The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper
PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for anvertising.

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

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POLITICAL NOTICES, 12 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of candidates for office, $3 each.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted free; but all obituary notices will be charged 5 cents per line.

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

State Democratic Convention.

The State Democratic Convention will meet at Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1879, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, and transacting such other business as the interests of the party may require.

By order of the State Committee.

R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

M. L. DIEFFENBACH, P. J. PIERCE, P. C. HAMMER, } Secretaries.

WE again invite the attention of the farmers of Centre county to the agricultural columns of the DEMOCRAT. It is our intention to make this department a leading feature of the publication. With the facilities we have already secured, and are in course of maturing, under the direction of one of the most enlightened agriculturalists in the State, we can have no hesitation in promising our farmer patrons a rich and abundant return.

The Issue Joined.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, one of the leading radical organs of Ohio, seems to have a due appreciation of the *breakers* upon which the Republican party is drifting by the persistent efforts of its stalwart representatives to retain the power in their fraudulent Executive for the use of *troops at the polls* to control the elections of the people. It calls a halt, and recommends them to drop this issue as speedily as possible, and raise one on financial questions. Too late. The record has been made and the issue enunciated with all the force that the trusted leaders of the party can give it. The Democracy have accepted the issue presented, and will go to the people as the advocates of *free elections*, uncontrolled by the Fraud's marshals or the Fraud's bayonets. No back down will now avail. The stalwarts have blundered, and in doing so, disclosed to the people their animus. Seeing their favorite appliances of despotic power, enacted under the Grant administration, menaced, in blind rage, they have thrown off all disguise and now stand revealed as the champions of the doctrines of the old Hamiltonian Federal school of a "strong government" not amenable to the people and with unlimited power concentrated in the Federal Executive. The bayonet control of elections means this and nothing less. It was clearly demonstrated in the last Presidential election in several of the States, where the count was made under the shadow of Federal bayonets and the concentration of the army at Washington to enforce the result upon the people's representatives and instal a base, unmitigated *Fraud* in the Presidential chair. It is as clearly demonstrated now, in the struggle made to retain these infamous statutes for the same work in the hands of the present Executive.

On this issue the Democracy meet them, standing now, as they have ever stood, the advocates of *free suffrage* and *free Constitutional Government*, to be economically administered by honest, faithful officials, accountable to the people. In discussing this same question the Harrisburg *Patriot* says, with great force, that, "there can be no difficulty in forecasting the principal issue on which parties will divide in the approaching Presidential canvass. The Republicans are thoroughly and absolutely committed to the false doctrine that the people are incapable of self-government and that the army under the control of one man must at all times be held in readiness to interpose between the citizen and the ballot-box. The united vote of their representatives in Congress against the repeal of the bayonet election law, and the repeated exercise of the veto power by the Executive of their choosing when the repealing bills came to him for his action, have put the Republican party on record as utterly distrustful of the patriotism and integrity of the people and as favoring a centralized military control of elections such as that which enabled Napoleon the Third to execute his *coup d' etat* and poll his majorities in the *plebiscite*. On the other hand the sincere and resolute purpose of the Democratic representatives in Congress to strike from the statute-book the dangerous and odious enactments under which the army has been used to overawe freemen at the polls and which may at any time be made the cover under which an ambitions or reckless Executive may assume imperial powers, has placed the Democratic party before the country as the unflinching defender of popular self-government and the uncompromising foe of political centralization through the employment of military force at elections. Thus the issue is clearly defined. No man however humble, however ignorant, can mistake it.

"There may be Republican partisans who fondly dream that if the veto of the fraudulent President prevails against congress, the Democrats cannot maintain their present position before the country. There are doubtless others who regard it as vital to the issue that the appropriations shall be withheld from the army since the fraudulent President persists in interposing his veto against the will of Congress. Both are mistaken. The defeat of the repealing bills by the action of Mr. Hayes merely puts the matter at issue before the country. Indeed his veto messages are simply the pleadings on which the Republican party will be forced to go to trial in 1880. Nor will the passage or failure of the army appropriation bill affect either the merits of the case or the existence or condition of the army. If no appropriation be made the army will not be disbanded; pay certificates will be issued and the brokers will advance the money on them. Congress will meet in regular session on the first Monday in December and it will not be a difficult matter for the war department to do without an appropriation for the five months intervening between that date and the first of July. So it will matter but little practically, however grave the situation may appear, whether or not an army appropriation bill is passed at the present session of Congress. The issue of free elections against military dictation is made up and will be decided at the ballot-box no matter what Congress or the Executive may do in regard to an appropriation."

