the act of taking away a small trunk.

A STALWART RADICAL.

The conviction is slowly effecting a lodgment in the minds of the Garfield Republicans that the new President is "not on their side," and that when his new Cabinet is named, it will be a stalwart Cabinet—what Guiteau calls "a stalwart of stalwarts." And this, although the new President has not spoken a word, nor even opened his mouth on the subject. He is extremely reticent. He keeps his own counsel—at least from the Garfield Republicans, though there are good reasons for believing that he is sufficiently communicative with the stalwarts. But notwithstanding his rigidity toward the Garfield Republicans, they have little difficulty in learning a good deal more than is agreeable to them. The Chicago *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says: "The general understanding is that the stalwart element is to prevail in the counsels of President Arthur, and none of the anti stalwart or Garfield element will have recognition in the Cabinet"—and then he adds: "There are those who predict stirring times in the immediate political future of the Republican party."

What the Garfield Republicans are just now beginning to find out, Mr. Blaine could have told them two weeks ago. He took in the whole meaning of the change the moment the new President came into office, and this is why he severed his relations with the Cabinet absolutely, and refused to be mentioned in connection with the new administration. A President who calls Mr. Conkling to Washington and consults with him for two days is not a man for Mr. Blaine. It is now said that the ex Secretary of State is a virtual candidate for the Presidency in 1884. This may not be altogether true, but there is a good deal of meaning in it. The scheming for the succession has begun and there are just two schemes on foot—one with the administration behind it, the other with Mr. Blaine at the head of it.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A BAD CAPTAIN.—A Washington telegram of the 21st ult. says that the grand jury that day found an indictment against Captain H. W. Howgate, charging him with embezzling over $90,000 from the Government. Capt. Howgate not appearing when called for, his bond of $40,000 was forfeited. His bondsmen are W. B. Moses, W. W. McCullough and Notley Anderson. Subsequently Captain Howgate's counsel called the attention of the Court to the fact that Howgate's bond was given to abide the judgment of the Court, not the action of the grand jury. Justice Cox examined the bond and, ascertaining this to be the fact, directed the execution of a warrant for Howgate's arrest to be suspended and ordered the forfeiture of the bond to be set aside. This leaves Capt. Howgate at liberty on the original bond given by him, but where is the Government cash?

WHY HE RESIGNED.—It appears, according to a Washington special, that General Fremont's resignation of the Governorship of Arizona was made upon the notification of President Arthur that such resignation would be acceptable. Continued complaints were coming from Arizona that General Fremont had not taken any interest in the affairs of the Territory, that he had since his appointment as Governor merely put in an appearance, as it were, and that he seemed to regard the climate and society of New York as more agreeable and attractive than that of the Territory of Arizona. Gen. Fremont immediately responded to the President's invitation to resign. The General being unused to frontier and Rocky Mountain life, it is no wonder he prefers New York society.

GRANT BOBBING AROUND.—The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, in alluding to the third-termers, says: "If General Grant is sincere in his declination of a third-term candidacy he ought to give John Andrew Jackson Cresswell the grand shake. At the Maryland Republican State Convention the other day 'my old Postmaster General' rode roughshod to the front as a full-fledged third term 'boss;' immediately after which he becomes a candidate for his old place at the head of the Postal Department, visits Washington, and is a frequent arm-in-arm companion of General Grant, whom he relies upon as the one altogether powerful friend. It begins to look as though General Grant's great ambition is to preside at the table of the kitchen Cabinet."

HE GIVES IT UP.—It is said in an oracular sort of way that Gen. Grant has given up his third-term aspirations. What a pity that he was not two years earlier in reaching this conclusion! There would then have been none of the "306" business at Chicago, and "Stalwart" and "Half-Breed" would have been unknown political terms.

SMART JOHN.—John Sherman exhibited his usual sagacity in opposing the publication of the testimony given in the investigation of the abuses of the custodian's office in the Treasury Department when he was at the head of that Department. He knew that the testimony was anything but creditable to him.

"THE MORE THE MERRIER."—The cry is, "still they come!" Since January last 368,054 immigrants have arrived at New York against 270,356 for the same period of last year, an increase of 97,689. Of the number arrived this year 130,802 came from Germany, and 82,809 from England and Ireland.

Miss Fannie Hutchings, daughter of the Government's guardian of the Yosemite and the first white child born in the great valley, died there recently. She was seventeen years of age, and was known to hundreds of visitors from all parts of the world.

A GOOD TEST.—The missionaries refuse to admit Chinese converts to church membership, unless they give up opium smoking. That is right. Unless the barbarian can give up opium and take to whisky, he isn't half civilized.

Grant has been called the man on horseback, but just now he is quite evidently the man behind the throne, for Arthur only moves when Grant pulls the strings.

AGRICULTURAL.

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

Apples which fall to the ground should be fed to the stock, so that next year there will not be so many codling moths and wormy apples.

