The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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advance. Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge. Our extensive circulation makes this paper an un-manally reliable and profitable medium for an erritising. We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, fracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial winting, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates. RATES OF ADVERTISING. Time 11 in 19 in 19 in 14 in

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ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted s; 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 Har rishurg on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1870 at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidat for State Treasurer, and transacting such other busi ness as the interests of the party may require.

by order of the	R. M. SPEER, Chairman
H. L. DIEFFENBACH. P. J. PIERCE, P. C. HAMMER,	Secretaries.

The House and the Investigation.

A strange phase of the investigation into the charges of corruption in connection with the defeated bill for the payment of the riot damages was the somewhat exciting struggle in the House, last Friday, over a resolution to publish in the Legislative Record the evidence taken by the committee. been opposition to a resolution of that worth of the certificates was tried at This opposition, though it kind. dwindled to exceedingly small numextremely active and persistent in the use of parliamentary dodges to baffle This indicates a growing state of prosand defeat the purpose of the majority perity since the devastations of the to pass the resolution. Under the aged with the hope that a vote could be prevented until the hour of adjournment arrived, thus forcing the res-olution over to this week, when the session would be too near its close for any practical use to come of it. At last, however, the power of the obstructionists was exhausted, and with barely two minutes to spare the vote was call-

ed, resulting in yeas 126, and nays 12. This investigation has let in the light upon a number of dark places. The evidence thus far taken implicates no less than twenty-two persons, members and lobbyists, in the attempt to secure the passage of the bill in a corrupt and unlawful manner-in other words by bribery. Of course these persons would greatly prefer to have no record made against them to be handed down to the future, even should they manage to escape punishment in this instance for the crime of which they are no doubt guilty. It is no credit to the Speaker of the House that he should have made himself a party to this unsavory business. A pure man in the same place would show a higher regard for the good name of the body over which he presides. But in addition to the Speaker, why should any members, uncontaminated by these abominable disclosures, have placed themselves in line with him to accomplish so questionable a design? One can hardly conceive their motives. To the credit of the House it may, indeed, be said, they were few in numbers who did so. But all of them should be made to answer to their constituents; and unless some measure of condemnation is meted to them, they will not receive what they have earned.

present itself. The case is before us, the law is ample, and the courts are open. Let the guilty be brought to justice as an example for all time to come. Let it be understood that there is no longer impunity for such offences. When this is once realized the scandals that disgrace our legislation will cease, and not until then.

a cure than we now have will never

WHILE Congress is endeavoring to protect the rights of the people, and the purity of the ballot from the encroachments of the army, it would not be much out of place to give some attention to the uses to which the army has already been put. It should not be forgotten that Lieut. General Sheridan, only a few years ago, invaded the Legislature of Louisiana and introduced the bayonet in the little should have been punished, but it was not practicable under a lawless administration, the head of which could say unblushingly that he "had no respect for the Constitution" he was sworn to protect and defend. Nor does any one forget how the State House at Columbia S. C. was seized You see, my general ideas would lead House at Columbia, S. C., was seized compelled to pass through a line of the Republican party. The true issue for 1880 is national sucorporal of the guard presumed to pass upon the rights of persons to seats in the body. This was also a lawless outrage, but under the Grant administration it met with no rebuke whatever; in fact, it was committed with

the approbation of Grant and his cabinet. THE rapidity with which the four

per cent. refunding certificates are taken up in certain portions of the South is significant of two important facts. It shows first, that there is faith in the government, and second, that there is now surplus capital for invest-It is strange that there should have ment. An experiment of \$5,000 Atlanta Ga., and they were not only immediately taken, but the postmasbers when the vote was taken, was yet ter received in an incredibly short time orders for \$300,000 more of them. war, and as evidence of the feeling of leadership of Speaker Long, the fili- the people outweighs all the efforts of bustering of the minority was encour-the radical leaders in Congress to aged with the hope that a vote could prove that they are still hostile to the DAVID DAVIS. prove that they are still hostile to the government

> THE will of the late Hon. Asa Packer was read on last Thursday, and was found to contain a number of magnificent donations. To the permanent endowment of Lehigh University of Bethlehem, \$1,500,000, and for a library for the same \$500,000 ; to St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, \$300,-000, and to St. Mark's Episcopal church, Mauch Chunk, \$30,000. In addition to these there are also handsome bequests to Muhlenberg College, of Allentown, and to Washington and Lee University, of Lexington, Ky. The lowest estimated value of the estate of Judge Packer is \$20,-000.000.