WE understand that some interested parties are circulating a report that the CENTRE DEMOCRAT will only have a six months' existence. This has been frequently brought to our attention by friends, but we have not considered it of sufficient importance to dignify with a notice. We only do so now to say to our friends, that the DEMOCRAT came into existence *to remain*. We cannot, of course, forsee what may be in store for us in the near or far future, but with the blessing of Providence and the consciousness of a desire to do right and act honestly, we have every reason to believe that the CENTRE DEMOCRAT will at least have an existence contemporaneous with that of its publishers. It is not decrepid or in bad health, but will continue to merit the liberality of its patrons by coming to them regularly once a week, stored with such matters of interest and instruction as will in some measure compensate for their kindness.

A STRIKE in the puddling mills of Pittsburg is threatened on the first of June, at which time the contracts of $5 per ton as the price of puddling will expire. The manufacturers propose to reduce the price to $3.50, the amount paid by eastern manufacturers, or close their operations.

Life Insurance.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS PAID ON A HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE MILLIONS OF INSURANCE IN PENNSYLVANIA LAST YEAR.

The sixth annual report of Insurance Commissioner J. M. Forster has just been issued by the State Printer. The second part, relating to life insurance, contains the detailed reports of eight Pennsylvania life companies and twenty-nine life and one accident company of other States. The total amount of money paid for insurance of all kinds in Pennsylvania during 1878 is shown in the following table:

Premium receipts of Pennsylvania life companies from business in this State.		$1,581,606 35
Premium receipts of life companies of other States from business of Pennsylvania,		3,692,754 55
Total premium receipts of life companies in Pennsylvania		$5,275,360 90
Premium receipts of Pennsylvania stock, fire and marine companies in the State,	$2,358,900 41	
Receipts of Pennsylvania mutual companies from policies and assessments in the State,	1,219,747 31	
Total receipts Pennsylvania fire companies in the State,		$3,578,647 72
Premium receipts foreign fire and marine companies,		2,809,910 20
Total paid for insurance in Penn'a,		$11,662,918 82

This aggregate is $1,357,303.50 less than the total sum paid for insurance in this State for 1877. The decrease is in life premiums $526,605.10, and in fire and marine premiums $831,698.40. The decrease of life premiums is, in the case of home companies, $76,158.58, and, in the case of companies of other States, $449,446.52.

During 1878 the companies of this State issued 2,148 policies, insuring $4,421,910 upon the lives of residents of this State, and companies of other States issued 5,422 policies, insuring $12,383,820 within this State, making together a total of 7,570 policies and $16,805,730 insurance. This shows a decrease, as compared with the business of 1877, of 2,253 policies and $4,460,537 of insurance. The insurance in force at the close of 1878 upon the lives of residents of Pennsylvania aggregated 65,536 policies, insuring $171,561,557, of which 16,142 policies, insuring $42,464,415, were in companies of this State, and 49,394 policies, insuring $129,097,142, in companies of other States. In comparison with the insurance in force at the close of 1877, there is a loss of 3,925 policies and of $9,863,673 in the amount of insurance. The total losses paid by life companies in this State during the year were $3,072,292, of which sum home companies paid $605,334 and companies of other States $2,466,958.

Bayonets or Ballots.

From the Boston Post.

