

# The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.  
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PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

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## The Record.

The extra session of Congress has been fruitful in developments, giving the people a clearer insight into the principle and objects moving and actuating the political parties in this country than has been accorded for many years. It has demonstrated the fact that the same principles and measures contended for by the old Federal party are boldly avowed and form the creed of the present Republican party—the centralization of all power in the National Government and the repudiation of the doctrine of the reserved rights of the States as provided in the Constitution. This was clearly made apparent by the speech of Mr. Garfield, prepared with great care and delivered in the House of Representative on Friday last, in which he denied that there was any sovereign power in the States and argued in favor of the largest centralization of power in the Federal Government. This speech was made to sustain Mr. Hayes in the position he assumed that the National Government should be and remain in possession of the right by its military and civil power, to police and control elections in the States. Indeed the same doctrine is embodied in nearly every speech made in the Senate or House to sustain the infamous and unwarranted vetoes of the Fraud in the White House and was very handsomely and effectually demolished by Mr. Hurd in a speech in reply to Garfield by reading article tenth of the Constitution, which says: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." And yet, in the face of this article of the Constitution, our Republican friends, in speech and in the press, speak of the "exploded doctrine of State rights" as if no such thing existed, and the people and their States were mere slaves of an over-shadowing power created by fraud in the city of Washington.

CONGRESSMAN WINDON says he is "proud to be considered the father of the Negro Exodus." Well, the poor negro starving in Kansas has no reason to be proud of the father. He abandoned his deluded offspring in a very helpless condition and in a very brutal manner.

SPEAKER RANDALL caught Congressman Conger in a lie the other day and let him off very mildly by allowing him to say he "may have been mistaken." Conger is about the biggest nuisance in Congress, and it was full time for some one to sit down upon him.

THE Republican members of Congress must have been very anxious to provide means to defray the expenses of the Courts, when every one of them, without exception, voted against the appropriation bill passed for that purpose by the Democrats.

SENATOR BURNSIDE of Rhode Island was the only Republican, who voted for the army appropriation bill. He wandered into good company once, and is still living.

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

### Politics at the Capital.

THE SITUATION AS IT LOOKS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—INTERVIEWS WITH PENNSYLVANIA REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1879.

Thinking that at the close of a session memorable in the annals of political conflicts, and in many respects unprecedented in our history, your readers would like to see how the results look to the actors who have contributed to produce them, your correspondent has subjected a number of well known public men to the "interviewing" process, and hastens to give you the result. If they have no other merit these talks may be depended upon as faithfully presenting not only the views but the language of the men who speak. Other interviews with men of note will be forwarded in a subsequent letter.

COFFROTH.

Hon. A. H. Coffroth, who represents the 17th District, was interrogated with the following result:

Q. What do you take to be the general result, politically, of the extra session?

A. This extra session of Congress has for the first time since the war aroused the people to a true sense of the great danger that environs our free institutions and the freedom of the citizen. At first this was not properly understood by the people, and there was an impatient demand to have Congress adjourn, but the discussion on the Army and Judicial appropriation bills has defined the true issue, and the people are now far in advance of their representatives in demanding a fair and honest election where the elector can deposit his ballot unawed by military or federal civil power. They demand that the military shall not interfere with our elections, and that all the odious laws which authorize the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals shall be repealed. These laws were unheard of until after the war, and were passed by the "bloody shirt" representatives to keep themselves in power. These same men now struggle to keep them in the statute books, and as it was through these infamous laws that Hayes was fraudulently put into the Presidency, we must expect that he will oppose their repeal. I look upon this extra session of Congress as being of great advantage to the Democratic party. If our men had been here, as they should have been, then we would all the time have had a quorum and we could have prevented the revolutionary filibustering of the Republicans and much legislation for the good of the people would have been passed. This extra session has had its advantages and disadvantages, but, taking it all in all, the Democrats have good reason to be gratified with the result.

Q. What about the troops and deputy marshals?

A. The Democrats being in power in both branches of Congress have made the Republican leaders desperate. They have determined to regain power through the army and by the use of debased, degraded and desperate partizan deputy marshals. In order to carry the election in 1880 they will have to overrun the South with troops to drive the voters from the polls, and in the larger cities of the north they will resort to the appointment of felons and desperate characters as deputy marshals to intimidate and terrify the voter. This is their plan. Desperate people resort to desperate means. But these means will not succeed. I tell you it has already been decreed in the hearts of the American people that the next President shall be a Democrat—a man who will approve the repeal of all the odious and infamous laws that trammel the rights of the voter in depositing his ballot. No military or civil Federal interference will prevent the people from exercising their elective franchise in the selection of a Democrat to the Presidency, and no frauds will prevent him from being inaugurated.

