The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times intimates that Zach Chandler's last speech on the army bill was inspired by "artificial excitement," which is somewhat suggestive of a beverage of which old Zach is said to be exceedingly fond.

THE Democrats of Indianapolis placed in nomination an intelligent colored man for city marshal. The Republicans rallied their whole force to defeat him. They accord to the colored man the right to vote, provided he votes for the Republican party. But to hold an office is a different case and not to be encouraged.

THE chairman of the Ohio Republican State committee, Gen. Robinson, has joined Congressman Frye, of Maine, in the laudable work of increasing the circulation of the Okolona States in the North for the purpose of misrepresenting the true sentiments and Robinson the subscription list of ance and trust companies. the States will doubtless grow with a heart with exceeding gladness.

THE bill to prevent the employment of troops at the polls, passed the Senon Friday last, in precise form it came from the House. The stalwarts had the debate on the bill to themselves, and the proposition to banish bayonets from the polls in the interests of a "free ballot," was fiercely assailed by Edmunds, Blaine and Chandler, the latter repeating with his usual vehemence of gesture and manner his old speech about States Rights and Jeff. Davis. It was a spine bracing operation and had its desired effect. Hayes has vetoed the bill.

Odd Fellows of the State of Pennsylva. and destroying competition. nia will meet in Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 22d instant. Among the important questions to be considered will business men of small or moderate are now used as the tools in a heartless and forms a body so large and unwe believe, is to provide for representation by districts instead of individual lodges.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune states that Judge Davis was elected Senator in 1876 over Logan by the advice and procurement of both Edmunds and Morton, who were determined to prevent his being a member of the Electoral commission. They classed Davis as a sterling independent, with strong Democratic proclivities, but had perfect confidence in Bradley as a Republican with no conscientious scruples which would prevent him from awarding the prize of the Presidency to Hayes regardless of whatever evidence might be presented. The Tribune's correspondent declares that Senator Morton sent an agent to Springfield to confer with the Republican members of the Legislature, and that the withdrawal of Logan after the hundredth ballot, was with the purpose of electing Davis, thus making the coast clear for Bradley.

Concentration of Capital.

Ever since the Republican party gained power it has been the legitimate tendency of its policy, whether so intended or not, to aggregate all business capital into the hands of a few corporations, companies or firms. The Pacific railroads, the Credit Mobilier, the Syndicates, the Standard oil company, the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company, the Empire and Union transportation companies, are all specimens of this policy. In the excise laws the same results are to be seen. In their practical operation nearly all the small distilleries and breweries have been driven out of existence, and the manufacture of spirituous and malt liquors mostly confined to large establishments employing hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars of capital. While the manufacture of all kinds of liquor is greater now than before the war, yet the number of small establishments engaged in the business is not over one-fifth as great. Men of small or moderate capital are being rapidly driven out of the business.

Twenty years ago most of the anthracite coal was mined and shipped by individual operators, who owned or leased the lands worked; now four mands implicit observance. fifths of that commodity is mined and shipped by half a dozen gigantic corporations, the capital of some of which is computed by tens of millions. Individual operators in this field have nearly all been driven to the wall. A few years ago all the mineral oil was produced, shipped, refined and sold by individuals; now hundreds of these individual producers are being ruined every year by the domination of the Standard oil company-a corporation created by the Republican legislature of Ohio. This mammoth corporation, it is said, receives annually from the great railroad companies drawbacks amounting to nine millions of dollars. amounting to nine millions of dollars.