It is the habit of Republican speakers and writers to try to distract the public attention by vigorous denunciations of State rights, as if the States existed mainly by the sufferance of the Federal Government which their people united in creating and have so far upheld. But State rights are not involved directly in this controversy. The issue is one between a military and a civil government and that only. The Republicans assert the right of the Federal Executive, no matter on what pretext or for what cause, to keep troops so near to the polls that they may perceptibly influence the result of the ballot. That is neither more nor less than putting the military above the civil power in the Government. It is the only revolution now on foot. The Constitution recognizes none but the militia, that is, the troops of the States, the people themselves in fact, as the force on which the Executive is to rely "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion." In no part of the supreme law is a warrant to be found for the Executive to employ the army to enforce the laws in a time of peace. On the contrary it authorizes him to employ the militia, and that alone. But the Republican claim is that unless the army is so used, and used at the polls, too, the Federal Government is shorn of its power and rebellion is liable to be reinaugurated at any time. There is no sense or reason in this style of talk. What must now be accomplished is the subordination of military power to civil sovereignty. Those who resist that step, only made the more necessary because resisted, should in common honesty lower their Republican pretensions and retire to obscurity.

State Agricultural Fair.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Friday says: "The Pennsylvania agricultural society have announced their intention of holding their state fair this year in permanent exhibition building, in Fairmount park, commencing September 8 and continuing two weeks. The fair held in 1856 on the ground now occupied by the Pennsylvania railroad, was the last of the kind held in this city; and as the western and interior parts of the commonwealth have had the advantage of similar displays since that time, it is hoped that the promised fair, combined with attractions of the permanent exhibition, will bring many thousands to Philadelphia, and insure a most successful display. The funds for a liberal schedule of premiums, ranging from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, have been provided, which will attract the best of live stock ever brought together.

THE Boston *Pilot* learns of a new plan to relieve Archbishop Purcell from his financial embarrassments, and says: "An important step has recently been proposed to relieve the venerable archbishop whose fifty years of apostolic and disinterested labor appeal strongly to every Catholic heart—first a movement to get three thousand wealthy Catholics to subscribe each $1,000 payable in instalments of $100 a year. This would make a total subscription of $3,000,000. The whole amount of the debt would thus be completely wiped out in ten years. We are authorized to state that Archbishop Williams of Boston will subscribe to this amount, and will be ready to pay the first $100 when the first one thousand subscribers are insured. We learn from the West that Bishop Fitzgerald of Little Rock, Ark., has also put his name down for $1,000."

The tramps in Williamsport now have to work on the street.

What it Means.

The well-informed Washington correspondent of *The World* says of the present attitude of the Radical leaders in Washington: It is based on reasons which forshadow an attempt at revolution in the American system of Government! This new departure means a stronger Executive Government at Washington in the European sense. It means that the enormous powers which were given to the Executive in 1861 for war purposes are not to be given back to Congress. It means that the Republican leaders see that universal suffrage, now that it has been given to Africans and all other races who are Federal citizens, in defiance of State prudence and State laws, is a menace to the Republican party and to Federal prerogatives, and must be met and controlled by a strong arm in the White House, with the army in the background. It means that the State Governments of the North as well as of the South, of North Carolina as well as South Carolina, are no longer to be trusted or left unassailed. It means that the Government set up in 1787 and improved in 1789 has come to an end, and come to an end, in the opinion of these Republicans, by reason of universal suffrage and by the exercise of the rights which belong to the States as declared in 1875 by a Republican Supreme Court, with Waite at its head. It means that hereafter the Federal Executive is to intrude its arm of power, and of bayonet power if need be, into the affairs of any State in which the sovereign Executive at Washington deems such intrusion to be useful or necessary. It means that instead of a federation of coequal States this is to become a nation of provinces modelled more upon the fashion of imperial Rome than upon the modern fashion of the confederated America of the last century. This is the plain English of the words put by the Republican managers into the message which they have compelled Mr. Hayes to write to Congress about his constitutional duty to execute the laws, as if Congress under the Constitution had nothing to say about the instruments he can be permitted to employ in the execution of the laws! These stalwart leaders make Mr. Hayes talk as if he were a Czar of all the Russias. They make him assume that because he is to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed" he has an indefeasible prerogative to say by what machinery and at the expense of what infringements of popular rights and of what violations of the authority of one of the American States he can "execute" those laws!