Q. The certainty that the Silver bill would be vetoed, and the determination of the radicals to prevent any general legislation load them with the responsibility of preventing any relief to the taxpayers, does it not?

A. I certainly think Hayes would have vetoed the Silver bill if it had passed the Senate. The money power own him, and he does their bidding. It was impossible to pass any bill which would have given relief to the people in their financial distress, because of the filibustering of the Republicans. These filibusters should be held responsible for their action by the people.

KLOTZ.

Hon. Robert Klotz, of Mauch Chunk, who represents the 11th District, was asked:

Q. "What do you think the effect of the extra session will be on the country?"

A. "For the last six weeks the effect has been splendid. The people begin to understand the issue, and the general effect is therefore good. You have no idea how many letters I have had from country people endorsing what we have done, and asking us to stand firm."

Q. What does the fight over troops and deputy marshals at the polls mean?

A. I am satisfied the Republicans know that without the troops and the marshals they cannot carry the elections. It is part of the machinery to subvert the popular will and make the minority rule the majority; part of the grand scheme of centralization to control elections in the cities until the money power, united with the radical oligarchy of officeholders, can re-

gain possession of Congress and elect the next President. The deputy marshals are intended to frighten foreigners, and men who fear being arrested and detained from their work or business, away from the polls; many can be kept away by asserting that their naturalization papers are illegal. What is needed for Democratic success is, that the people should be enlightened as to the practical issues at stake. The great fault of the Democrats in Congress is, that they do not take advantage of their power as the Republicans do. If they had a little backbone and would only stand firm they might divide the patronage of this government with the Republicans. This would only be claiming a right on behalf of their constituents. When we do win we neglect our friends. Why we ought to compel the Republicans to divide the public advertising of the Federal government with our newspapers. Then we ought to have put the political assessment bill, which the Republicans killed by filibustering, into the Legislative appropriation bill, as a rider. Hayes could hardly have vetoed that in the face of his civil service reform talk. The clerks would be glad to be protected from this political blackmail.

Q. Who is responsible for the failure of Congress to do anything to relieve the people's burdens?

A. The refusal of the Republicans to go into general legislation at this session was part of the grand scheme to allow the country to go to destruction, originated between John Sherman and the money capitalists of the country, in order to depress prices so that property could be purchased below its real value, thereby enabling them to get the valuable real estate of the country into fewer hands in order to create a landed and monied aristocracy like those of the old world—thus centralizing capital as an adjunct to a centralized government. This, with the mal-administration of the past ten years, and the withdrawing of their capital from furnaces, rolling mills, coal mines and railroads, has ruined our trade, especially in iron and coal, so that it has brought all the operators to the verge of bankruptcy, and depressed labor so that hundreds of our best workmen are now in a starving condition; and the Democrats are powerless to afford any relief as long as the Executive can veto all the bills they pass.

INTERVIEWER.

### Federal Usurpations—Hayes' Vetoes.

WRITTEN FOR THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

In absolute governments the sovereign's will is the law of the land, and no powers possess a veto upon his decree. In the United States the will of the people as expressed through their representatives according to the mode pointed out in the Constitution, is the law. Thus, in the United States the Senate exercises a veto upon the acts of the House, and the House a veto upon the acts of the Senate, and the President is vested by the Constitution with a veto on the acts of both. This veto of the President, it will be observed, is a negative, and enables the President to say, I object to such a law, and it shall not become a law unless two-thirds of both Houses resolves it. If the veto power, which was designed to shield the people against the too precipitate or ill-considered action of Congress, is to be converted into an instrument for their destruction, is it not time for the people to arouse to a sense of their danger? What measure is there which a tyrannical and designing Executive might desire, to gratify his political vengeance or to minister to his ambition, an atrocious fraud upon the Constitution could not enable him to accomplish? If he wished the *habeas corpus* act suspended at the places appointed for holding elections where marshals, supervisors, and standing armies were called, he could defeat the power of Congress over the subject by jumping over the Constitution and laws by arming himself with the veto, unless he was overruled by the two-thirds of each House in Congress. To ensure Executive responsibility and erect new guards against Federal usurpation—the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen must be effectually secured—the General Government brought back to its true limits—the Executive power must be confined to its appropriate sphere—the restriction imposed by the Constitution between independent and sovereign States must be sacredly adhered to, or the union of States cannot be much longer preserved. The Government is rapidly degenerating into an irresponsible despotism. With the purse and the sword and the vast patronage of a consolidated government in his hands, the President will appoint his successor and Congress will be held in subjection by Executive patronage, which will be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections. Let every freeman, therefore, who loves the land of his birth or adoption—every true disciple of liberty—all who are sincerely devoted to the Constitution of this union of States, forgetting minor differences, unite in one mighty effort for the salvation of the country, the rights of the States, and free and untrammelled elections. That time has arrived. President Grant had sounded the key-note of consolidation at the termination of his official life, in "that he had given to the Republican party four hundred thousand votes by the enfranchisement of the negro," and in 1878 we find his fraudulent successor appointing, thro' Chief Marshal Karns for the city and county of Philadelphia, (as he testified before a committee of the Senate), seven hun-