Individual shippers of freight upon our railroads are being constantly our railroads are being constantly ruined by the great transportation monopolies. Before the war there were nearly as many individual lenders of money throughout the country as there were individual borrowers. of the people of the South. With Now most of the money to be loaned two distinguished agents like Frye is in the possession of banks, insur-

What is the effect of all this upon rapidity calculated to rejoice stalwart the labor of the country? Manifestly to reduce the number of employers and thereby destroy competition among them for the labor they need. The smaller the number of employers the more absolutely can they dictate the wages and conditions of the laborers. · As long as anthracite coal was mostly mined by individual operators no great strikes, involving thousands of laboring men and their families for months in want and starvation, were known; great riots placing whole counties in a state of terrorism for weeks were unheard of. As a matter of fact, which we believe cannot be controverted, the great railroad riots of 1877 were the natural outgrowth THE Grand Lodge of the I. O. of of this policy of concentrating capital

Every piece of legislation, the effect be that of a reduction in the represen- means is a direct attack upon the intation. At present the Grand Lodge terests of the laboring men employed consists of one representative from in that business. Of this nature is each Subordinate Lodge in the State, the bill No. 49, which recently passed our State Senate and is now pending wieldy as to render some change an in the House. This proposed act absolute necessity. The proposition, seeks to compel all corporations or persons engaged in mining coal, or manufacturing iron or steel, to pay their men at stated times in money. Under its provisions all men of moderate means would be obliged to quit the business, leaving the great corporations and large capitalists the sole miners and manufacturers. Last week we published the speech of our able Senator, Hon. C. T. Alexander, in opposition to this measure, the pernicious tendencies of which he exposed in a masterly manner. So far as we can learn his sentiments are generally endorsed and commended by his constituents; and in these days, so fruitful of blatant demagogism, it is indeed an honor to be represented by one who is not afraid to express correct and statesmanlike views upon the relations of capital and labor.

> It is said by the Washington papers that Zach. Chandler was drunk when he made his speech on Friday last. Very likely. But that will not account for Zach's blackguardism.

THE late Bishop Ames, of the M. E. Church, is said to have been a very plain man in his habits and tastes. and had a dislike for useless and expensive display of any kind. A few days before he died he said to an intimate friend: "I desire no display at my funeral. I would have a plain coffin made of live oak and trimmed plainly with trimmings of galvanized iron. Let there be no flowers placed on it. The tendency to extravagant and useless parade at funerals in this country is getting to be a great and growing evil, and I wish my example, as far as possible, to inaugurate a different state of things."

It would be well if all wealthy and distinguished persons, when they approach the end of their earthly days, would emulate the example of the good Bishop and demand that their funeral solemnities be marked by a similar simplicity. A much needed reform might thus be gradually introduced. So long as the wealthy indulge in costly and extravagant funeral displays, however laudable the feelings of affection that prompt them, others far less able to bear such burdens will be found to do likewise, as though impelled by a custom that de-

Promoting the Negro Exodus.

All accounts from the west and south indicate that there is little check to the negro exodus to Kansas. It is evident that the reports of returning wanderers in regard to this Land of Promise have had no effect. All the reasons urged in the New Orleans convention against the movement were spoken to the winds, and the convention concluded

winds, and the convention concluded by appointing a committee to promote the exodus. In the deception that has been systematically practiced upon the poor negroes they have been persuaded that congress would come to their aid. This hope has been strengthened by the propositions of Gen. Garfield in the house and Mr. Ingalls in the senate that congress appropriate \$100,000 to purchase tents and provisions for the emigrants. There is no doubt that mothe most sincere pity in their distress, but this money, if appropriated, would confirm them in their deception, and by inducing false hopes would give a

fresh impetus to the emigration.

In support of his proposition Senator
Ingalls referred to the generosity of
congress in the cases of the Mississippi overflow and the yellow fever scourge. But the comparison between these two calamities and the voluntary emigration of negroes from the south halts consid-erably. In the overflow of the Mississand in the yellow fever visitation the distress was not imaginary. The negroes incur no danger in remaining their southern homes while in this fanatical movement they run upon cer-tain distress. That partisan considerations have had their weight in stimu-lating this exodus is obvious from the demonstration of certain republican leaders in Washington and elsewhere. Gen. Butler with his usual frankness recently declared that the whole movement had its origin in party considera-tions. It is not long since Blaine in a speech in the senate developed a political programme to deprive the south of a representation in congress to the extent to which it rests on negro votes and a leaky delegate in the recent New Orleans convention has blurted out the admission that the exodus has no other object than to deprive the southern states of thirty-five votes in congress and thus break down the democratic majority. The democratic majority are asked at the same time to encourage this movement with an appropriation. The democratic majority are