It is related of the late Caleb Cushing that when the civil war began he said to Gen. Butler: "I wish I knew what subaltern among these volunteers will rise in the end to be commander of all the forces. That man will be President of the United States and finally rule this country, if he lives long enough, by the buttocks of cavalry horses!"

That was the speculatiou of a man who had studied history to some purpose.

Cabinet Congressman.

Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in the United States Senate, giving the members of the President Cabinet seats on the floor of the House. A similar position is occupied by the British Ministry. Whether the Senator's proposition would be an improvement on the present sytem, we are unable to say. If none but good men were made Cabinet Ministers, it might work well enough, but when such fellows as Belknap, Robinson, etc., get there, it would be better for morality and the Union that they be kept out of doors—not allowed to contaminate the Halls of Congress.

Mr. Pendleton, in addressing the Senate on the subject, among other things, said:

"The parliamentary history of England is the chief glory of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is the history of freedom, the history of the amelioration of the evils of barbarism and the substitution of the blessings of the greatest liberty and the least law. It is the history of Magna Charta, the petition rights, the bill of rights, the great remonstrance, the *habeas corpus*, the statutes of treason, the extention of suffrage. It is the history of Strafford beheaded, of Clarendon banished, of Danby imprisoned, of Oxford committed to the tower, of Bolinbroke and Ormond attainted, of Bute disgraced, of North driven from power. It is the history of Somers and Russel and Bolingbroke and Walpole and Townshend and Chatham and Fox and Burke and Pitt and Sheridan and Canning and Brougham and Peel, Gladstone and Bright and Disraeli. It is the history of those immortal victories in the great struggle of liberty against prerogative, of the rights of the individual against the power of the community, whose glories will shine resplendent with undimmed brilliancy when Cœur de Lion and the Black Prince and Marlborough and Wellington will have been forgotten. Whose heart does not thrill at the thought of Parliament? And the chief cause of its transcendent influence was that it opened the dark doors of ministerial cabinets; that it exposed to broad day the connection of the crown and commons; that it substituted for the hidden corruption which bought votes the open influence of intelligence, character, information, intellect, argument, and thus stimulated at once its own and the nation's aspiration for a larger liberty and a purer life."

A YOUNG woman went to live in Vanburg Ky. The young village physician, a married man, soon fell in love with her, and arrangements were made for an elopement, on Sunday night of last week. At midnight he placed a ladder against her house, and climbed to her window. She raised the sash, disclosing herself in a traveling dress, ready for the journey. At that point several shots startled the pair, and they saw the physician's wife firing from the foot of the ladder. The young woman dodged out of sight, and the physician, by abject prayers and promises, induced his wife to take him home uninjured.

Miss Agnes Beck, of Lancaster, threw some powder into the stove the other day, thinking it was coffee grounds. Both Miss Agnes and the stove are much injured.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Lines to the Spring.

Limpid waters from the spring
Bubble up and to me bring
Thoughts so sweet I wish that they
Never more would flee away.

Dancing in the glistening light
Fairies here would take delight;
Water nymphs would softly glide
O'er thy bosom, side by side.

Oft I've wondered if up there
Where the holy angels are,
E'en if they more pure can be
Than the depths that rest in thee.

If an angel from the sky
Downward to the earth should fly
And should plunge his pure white wing
In thy sparkling bosom, spring,

Is there aught in thy pure breast
That can give his heart unrest?
That can injure the bright spell
Which around him seems to dwell?

Thy own source is from on high
Manufactured in the sky.
Gathered in the hazy cloud
Which hangs o'er us like a shroud.

Then the raindrops from above—
Proofs of a dear Father's love—
Come to thee in welcome flow
And sink to the depths below.

There concealed from human eye
All combine to purify,
And bubbling from mother earth
Her sweet bosom gives thee birth.

The fresh stream by thee supplied
Calls to mind another tide—
That wondrous and living flow
From the Cross to man below.

Thy beginning is, we know,
Hid far in the long ago.
Water pure shall from thee spring
Till all time shall take its wing.

Decoration Day.

ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR MAY 30, 1879.

The 30th day of May, by usage dedicated to the decoration of the graves of our deceased soldiers and to services in esteem of their memory, *now* recognized by the laws of our State as a public holiday, will soon occur.