dered and seventy-three deputy marshals to attend the polls in that year, all Republicans, and not needed. It was proven before said committee that a large majority of them were of very disreputable character and known ballot-stuffers, repeaters and released convicts of the jails and penitentiaries of that city, who arrested Democrats on frivolous charges and prevented them from casting votes for Congress, State Senators, Representatives, city and district officers, and all this in contempt and in defiance of the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, and for the sole purpose of securing a majority for the Republican ticket. They succeeded. The marshals, supervisors and soldiers were there to protect them in these tyrannical proceedings. When this infamous act was going on J. F. Hartranft was the Governor of the State. He had taken the oath to support the Constitution and laws of the State. He knew that under Article I of the Constitution, Sec. 2, it was declared that "All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their protection, safety and happiness." That in Section 5 it was declared "that elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere or prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage," and in Section 21, same Article, declares "The right of the citizen to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be questioned;" and in Section 22, "That no standing army in time of peace be kept up without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall in all cases be in strict subordination to the civil power;" and in Art. 8, Sec. 5, declares, "Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and return therefrom;" and Section 16, same Article, declares, "That the courts of common pleas of the several counties shall have power to appoint two electors to supervise the proceedings of election officers," &c., "and in each case to be members of different political parties." These provisions of the Constitution Gov. Hartranft was bound to know as the Executive of the State, and his plain duty to carry into effect, and to protect and defend the Constitution against invasion or encroachment on the sovereignty of the State by the U. S. marshals, supervisors, or U. S. soldiers. He knew that by section IV or article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, that the Federal government was only authorized to protect each State against invasion, &c., "on application of the Legislature, or by the Executive, when the Legislature is not convened, against domestic violence." Was there an insurrection, or domestic violence committed at the polls in Philadelphia on election day? Was the civil authority of that city unable to quell it? Did Gov. Hartranft call upon President Grant to send his marshals and army there for that purpose? No such thing. Gov. Hartranft was a violent and intriguing partizan, ready and willing to "steep to Conquer," to serve his political party, and carry the election by the grossest insult and contempt of the rights and sovereignty of his native State in conducting her local elections, tramping upon the free and equal election of his fellow citizen, without a single protest or effort to defend the honor and independence of the State. How different was the conduct of Gov. Snyder in 1869 and Gov. Geary in 1871, when their State was invaded by federal soldiers to render it dependent on the Federal government. They like faithful watchmen of State rights, informed the invaders, we will aid you within the constitutional limits. This far we will go, but no farther. "Virtue, liberty and independence" emblazoned upon our State flag, shall not be violated with impunity, or rendered servient to the political schemes of consolidationists or monarchists. Gov. Hartranft has received his wages for conniving with President Grant in the election of his successor, regardless of the voice of the people. And now we find the Federal government has already passed through the first stages of its progress to military despotism, and in the natural course of things Mr. Hayes has assumed and practically maintains the right of deciding not only his own power, but the power of all other departments, thus making his own arbitrary will paramount to the Constitution itself, and the rights and liberties of the States.

PATRICK HENRY.