It has been the curse of the negroes of the south that they have been treat ed ever since their enfranchisement as the mere pawns in the game of the repolitical intrigue is another proof of their childlike want of independence. It is not to be expected that the majority in congress will defray the cost of this exodus from the public treasury. Instead of encouraging should make every reasonable effort to stop its progress. If this appropriation be made it would only be followed by a demand for more. When the colored population remaining behind see that the emigrants instead of receiving manna from heaven are supplied at the ex-pense of the United States treasury there would be no restraining the exodus. The south would be depopulated, and Ohio, Illinois and Missouri would be overrun by hundreds of thousands of famished outcasts. This appropriation of \$100,000 demanded by Senator Inof \$100,000 demanded by Sena galls would be but a trifle co-with the cost to the whole land. compared

What the Colored Men Want.

Nashville, May 8.—A resolution was adopted by the National Colored Convention to-day accepting the offer of General B. F. Butler to donate 20,000 cres of land, and by the Hon. Zach Chandler, of homes for one hundred families. The committee on labor and families. families. The committee on labor and education recommended to the Legislatures the adoption of a compulsory system of public education. Seperate schools are deprecated. The conference memorializes Congress to use \$300,000, the amount of unclaimed bounty of colored soldiers and sailors for recolored soldiers and sailors for recolo the amount of unclaimed bounty of colored soldiers and sailors, for maintaining an industrial and technical school for colored youth at Harper's Ferry. A resolution was adopted asking Congress for \$500,000 to aid in removing colored people from the South.

Talmage was "vindicated" on Thursday last by a vote of 25 to 16. The prosecution threaten to appeal to Synod.

Iron and Steel.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN

Pittsburg, Pa., May 6.—The American Iron & Steel association met this morning in the rooms of the Western Iron association. The attendance lron association. The attendance was large and comprised the most eminent manufacturers and producers of iron ore in the United States. The large manufacturing firms of this city were well represented, but a large part of the from other cities, whose names are prominent in the history of the industrial developments of this country. The meeting was called to order by W. P. Shinn, and the Hon. D. J. Morrell was called to the chair. The chair appointed Mr. Swank and Joseph D. pointed Mr. Swank and Joseph D. Weeks secretaries. President Mr. Mor-rell then delivered the inaugural ad-dress. He explained the object of the meeting and gave a review of the con-dition of the iron business. Concern-ing the Vanderbilt steel-rail purchase, he said : "Your attention ha ess been attracted by a large purchase of English Bessemer rails by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., at a price largely in excess of the current rates here, and you have seen the reason put forth as its justification. Having been appealed to for informa-tion, I have not hesitated to denounce as false and slanderous the allegation as false and slanderous the allegation that the utmost endurance of Ameri-can steel rails is but five years, and that they are commonly inferior to rails made in England. I allude to the sub-ject here, as the whole trade has a com-mon interest in maintaining the well-deserved reputation earned by the American manufacturers of Bressener rails, and also for the reason that this rails, and also for the reason that this assault upon them may be regarded as a part of a scheme to break down the protective policy of the country, which to-day is the sole guarantee of the continued existence of the great and growing industry which h s placed within the reach of American consumers a beting industry which h s placed within the reach of American consumers a bet-ter and cheaper iron and steel than was ever before enjoyed. If duties were re-hoved and home production crushed out, how long would it be before our foreign competitors would compel our roads to pay derrly for their rails? The answer may be inferred from the history of the past ten years years, which is familiar to you all."

Exodus.