At a meeting held for the purpose of making some arrangements for its proper observance, it was deemed right to call public attention to it through the columns of our newspapers, that not a township in the county may fall short in the performance of a patriotic duty.

The green mounds that deck our cemeteries and graveyards, sentinel the ashes of some who fought at Quebec and Yorktown and under Perry at Lake Erie, and of very many more who in our day gave their lives to the sword that their country might live.

"They never fail who die
In a great cause; the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls;
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others and conduct
THE WORLD AT LAST TO FREEDOM."

It is proper therefore to cherish their memories and hand them down to our children, and when we fail in this we no longer deserve a place or name among the nations of the earth.

They died that liberty might not die. They gave up their share of this glad and beautiful earth, that it might become in time the home of all-reaching freedom. It is meet therefore that we should cease awhile from our restless activity, and with the return of this early summer day bring flowers to decorate the graves of those who fell by disease, and in the iron hail of battle, while gathered around a flag that never yet has trailed in permanent defeat.

In this behalf then we urge the prompt organization of committees in every borough, valley and township (and if necessary in every school house) in the county, who will take charge and see that every soldier's grave, however lonely or distant, shall have a memento of regard laid upon it on that day.

It was deemed admissible also to suggest that it would be the appropriate time and opportunity to collect lists of the soldiers buried in every graveyard and cemetery whose graves are unmarked, in order that they may be forwarded to the Quartermaster General of the United States Army, who will forward suitable memorials to be placed upon them.

The proper blanks for such lists will be furnished to those deputed by the committees for duty, on application to the undersigned.

D. S. KELLER, President.

R. C. CHEESMAN, Secretary.

Bellefonte, Pa., May 15, 1879.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a special meeting of Howard Grange, No. 297, held in Lucas Hall, the following was offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, By the will of Divine Providence our beloved brother, Abram Pifer, has been called to his eternal rest; and

Whereas, Howard Grange, No. 297, from a sense of duty in consequence of the high esteem in which the deceased was held, submit the following:

Resolved, That while we acknowledge the power and goodness of the Great Creator and bow in humble submission to the Divine decree, we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in their great affliction.

Resolved, That the family have lost a devoted and affectionate husband and father, the Grange an interesting member, and the community an honorable and useful citizen.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of the foregoing to the family of the deceased brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Farmer's Friend, Democratic Watchman and CENTRE DEMOCRAT, and also to be recorded in the minutes of the Grange.

WM. ALLISON, JR., J. NEWLIN HALL, J. R. LEATHERS, } Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.—At a regular meeting of Union Grange, No. 325, on May 10, 1879, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, For the first time since the organization of our Grange the angel of Death has visited us and removed from our circle, on Thursday, the 24th of April, 1879, of pneumonia, brother Wm. M. Iddings, a charter member, in the 63d year of his age. We, the surviving members, desire to express our testimony and appreciation of the many virtues and excellent traits of character of our deceased brother; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of brother Iddings we, as a Grange, sustain the loss of a true and faithful Patron, the community a warm hearted friend, and the family and friends one whom they will long remember with tender emotions.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning ninety days, and a copy of these resolutions presented to the family of the deceased as an expression of love for our brother and sympathy for the bereaved family in this their time of sorrow, and the same be published in the Farmer's Friend and our county papers.

THOMAS PARSONS, ADDIE TAYLOR, JESSE CLEAVER, } Committee.

State Constitutions.

From the New Orleans Democrat.

The thirty-eight states in the Union have made ninety-seven constitutions for themselves, nearly three apiece, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island and Wisconsin have each had only one constitution. Georgia and Louisiana, on the other hand, have had the most in number; Georgia having already adopted six constitutions, while the present Convention, sitting at the State-House, is the sixth that has met in this state. Kansas, however, would appear to be the state hardest to please in the matter of constitutions. It adopted one in 1857; was not satisfied with this, and tried another next year, in 1858, and still another in 1859, and in the summer of that same year adopted several important amendments thereto. Kentucky is the only Southern state whose constitution stood the schock of the war. Florida, Louisiana, Maryland and Mississippi are still living under "reconstruction" constitutions. The oldest state constitution is that of Massachusetts, adopted in 1780 and still in force. New Hampshire's constitution dates from 1792, Vermont's from 1793 and Connecticut's from 1818. The youngest constitution is that of California, adopted last Wednesday. A new constitution is now being agitated in Mississippi and Kentucky.