MR. HAYES promises that while he continues to wield the Executive power of the government, he will not continues to wield the Executive power of the government, he will not manufacture majorities, by the use of troops at the polls. Perhaps he wont. But then we cannot always believe Mr. Hayes, and, as it is not a power that he or any other man ought to possess in this free government, the Democrats will not be disposed to accept his assurances on trust. The people demand "free elections." Nothing short of it, and that fixed and determined by statute, so plain that even a meaner Fraud than Mr. Hayes would hesitate to disobey its requirements.

A Bid for the Presidency.

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM SECRETARY SHERMA

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 10, 1879.—Dear Sir: Your p sonal letter of the 6th is received. Your perassure you that, though very much hur ried while I was in New York, I would have made an appointment of time and place to see you, but there was no ad-dress upon your card and I did not know where to send you word. The movement to start me as a candidate for Governor of Ohio is merely sensational, and while it would have been very heartily responded to in Ohio, and no doubt would be successful in the sense that I could be elected Governor, it models before the merent for the the would clearly be wrong for me to en n it. So many persons are inter-in the continued success of re tertain it. funding and resumption that it would and I would never be forgiven if any seem like a description of a public daty, and I would never be forgiven if any hindrance should occur in the way of either. What I would aspire to in case public opinion should decide to make me a candidate for President would be to units in concuration with the Ba. to unite in co-operation with the Re-publican party all the national elements matter of overturning a Democratic of the country that contributed to or majority. It was a lawless act, which aided in any way in the successful vindication of national authority during the war I would do this not for the purpose of irritating the South or oppressing them in any away, but to sert and maintain the supremacy national authority to the full extent of all the powers conferred by the Con-stitution. This, as I understand it, is the Jacksonian as well as the Republi-

by the army, after the election of 1876, and members of the legislature were since the war to withhold support from

premacy in national matters, honest money and an honest dollar. and an nones. Very truly yours, Journ Susanan.

Free Elections.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS DEFINES HIS POSI-TION ON THE USE OF THE ARMY.

The following letter, written on the 17th inst., by Senator David Davis to members of the Illinois House of Representatives, has just been made public in Washington :

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to eccive your letter of the 3d inst., cover-ng resolutions of a "joint caucus of the Democratic members of the general assem-ter of the State of Ulinois." It is hardly bly of the State of Illinois It is hardly oly of the State of Illinois." It is hardly accessity for me to say that I am in favor of perfect freedom of elections from the nterference or the presence of any part of the army at the polls, because that opinion was emphatically expressed on the loor of the Senate. This is a government of logal authority, founded on the Consti-ution and the laws made in nursuence ation and the laws made in pursuance One of the grievance percof. of which ur forefathers complained was that the ing had quartered troops on them, and ught by military power to coerce them to submission. It is little less than a into submission. It is little less than a public scandal after a century of national existence that any party could venture to ask the people's approval of a species of tyranny that is forbidden in England, and

The Chinese Question.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Slater to regulate intercourse with citizens of the Chinese empire visit-ing or residing in the United States pro-vides, " that from and after July 1, 1880, they shall be prohibited from engaging industrial pursuits of any description, either as artisans, agriculturalists 07 laborers, and from owning or holding real estate except for residences or commercial purposes." It also prohibits their employment by citizens or incor It also prohibits porations in any capacity except as in terpreters and teachers of Chinese Chinese language, and allows them to be em otherwise only by other subjects of China traveling or residing in the United States for the purpose of curiosity or trade and commerce. Penalties of fine or imprisonment are prescribed for violations of these provisions. The bill is designed to restrict the Chinese to the guarantees of the Burlingame treaty, which concedes to them while visiting or residing in the United States [Concluded from 3d page.]