One of the latest estimates of the yield of wheat in the United States for the present year places it between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels, between 75,000,000 and 125,000,000 less than last year.

Gentlemen prominently known and interested in the development of the amber cane sugar production are talking of issuing a call for a National Convention of cane-growers, and sugar manufacturers, at Chicago, soon after the working season is over.

Concerning the apple crop of Maine the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of that State says: "In those counties not especially adapted to fruit growing there is no more than an average crop, and in some localities it falls below; but in the fruit-belt of the State—Western York county, Cumberland, Oxford, Androscoggin, Franklin and Kennebec—the crop is abundant. Throughout this belt the Baldwin is the leading variety grown."

RURAL PROGRESS

What a beautiful change has come over the rural districts within the last few years. In traveling through the country, either by private conveyance or on the great thoroughfare, we see the beautiful, well cultivated farms, large fruit orchards, commodious barns, elegant houses with shrubbery and flowers adorning the front yards and piazzas. The beautiful is not now confined to the cities. Homes with modern improvements and conveniences meet us everywhere. If we should go into those homes we would find them nicely and many times elegantly furnished. Books, papers, and magazines in great profusion and variety, musical instruments from which sweet tones emanate, render those homes cheerful. Sons and daughters with more and intellectual powers cultivated, husband and wife cultured, refined and informed on the leading topics of the day, and of the highest type of hospitality and sociability, and a company of Patrons meeting together, seem like brothers and sisters of one family, and though strangers at first sight soon become like old time friends.

It is past our comprehension how much the Grange has done for the farmer's family. It has opened up an avenue to wealth, honor and self-respect, and a demand for respect from others, a demand for rights and privileges which have not been ours to enjoy in the past, both because we did not claim our right to them, and thus were appropriated by others. Farmers have a power in the community in which they live, and they are wielding it for the good of humanity. This power is being felt to day, and will be more forcibly realized in years to come. There is true moral worth in very many of the homes in the rural districts, and it is destined to shine forth. Our sons and daughters are given grand opportunities to become useful men and women in society. These are glorious days in which to live—days of improvement, progression, intellectual advancement and true sociability. Let us improve them.—*Grange Visitor.*

SOME VALUABLE EXPERIMENTS IN PIG FEEDING.

One of our Agricultural Colleges made some valuable experiments last Fall in the matter of feeding pigs, that farmers having hogs to fatten this year will do well to consider.

The object of the experiment was to determine the influence of, protection from, or exposure to the weather in the cost of meat production, and the respective value of corn and bran as a food for fattening the hogs.

The experiment began November 1st, 1881, and continued eleven weeks. Ten Berkshire pigs were taken, and each put in a pen by himself. The previous care and feed having been the same.

Five of the pens were placed in the basement of a warm stone barn, and five on the south side of a five foot board fence with plenty of straw but no other protection.

The result was as follows:

In the pens in the barn where the pigs fed corn alone, 100 pounds increase of live weight required 515 pounds of corn.

In the pens in the yard, fed corn alone, 100 pounds increase live weight required 549 pounds of corn.

In the protected pens where corn and bran were fed together, 100 pounds increase in live weight required 481¼ pounds of corn, and 70¼ pounds of bran.

In the unprotected pens where corn and bran were fed, 100 pounds of increase of live weight required 577½ pounds of corn, and 83¼ pounds of bran.

A noticable feature in the experiment was, the pigs outside consumed much less food than those inside as well as gave less increase for what they did consume. As the hog is valuable in proportion to his ability in converting grain into pork, this was, of course, an additional incidental loss connected with feeding in exposed pens.

Two lessons are very clear as the result of experiments. Bran is not a profitable feed to use in fattening hogs, and it don't pay to have pigs exposed to the weather.

Taking the experiment in which the pigs outside did the best, and comparing it with the pigs inside, and the farmer who produced 10,000 pounds of pork would lose 61 bushels of corn in the operation.

It was found that 8½ pounds of corn were about equal to 7½ pounds of bran.

Of course no one set of experiments can settle a matter of this kind, but this experiment points very clearly in one direction, and this year, when corn and pork are both high, and it is desirable to produce as many pounds of pork as possible from a bushel of corn, farmers will do well to note these facts, and consider if it will not pay well to give the fattening pigs the warmest and most protected quarters possible.—*R. S. T., in Live Patron.*

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 8, 1872. O. W. DAVIS, Prop't.

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. [aug29,'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, '81-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.

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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. Fiest'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. mch13, '78-tf.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON, DENTIST. (Office in Bank Building.) Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa. mch 22 '76-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 door.) Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

Miscellaneous.

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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.

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I will furnish the finest as well as the cheapest articles dedicated to funerals. All orders left at the store of JOHN C. COMMO will receive prompt attention. For further particulars, call on or address E. S. HENDERSON.

Dec. 18, 1879-tf.

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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.

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