The Indian Territory.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING OFFICER OF THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the Post.

CHICAGO, May, 18.—Col. C. H. Smith, of the Nineteenth infantry, who was detailed to investigate the extent and location of the movement into the Indian territory, has made a report which confirms the belief current at military headquarters in this city that the whole movement has been originated by interested traders and stage companies, and dispels the idea, which gained considerable ground at Washington, that there was a determined and bona fide settlement in the Indian country. The latest dispatches also substantiate this report in the main. One correspondent, however, asserts that as soon as the military are withdrawn and attention attracted elsewhere the squatters will return and take up their claims. Several of this class with whom he conversed said they had no desire or intention of opposing the Government or military, but it was a pity to allow these lands to be idle. They had no desire to enter lands which were occupied and cultivated by Indians, but a majority of the tribe are lazy, subsisting on Goverment supplies, and allowing their lands to be untilled. They believe if they should once comfortably settle on these lands the public would sustain them in their claims and the Government would not dare eject them. They say it will not be long until a greater portion of the Indian lands will be demanded for the white settlers.

Legal Advice.

Ben Butler was called on by a person who wanted to have a talk with him.

"Mr. Butler," said he, "one of my neighbor's cows jumped my garden gate last night and completely destroyed my flower beds. The gate was of the height required by law, and was closed. Now I wish to know whether I can obtain damages?"

"Most assuredly," replied the widow's friend.

"Well, Mr. Butler, how much?"

"Oh, about ten dollars."

"But, Mr. Butler," triumphantly, "the cow was yours."

"Ah!" said Mr. Butler, thoughtfully; and he looked unutterable things out of his bad eye. Then he turned to his desk scratched off a few lines on a piece paper and handed it to his visitor. It was in the form of an account and read as follows:

"B. F. Butler to Mr. Blank, Dr: To damages caused by cow, $10; by legal advice, Cr., $15; balance due me, $5."

"Mr. Blank," said Mr. Butler, softly, "you needn't hurry about the payment."

"How shall we *train* our Girls?" is the interrogatory put by an innocent exchange. Train 'em with about 25 yards of black silk, if they're young girls; or a silk velvet would make 'em happy.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1879.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour is firm but there is little doing. Sales of 1,000 barrels; including Minnesota extra family, medium and fancy at $4.40@5.15; Pennsylvania do. do., at $5@5.25; western do. do., at $5.50@5.75, and patent and other high grades, at $6@7.25. Rye flour is firm at $3. Cornmeal nothing to report.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and lower. Sales of 2,000 bushels; including ungraded at 97c@$1.10; Pennsylvania and southern red, at $1.15@1.15½; do. do., amber, at $1.16@1.17; and No. 2 red, elevator, at $1.11½; at the first call $1.11 was bid and $1.12 asked for May; 5,000 bushels August sold at $1.07½. Rye is steady at 58@60c for western and Pennsylvania. Corn is inactive and rather lower; sales of 5,000 bushels, including rejected at 38@40c; steamer at 40@40½c; southern yellow at 44@44½c; and sail, elevator, at 43½c; at the first call 43¾c was bid for May; 5,000 bushels June sold at 43½c; 25,000 bushels July at 43½c; 25,000 bushels August at 43½c. Oats are steady; sales of 7,000 bushels including mixed, at 33¼@34c; and White at 35@37c.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, May 22, 1879.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Red wheat	1 00
Rye, per bushel	50
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	30
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 50
Flour, wholesale	5 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$ 10.00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw, per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh butter per pound	12
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	15
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	12
Bacon	7
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	10
Potatoes per bushel	80
Dried beef	18
Canned tomatoes per can	10@15
Lemons per doz	25
Dried sweet corn per pound	6