crats, were illegally deprived of the right of suffrage in a single city at the election. When these 8,000 men voted the party of the Executive had but one Representative on this floor from that city, but after they have been driven or Ret dragged away from the ballot-box it has ree. I make no further comment. But, Mr. Chairman, when a law itself three

vicious or unconstitutional, as I be lieve these laws are, the mere manner of their administration is a matter of secondary importance. No method of admistration can sanctify a bad law or reconcile its victims to its continued en-forcement. There is no remedy but repeal Mr. Chairman, passing from the con-

sideration of the particular provisions of these laws and from the methods which have been adopted in their exe-cution, I propose to examine the con-stitutional authority to enact them. It is admitted that the several States scribe the qualifications of voters; but the Federal authority shall under take to inforce the right to vote and and preserve the purity of the ballotbox it must of course, by some officer or agent, either before or at the time of election, decide who possesses those the qualifications-that is, it must by some means of its own separate the spurious from the genuine voters and admit the one while it excludes the other. It must inquire into the voter's age, his idence, his citizenship and his quali eations as to education and property, if such tests are prescribed by the con-stitution or laws of the State. But if the United States must exercise all these powers in the discharge of the supposed duty to enforce and protect the right of the citizen to vote for Representatives, so it must exercise the same or similiar powers in the discharge of a like duty to enforce and protect the right of members of a State Legis lature to vote for Senators and to pro-tect the Governor of a State in the exercise of his constitutional right to fil vacancies by appointment; for I sub-mit that if, under the first clause of the second section, the United States has accepted as its voters those persons in the State who possess the qualifications requisite for electors of the most num erous branch of the State Legislature, and is therefore bound to protect them in the exercise of the right of suffrage the first clause of the third section also adopts the members of the Legislature as electors of Senators, and there is the as electors of Senators, and there is the same obligation precisely to protect them against bribery, intimidation and other improper influences in casting their votes. I submit also whether, in the same same the part characterized their votes. I submit also whether, in the same sense, the next clause read has not adopted the Governors of the various States as the agents or electo of the United States to temporarily f vacancies in the Senate, and whether

exactly the same Federal duties do not result in that case as in the others. It follows, Mr. Chairman, from what It follows. Mr. Chairman, from what I have said that if the United States in the discharge of this supposed duty must not only place its officers at the polls to decide upon the qualifications Ils to decide upon the qualifications the citizen when he offers to vote for a Representative, but it must, if neces sary, place them in the halls of the State legislatures to examine the cre-dentials and determine the qualifications of members who offer to vote for bons of members who offer to vote for Senators and to exclude those who are adjudged not to possess the right. This is the point to which upon the other side argument logically leads. Is any one prepared to maintain it? Is any one prepared to maintain it ? Is any one prepared to assert that Congress has authority, under these provisions of the Constitution, to provide for the su-pervision and control of every election at which the surface of the surface at which the people choose Representa-tives and the Legislature chooses Senators? It seems to me that the simple statement of the proposition and

The Grant Conspiracy.

refutation.

logical consequences constitute its best

A LITTLE MORE TIME NEEDED BY THE MANAGERS TO WORK UP THE CAUSE. Washington Correspondence of Philadelphia Times.

I understand that the managers of Grant, who have thus far shown so much skill in coaching him for the Presidential race a year hence, have found that they have made one great mistake, and now they are setting about to correct it. They have for some time been satisfied that Grant was coming home to soon for the good of his canvass. Now another change must his canvass. be made, and that if Grant comes back in August or September, as now ex-pected, the enthusiasm with which it is

some Republican who has been tried stating the facts, and does not presume to suggest remedies. As long, however,

OF OVER \$2,000,000.

Senate asking for information from the State Treasurer and Auditor General on the finances of the State, Treasurer

surer and Auditor General for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1878, set forth the condition of the finances at that time.