### Honoring Our Ancestors.

Horatio Seymour, in a late letter, says, in his usual vigorous style: "All things were rude and new sixty years ago, but men were men in those days. The stern, rough duties of life developed character. Common interests, free association and the duties or organizing society made men wise and filled the minds of those who lived in log cabins with a sense of self-respect and manhood which we do not always see now in great cities, in grand homes, and amid the displays of wealth and luxury. I have seen much of men, of social life, of dignity in those days of our country's greatness, but my mind turns back with reverence and respect for the strong, wise men who laid the foundation of our prosperity. I am glad, therefore, to see everything which tends to keep alive in the minds of all men their obligations to their fathers. The command that we should honor our ancestors is not one that merely relates to family duties; it does not merely mean that those shall live long who honor their fathers and mothers, but it is a grand political maxim which gives assurance of enduring prosperity and power to all people who reverently bear in mind the virtues, the toils and the heroism of those who lay the foundations of States."

### Over Niagara Falls.

THE SHOCKING END OF A FRENCH COUPLE'S HONEYMOON TRIP AROUND THE WORLD. Niagara Falls Dispatch to New York Sun.

Another awful catastrophe occurred here to-day, by which Mrs. A. Rolland, of Paris, France, was swept over the Horseshoe Fall in presence of her agonizing husband. On Wednesday last Mr. and Mrs. A. Rolland, of 24 Rue Mognau, Paris, arrived here from Chicago and took rooms at the Falls Hotel. They could speak but little English, and for that reason took their meals at a French restaurant opposite, kept by a fellow countryman, named J. B. Romain. During their visit here they visited all the places of interest on both sides of the river, and were to start at noon to-day for New York, whence they were immediately to sail for France. This morning Mrs. Rolland expressed a desire to pay a farewell visit to Goat Island, as she had enjoyed most the magnificent scenery from that point. They left their hotel at about 9 o'clock, and leisurely walked over the bridge, taking the right-hand road around the island. They stopped on Luna Island, at the Cave of the Winds, and also paid a visit to the point formerly occupied by the Terrapin Tower. They were in high spirits and enjoyed the glorious scenery to the fullest degree from the brink of the precipice. They moved slowly up the river bank, ever and anon stopping to take farewell glances until the Three Sister Islands were gained. They crossed the first bridge, and in due time also passed on to the last Sister, from which the view up the river is grand beyond the powers of description. For a long time they set upon a log silent with admiration and then turned to retrace their footsteps.

As they were about to step upon the bridge leading from the third Sister, they discovered the stairs leading down to the right of the bridge, looking towards the Canada shore. Anxious to behold all the beauties of the falls, they descended the few steps, and, as they did so, met two gentlemen who were coming up. They also saw a boy dipping a cup of water from the river, which he drank, and then followed after the gentlemen referred to. A short distance from the few steps leading down under the trees the island ends abruptly, the edge of the bank above the water being about one foot in height. Distant only a few feet is still another island, very small, and to which access is impossible. Between the third Sister and this little island the water flows with great velocity, and it was there that Mrs. Rolland saw the boy dip up the cup of water. Filled with a strange desire to drink from old Niagara, Mrs. Rolland asked her husband for his morocco cup, which he took from its morocco case and handed to her. As he gave it to her he stepped back a few feet to get a better view of the river above, and as he did so she stooped over the abrupt bank to fill her silver cup. A moment passed, and then a blood-curdling shriek was heard above the rush and roar of the waters, and the husband turned just in time to see his wife topple for an instant and then plunge headlong into the resistless torrent. The husband rushed to the brink of the bank, but he was powerless. In a breath she was washed away upon the crest of the descending water, and a moment later disappeared from view. The grief-stricken husband stood and gazed after his late companion, and a moment afterward saw her appear upon the surface a few rods below. Her white face for an instant turned toward heaven, and the next instant her body was caught in the resistless fury of the undertow and swept away forever.

The husband, frantic with grief, rushed madly back to the restaurant and into the presence of the proprietor, hatless and out of breath, exclaiming in French: "My God! My God! My God!" On being asked what the matter was he clutched his hair and sobbed: "My wife! my wife! my darling Mathilde!" As soon as he was able to explain he gave the facts already related and watches were set to recover the body should it appear in the river below.

This afternoon the *Sun*'s correspondent had a talk with Mr. Rolland, and from him learned his history and that of his wife. Two years ago Mr. Rolland was married in Paris to Mathilde Preneux, and since that time their life has been a continual honeymoon. Wherever he went she went also. Leaving Paris after the exhibition they went on a tour, and during the past eight months have visited India, China, Japan, San Francisco, Chicago and Niagara Falls. The blow to the husband is overpowering, and he can only weep and exclaim: "My poor Mathilde! my poor Mathilde!" Mrs. Rolland was 25 years of age and is reputed to have been a very handsome woman. Her husband is 44 years of age, and is a prominent manufacturer of firearms at Leige, Belgium. He will remain here a few days with the almost forlorn hope of recovering the remains of his wife.