A statement originating no one knows where is going through all the news-papers, that the Pennsylvania railroad "has carried five car loads of emigrants, daily for the west, during the month of April, mostly from Pennsylvania sta-

If this be so the negro exodus is no where. Five car loads per day, say 50 to a car, is 250 per day; 30 times that is 7,500 a month. The Philadelphia Ledger gives the information that "3,500 emigrants left Harrisburg" for Kansas during February. If that be correct and a guess is ventured as to the move meat in March, say 5,000, we have 16, meat in March, say 5,000, we have 16,000 as the contribution of Pennsylvania to Kansas "or the west." These are

The ; eatest number of negroes that has yet reached St. Louis is given as 8,500 to April and since that the estimate is 3,500. So that relatively Pennsylva nia is contributing a greater number to the west than all of the negro exodus put together. The best of it is that they are industrious, thrifty emigrants, who go to stay, and are not dependent on the charity of the political philanthropists who are now "collecting funds" sustain an emigration in no wise fit for the rude blasts of a Kansas prairie. Can't any one see the returning wave as soon as the new census has been taken?

He Never Jokes.

From the Washington Post.

John Sherman never jokes. He has o more conception of the humorous than an iron man. When, therefore, he stated in his Mansfield speech that there were more votes cast in South Carolina last year than there were men, women and children and cats and dogs in the State, he meant that what he in the State, he meant that what he said should be accepted as indicating an immense vote in proportion to the pop-ulation. But he knew, when he said it, that the vote cast was only one to five of the population, which is not a large or unusual vote. In other words, John

The Socialists to Inaugurate a Strike

CHICAGO, May 8 .- The Socialist leaders here assert that they, with the Trades Union, are organizing a strike to begin July 5, and to be general throughout the country. They will demand the universal adoption of the eight hour system, and will settle the matter of wages after their demands on that point are acceded to. This strike has been decided on in their reins countries to the countries of the co ed to. This strike has been decided on in their privy councils, but it is no se cret that their purpose is political in its nature, and the purpose of the working-men is to secure better wages.

Hayes' Affair Entirely.

From the New York Sun

It is not the Democrats upon whom the dilemna is pressed whether the ap-propriations for the army shall become available or wot. That responsibility available or wot. That responsibility will finally rest upon the fraudulent President. The army appropriation bill will be passed giving all the money that is necessary—more in feet these is necessary—more, in fact, than ought to be granted. The dilemma of finally determining whether these appropria-tions shall be rendered effective or whether they shall be vetoed, will rest exclusively with the man who, without having been elected, now occupies the White House.

How the Parties Stand.

Every Republican vote in the House was in favor of military control of the polls. Every Democratic and National vote was for free elections and the supremacy of the civil power.
is clear-cut and well defined.

Milton received \$25 for "Paradise Lost," and Dr. Holland received \$12,000 for "Bitter Swee.."

Democrats and the Negro.

The colored people of South Carolina The colored people of South Carolina have had many lessons in the hollowness of Republican professions of peculiar regard for their race. During the carpet-bag era it was the regular custom of the men who misrepresented that section in Congress to distribute their patronage among their Northern relatives and friends. The departments here in Washington furnished places for jundreds who were charged sections. hundreds who were charged against Southern states, but who never saw any latitude more Southern than this Dis trict. To fill the principal places in the custom houses, revenue offices, etc., of the South Northern men were imported. The colored voter got nothing, ex-cept in rare instances, where he was smart enough to demand a division, and had influence and following enough to

enforce his claim.

All this has been altered since rep resentative men took the places of pet-baggers. As an illustration of the change the fact may be noted that sev-eral members of the South Carolina Congressional delegation, including Senator Hampton and Representative Richardson have recently recognitive Senator Hampton and Representative Richardson, have recently secured the appointment of a number of their col-ored constituents to official positions in South Carolina. In these, as in additional instances, are evinced a liberal

spirit and an honest determination to deal fairly with the negro.

It is beginning to be understood among the long-deluded blacks that their true friends are not the Republicans, who used them only for their own advancement, but their true friends are not the second and the second advancement, but their white neighbors, whose interests are identical with theirs. In a few localities in the southwest there is still such derise ignorance prevailing among the blacks that they can yet be among the blacks that they can yet be imposed upon by false promises of ease and affluence, and thus lured away from their homes to suffer from grim poverty and gaunt hunger. But, as a general rule, there is a good feeling and perfect understanding between the races, and they are working harmoniously to repair the waste of war and misgovernment.

misgovernment.
When any Northern Radical shall follow the Democratic examples mentioned, in securing appointment for any of the many intelligent colored Republicans of the North, we shall be happy to make a note of it, even at the risk of exciting an apprehension that the world is coming to an end.—Washington

Who are the Revolutionists?

the St. Lor's Post-Dispatch.