The following is a resume of those

It is now certain that the estimated It is now certain that the estimated revenues from tax on corporation stocks for the present year of \$1,200,000 is in excess of the amount that will be re-ceived from that source by some \$200,-000, which will reduce that item to \$1,000,000. By act of 20th March, 1879, there was diverted from the tax on corporation stock (which is a part of the revenues of the sinking fund) "one-half of all the taxes imposed by the third section of an act to which this is a sup-plement for the fixed parts of 1870 and revenues of the sinking fund) plement, for the fiscal years of 1879 and 1880," the intention being to divert one-half of the corporation stock tax from the sinking to the general fund. During the month of December, and prior to the passage of the above act, and January and February, 1879, there was received by the Treasury Depart-ment, and credited and applied to the sinking fund, from corporation stock

stock tax for the fiscal year ending No-vember 30, 1879, will be \$1,000,000, and estimating the revenues from that source for the year 1880 at the same amount, we have the following result:

. \$00,000 00

It is believed that the above is the full amount that can be expected from this source of revenue, and it will be conceded there is reason for this con-clusion when we find that the tax on corporation stock for 1876 was \$2,148, 252.46; for 1877, \$2,086,776.23; for 1878, \$1,364,256,83, and for 1879, \$1,000,000, thus showing a decrease of \$1,148,252.4 in four years, or more than one-half. It is believed that the estimated reve-The sources as set forth in schedule A, page eight, State Treasurer's report, will be realized. On page 9, schedule B, State Treasur-er's report, will be found an estimate of the ordinary expression.

the ordinary expenses. Those to be paid from the general fund amount to \$4,022.000, and do not include other than State Institutions, and no estimate is made for new buildings of any kind, appropriations for any purpose other than those under the immediate control of the State.

To the estimates contained in sched-ule B must now be added the following : over 100 dnys. Increased pensions (opinion of the Attorney General February 24, 1876). National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Expenses incurred and not included in for mer estimate. \$215,000

From the foregoing statement the fo'lowing is deduced :

Actual deficit November 30, 1879 \$2,219,036 84

We, therefore, commence the fiscal year 10,219,000 84 1, 1879, with a deficit of 22,229,056 34 From this deduct the diversion from the sinking to the general fund for 1880 of. 500,000 00

Of the above amount there are war-rants in the hands of the officers of several of the penal institutions of the State amounting to \$172,000, used as collateral security, upon which money is borrowed to defray the necessary ex-penses of such institutions. This was found necessary, as the individual responsibility of the officers was becoming burdensome to them. The of appropriations now before the and not included in schedule B will in crease the expenditures in an amount equal to the expenses of an extra ses-

sion. Therefore, no deduction from

to suggest remedies. As long, however, as this lack of funds in the Treasury continues he will feel it to be his duty to use what comes into his hands as far as possible to pay the oldest appropriations.

The Odd Fellows.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WORTHY GRAND LODGE IN HARRISBURG.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows closed their annual session in Harris burg on Wednesday. There were 665 lodges responded to the call as being present. The following summary of the Grand Secretary's report will show the condition and work of the order for the past year :

SYNOPSIS OF RELIEF REPORT. SYNOPSIS OF RELIEF REPORT. Number of members relieved, 10,879; number of widowed families relieved, 1,528; paid for the relief of members, \$263,696.61; paid for the relief of wid-owed families, \$12,550.04; paid for the education of the orphans, \$369.23; paid for burying the dead, \$67,708.70; total amount paid for relief, \$343,724.58; de-creased amount of relief from preced-ing year, \$21,841.17.

Treased amount of rener from preced-ing year, \$21,841.17. Total amount of the receipts of the subordinate lodges, \$663,761.06; de-creased amount of receipts from the preceding year, \$47,447.09; total amount of assets deposited by subordi-nate lodges, \$2,494,353.20; decrease of assets size the last amount of the subordiassets since the last annual report, \$16,

During the past ten years there has been distursed by the lodges of this jurisdiction for the relief of distress the sum of \$3,441,274.04.

STATISTICAL ERPORT. Number of members as per last an-nual report, 85,361; number of initiations during the year, 3,852; number admitted by card, 533; number rein-stated to membership, 732.. Total, 90,-

Number deceased, 863 ; number with drawn by card, 721; number suspended, 8,694; number expelled, 82. Total, 10,

Present number of members, 80,118 ; net loss in membarship, 5,243; number rejected, 276; number of Past Grands, 17,889.