We have a President who never was

We have a supreme court, three members of which violated law, oath, and justice to count in the un-elected President.

We have a congress, representing the majority of the people, but not permitted to act by a fraudulent executive and a fanatical minority.

We have the monstrous theory that

the legislative is to obey the wishes of the executive, not the executive to ex-ecute the laws of the legislative.

We have the assumption that there is but one man to "save the country," and he Grant; but one party to rule that is, the republican party; but one great duty of the day, that to defy the will of a clear majority of the people. Is this a real republic? Is this popular self-government? Is it not, on the contrary, breaking up the character of the government ver fast?

ter of the government very fast? Which is worse—dividing or destroy-ing a republic? Which is more terri-ble—breaking up the form or the char-

acter of a government?

Had the rebels of 1861 succeeded, they would have only divided the republic. But if the stalwart crew of the Indefinite Term and Robeson order succeed they will destroy it.

California's New Constitution.

ADOPTED BY A MAJORITY OF FROM SIX TO

San Francisco, May 8.—The official eturns of the vote cast in this city yesterday give a majority against the new Constitution of 1,215. Returns from the interior give majorities in favor, and the instrument is adopted by a majority of from 6,000 to 10,000. Farmers seem to have voted almost solidly for it. The result has caused much bitterness of feeling in business circles, where it is looked upon to a considerable extent as an attack upon the city's interests by the interior. There is, however, an evident determination to make the what is believed to be an unfortunate issue of an important question. The press of the city counsel quiet acquies-cence in the inevitable and a sustained endeavor to ward off the ill effects which are expected to follow so radical a change in organic law by a careful choice of officers and prudent and con-servative construction of its provisions.

Candor from an Organ.

From the Philadelphia Record.

As the laws now stand a tolerably straight road exists for military inter-ference at elections. If the President was entirely sincere in his message, he cannot very well avoid approving the pending bill.

GERMANY AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. The present state of the Roman Catho-lic Church in Germany is such that no surprise can be felt at the anxiety shown by the Pope on the one hand and by the German government on the other to put an end to it. Out of twelve German dioceses only three are occupied by their rightful Bishops—namely, Mun-ster by Monsignor Brinkmann, Limburg ster by Monsignor Brinkmann, Limburg by Monsignor Blum and Culma by Monsignor Blum and Culma by Monsignor Marwitz. The other nine dioceses are vacant. With the exception of the first three dioceses all are deficient in parish priests, owing to deaths, banishments and still pending trials; 1,500 priests have been expelled; the number of those under trial can scarcely be calculated; 200 parishes are without a single priest. The banished Bishops are not allowed to exercise the slightest authority over their subordinates; and though their secret agents may exert a certain influence in purely religious matters, this cannot be extended to any of the details in the management of the church.

The manufacture of paper bags is to be commenced in the Northumberland County Jail.

The great council of Red Men, in session at Easton, Pa., during last week, adjourned to meet at Harrisburg next

A gentleman of Titusville has been West five times in the hope of better-ing his fortunes, and returned each time with his pockets empty.

Michael, Bollinger, of McVeytown, who is seventy-nine years old, several days last week walked two miles, made 125 rails and returned in the evening.

Miss Sarah Brooks has been elected unty superintendent of Public schools in Lackawanna county. Miss Sarah F. Lewis fills a similiar position in Tioga

Mr. Benjamin Yowells, of Easton, has in his possession the plate of a stove cast in 1740, at Durham, Northampton county. It was dug up in Easton, a few days in cost few days since.

A fire at Lancaster, Pa., Sunday afternoon, destroyed the frame foundry at the corner of Lake and Chestnut streets. Loss on building and stock, estimated, \$20,000; insurance \$10,000.

A young boy, son of Porter Orner, as almost instantly killed at Altoons, on Saturday afternoon by a horse fall-ing on him. He was watching the un-loading of some circus horses at the

The Permanent Exhibition at Philadelphia was formally opened last Friday for this year. There were several thou-sand people present. It was also the third anniversary of the opening of the Centennial Exhibition.

Ex-Mayor Martin Powell died at Bradford, Saturday morning, of con-sumption, aged thirty-three. He was elected Mayor of Williamsport in 1874, and served one year. He was re-elected in 1875, and served another year.

Miss Lou Veling, of Pottsville, recently gave a private exhibition before Wilhelmj on the piano which so pleased the great muscian that he will take her to Hamburg with him and place her under the tuition of the best teachers.

The Titusville correspondent of the Bradford Era says that an order has been given a dressmaker of that city to make thirty dresses for the daughter of Mr. Foster, of the Oil City Exchange, who is to marry a wealthy gentleman from New York city.

Reading is taking a step forward. ast Sunday, Mayor Tyson compelled all the cigar stores, ice cream, confec-tionery and candy stores, barber shops, eating houses and drinking salpons to close. Newsboys were forbidden to cry the Sunday papers on the streets, so they delivered them silently.

Extensive forest fires are causing great destruction of timber around the city of Scranton. The village of Tobyhanna, twenty miles from there was entirely surrounded by fire Sunday af-ternoon. The continued dry weather is favoring the heavy forest fires which are destroying a vast amount of timber in the immediate neighborhood of Row-lands and Lackawaxen in Pike county, Pa. Unless a heavy rain occurs the fires will become general and cause great damage. Destructive forest fires are raging within a radius of thirty miles of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

In Indiana county, a couple of miles north-east of Armagh, says the Ebens burg Freeman, is a straggling village that goes by the name of Dilltown. It is un-known to fame except during campmeeting times, when multitudes of peo ple flock to it to buy food fer man or horse, eked out by an occasional schoon er of beer. But now, it seems, Dilltown is to attain prominence, though not of the most desirable character. Recent researches have developed the fact that the Mardis gang of counterfeiters have for a long time made that place one of their principal haunts, and a sort of un-derground habitation in its near neigh-borhood, fitted up with diabolical contrivances peculiar to the manufacture of bogus coin has been visited by some of the officers of the law. The birds, unfortunately, had flown, but a quantity of testimony was gathered which, add-ed to what was known before, will, in all probability lead to the arrest of a number of persons and the ultimate breaking up of the gang.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1879.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1871
FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour is firmly held and in bet equest. Sales of 1,400 barrels; including Minnes extra family at \$4.500.015; Pennsylvania do. do. 41.500.010; Ohio and Iudiana do. do. is \$2.500.010.

Justent and other high grades at \$6.2507.50. Rys 5 aucht and other high grades at \$6.2507.50. Rys 5 aucht anged. We quote at \$2.7502.2874. Cornmessioninal at \$2.40 f. o. b.

s unchanged. We quote at \$2.75\(\tilde{e}\) 257\(\tilde{e}\). Commeal is sominal at \$2.40\(\tilde{e}\). On the Galaiv—Wheat is fairly active and \$\frac{1}{2}\chickspace higher. Sales of \$2.60\(\tilde{e}\) heats is including ungraded at \$80\(\tilde{e}\). Sales of \$2.60\(\tilde{e}\) heats is including ungraded at \$80\(\tilde{e}\). Sales of \$2.60\(\tilde{e}\) heats is an \$4.15\(\tilde{e}\). The sales of \$4.05\(\tilde{e}\). The sales of \$4.05\(\tilde{e}\).

Bellefonte Markets BELLEFONTS, May 8, 1879.

BELLEFO QUOTATIONS. White wheat, per bushel. Red wheat HAY AND STRAW Cayuga, ground, per ton...... Nova Scotia, ground, per ton.

Provision Market Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers

Apples, dried, per pound.

Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded.

Beans per quart.

Fresh butter per pound.