Number of working lodges reported ast year, 899; since defunct, 6. Total 937 Revived, 4; instituted, 8. Pres-

ent number of working lodges, 905; net increase during the year, 6. The annual report of the Grand Treasurer as submitted, makes the fol-lowing exhibit: Balance May 10, 1878, \$10,966.89: loan made by Orphan Asy-lum Fund \$855.72; received during the lum Fund, \$855.73; receipt during the fiscal year, \$18,616.84. Total, \$30,439.46 Inscal year, \$18,010.84. Total, \$30,439,46. The payments during the same pe-riod amounted to \$20,425,73, leaving a balance on May 10, 1879, of \$10,013,73, which sum will be absorbed by mileage, to be raid to the same relationship. to be paid to the representatives, at the close of the session. The Trensurer also reported that the Orphan Asylum Fund has accumulated to \$14,285.10, of which sum \$12,421.54 has been loaned to the general fund of the Grand Lodge, \$1,111 invested in City sixes, and the balance in cash, \$752.56, remaining in that officer's hands. The Finance Committee, through its

chairman, presented the report of their transactions for the past fiscal year, and submitted the figures of estimated receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year, the former aggregating the sum of \$18,331, and that of expenditures \$19, 530–30. The assets of the Grand Lodge, on May 10, 1879, amounted to \$15, 848.11, and the liabilities \$12,421.54, 530 30.

making the net assets \$3,426 57. The tellers appointed to open and count the returns of the annual election, report the following as the result : M. W. Grand Master, John A. Myler,

M. W. Grand Vity. R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Alfred Potter, of Philadelphia. R. W. G. Warden, Robert E. Wright,

Jr., of Allentown. R. W. Grand Secretary, James B.

icholson, of Philadelphia W. Grand Treasurer, M. Richard R. Muckle, of Philadelphia. R. W. G. R. to G. L. U. S., Isaac A.

Sheppard, of Philadelphia. M. W. Grand Master John A. Myler Announced the following appointments. M. W. G. Chaplain-Rev. J. J. M'.

Illyer of No. 475. Grand Marshall-Henry Stemning Grand well, of No. 241.

G. C.-F. M. Rea, of No. 89. Grand Guardian-Rev. E. McCabe. Grand Herald-Leonard F. Bailey, of No. 23.

The State Finances. TREASURER NOVES REPORTS & DEFICIENCY In response to a resolution of the

Noyes submitted a report as follows :

The annual reports of the State Trea-

statements, with such changes as are necessary to bring the report up to the present time :

tax, \$554,516.45. As heretofore stated, the corporation

The passage

the year, 1881 will find that amount un-

100,000

With this, however, the work of punishment should not stop. There will still be something due to the people and to violated law. The unscrupulous agents, whoever they may be, in this now openly exposed effort to pollute members of the Legislature,

MR. HAYES wants the power to use the military at elections in order to defend the public property-post-offices, custom-houses, and the like. At least he says so in his veto message. This may be a powerful argument in favor of military interference at the election polls of the country, but it will puzzle the average intellect to get down to the level of it.

PREPARATIONS are already being made for the State Fair to be held at should not be permitted to escape the the Permanent Exhibition buildings

THE most idiotic of all the inanities with which the leaders and organs of the Radical party are now engaged in attempting to 'fire the Northern heart,' is that the secession feeling of 1861 is 'still alive in the South and is daily growing in strength.' We know that growing in strength.' We know that the gullibility of the Republican masses is inordinate, but it is not equal to this demand. There is not a school boy who does not know that the secession movement had its root, its very life and soul in alwary and that when slavery movement had its roos, its very inclaims soul in slavery, and that when slavery ceased to exist, the secession sentiment died as effectually as a tree would die if pulled out of the earth and suspend-ed permanently in mid-air. The South ed permanently in mid-air. The South not only does not desire to leave the not only does not desire to leave the Union, but is determined to stay in the Union and to share in its benefits as well as its burdens, all the efforts of the Radical party to the contrary notwith-standing. She knows that all her in-terests will be best promoted by the perpetuity of the Union. Having no longer any 'peculiar institution' to be menaced, she has parted with the only cause of permanent disagreement, and South—the biggest demonstrations ever given to any American. Then some body will write him a letter regarding his candidacy, and he will write, or have written for him, a ringing answer declining to be a candidate, the con-vention will be held and he will be South-the biggest demonstrations even menaced, she has parted with the only cause of permanent disagreement, and has come back, not merely to stay, but to stay on equal terms with the other States. Radical fanatics may howl at her 'presumption.' but their wrath will be unavailing. Each of the states of the defunct Southern confederacy is in the University of the states of t nominated by acclamation. This is the programme ; but there's many a slip, the Union, not as a supplicant, or a guest, but as one of the family. The voting masses have sense enough to know this and the cry of secession will not scare them. The North fought to

proposed to receive him will die out be-ore the nominating convention can be held, and that Grant's popularity will begin to wane. They might be able to keep up the hurrah for three or four months, but they could hardly do it for ten. So it is proposed by some of his friends to try and keep him away for four or five months longer. Whether ten. four or five months longer. Whether they will succeed or not is another thing. It is doubtful. But the plan is to send him from Yokohoma, when his

occurred is not one for our considera-tion, but with your permission we will suggest that the appropriations for the years 1876-7-8 were not so much in excess as those of former years, and for which the revenues of those years were found visit is over in China and Japan, to the Sandwich Islands, for as long a time as possible, and then to Australia. Two sufficient. An examination of the revenues from 1875 up to and including the estimated revenues for 1879 show or three months could very easily be taken up in such a trip, and by staying in the East a little longer than provided that there has been a continued de-In the East a little longer than provided for now the necessary time could be consumed. Then the general could land in San Francisco and his trium-phal march be begun. There is no question that the managers of Grant will see that he has in every city he In 1875 the revenue was............ In 1879 the estimated revenue is........

go to-San Francisco, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadel-phia, New York, Boston and the cities

And you have a sum more than the amount of the present deficit. It may be stated, in conclusion, that

..\$1,330,099 02

600,000 00

\$1,930,097 02

It may be stated, in conclusion, that these figures in no material way differ from those contained in the message of Governor Hartranft and reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General laid before your honorable body at the beginning of the present session. As to the conclusions that have been drawn from the foregoing facts and figures, the Treasurer year much secret that nominated by acelamation. This is the programme; but there's many a slip, don't you know? The Presidency is too big a thing to be "set up," and when the result is reached some unexpected man, such as Lincoln and Hayes were, may wake up and find himself the Re-publican candidate for the Presidency. William E. Chandler, however, says the Republicans have learned wisdom by the Hayes adversity, and will never again nominate an uncertain or un-known man, but, on the contrary, take

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1879

paid unless provided for at the present session. Especially will this be true if the present revenue bill as it passed the House becomes a law, for this will PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1870. PLOUB AND MEAL-HOUR is quiet and steady; sales of 1,000 barrels; including Minnesota extra family, medium and fancy, 44,566,5469; Honnay Itania do, do, at 58665-300; Ohio and Indiana do, do, at 58,256,66; and patent and other high grades, at \$666,7.25. Rye flour is steady at \$2.87,5683. Corumeal is not inquirted for. increase the present revenue. The question as to how this deficit

a steady at \$2.55 (yes). Commends is not inquired fler. GRAIN-Wheat is in steady request but less firm; also of 4,000 bushels; including rejected at \$1.10; consylvania and southern red, at \$1.214; do do, am-er, at \$1.1062,110%, and No. 2. red, elevator, at \$1.32; (000 bushels June sold at \$1.125%; 1.000 bushels do, o, at \$1.13. At the first call \$1.125% was hid, for May. Rve is unchanged. We quote at 556000 for sestern and Pennsylvania. SEEDs were dull, throughout the list. We quote Cover at \$1.26606, for fair to prime, some holders ack-ing 6/50, for choice recleaned. Timothy was not offer ing, and was quoted nominally at \$1.35/51.50.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, May 29, 1879

QUOTATIONS.		
White wheat, per bushel	\$1	00
Red wheat	Ti.	60
Rye, per bushel		50
Corn, cob Corn, shelled		40 50
Oats		30
Flour, retail, per barrel	5	50
Flour, wholesale	÷.	00
HAY AND STRAW.		
	10	in

iled, per PLASTER. ga, ground, per ton..... Scotia, ground, per ton.....

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Harper Brother

Ap	ples, dried, per pound, seeded
Be	and per quartamenter in 1
Ch	sh butter per pound 1 ickens per pound
Cor	cese per pound
	ms, sugar cured 1
	rd per pound
	atoes per bushel
Cal	aned tomatoes per can
	ied sweet corn per pound

.