The body of Mrs. A. Rolland, who lost her life at Niagara Falls recently, was found early Friday evening floating nearly opposite the Prospect House, on the Canada shore, several hundred feet below the Horse Shoe Falls. The body was entirely nude, and only slightly disfigured. Mons. Rolland left for home on Tuesday.

"Some propositions are too clear to be debated, they are so strong in their statement as to have no need of discussion. Daniel Webster spoke of certain popular rights as fireside rights, that no man could safely suffer to be drawn into question, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble and hold their elections free and undisturbed by the presence of armed force or by the threat of armed force or intimidation under any pretence whatever, is an essential right without which all others are insecure. Election day is the one day of freedom, the day of days for the citizen. If a man may not be free on that day he shall be a slave for the remaining days of the year. On that day comes the opportunity to retrieve mistakes, to inaugurate reforms, to redress grievances, to withdraw power that has been abused, the day to which men of law-abiding spirit look forward with patient endurance of present evils because it is the day of their deliverance. It is the day when power is to return to the people from whom it emanated, or it may

never return. Free election is the great safety valve of human discontent; it is the wise substitute of our forefather for desperate and forcible revolt of misery against the oppressions of constituted authority. Election day brings the ruler back to judgment at the hands of his people, to be deprived of his temporary power or to receive renewed expression of public confidence."—Senator Bayard.

### Requiring too Much.

From the Washington Post.

The New York Times, in a leading editorial, condemns the prevalent custom of alluding to the frauds which placed Mr. Hayes in office. It asserts that Mr. Thurman and Mr. Bayard and other Democratic statesmen in both Houses of Congress, are guilty of "rash, unwarranted and perilous indulgence of partisan passion" because they have spoken according to their convictions on this subject. The Times falls back on the decision of the Electoral Commission which, it says, "was clothed with the authority to examine the grounds of the electoral dispute," and holds that the action of Congress, in accepting and confirming the work of that commission, so settled the whole question that it is in the highest degree improper to speak of Mr. Hayes' title to the Presidency as less sacred than was that of Washington, Jackson or Lincoln.

We agree with the Times that the commission "was clothed with the authority to examine the grounds of the electoral dispute." But the Times, and everybody else, knows that the first thing which the commission did was to decide that it would not do the very thing it was created to do—"examine the grounds of the dispute." The Democratic party had its choice either to resist this outrage on the part of the commission, and thereby incur the almost certain risk of plunging the country into revolutionary strife, or to accept the peaceful revolution which the commission decreed when it refused to "examine the grounds," and gave the office to the candidate defeated at the polls. It patriotically decided to adopt the latter course so far as to admit Mr. Hayes' *de facto* title, but it was never guilty of the wrong, the infamy of agreeing, even by implication, not to hold up and denounce at all times and in all places, the crime committed in setting aside the election of 1876, the men who were sharers in that iniquity, and all who might become accomplices after the fact.

On the contrary the Democratic party, from the very first, regarded it as a solemn duty to keep this colossal crime of the age before the gaze of the people, that it might become more and more hateful as time should pass, and that silence might not be construed into consent or approval, and thus encourage repetition. There was never a more imperative duty than the denunciation of all the varied infamies that constituted the Presidential theft. Mr. Hayes' *de facto* title is respected, for the Democratic party prefers to suffer wrong rather than plunge the country into tumult and disgrace. But there is not a Democrat of high or low degree in all this land who does not feel that he is bound, as a patriot and as an honest man, that it is his duty to the present and coming generation, to make the revolution which put the minority on top and the majority underneath, so odious and so infamous in the sight of all the world, that no party shall ever dare attempt the like again.

This is why the leading men of the Democratic party speak of Mr. Hayes as a fraudulent President. If they lacked courage to thus speak the truth, the masses of the party would soon repudiate their leadership. It is quite enough that a majority of the American people endorse the wrong that robs them of the control of this government, and keeps that control in the hands of the party beaten in the election. For the Times to exhort them to be silent and thus stultify themselves and encourage revolution, is going quite too far. Mr. Hayes will get no further courtesy than such official recognition of his *de facto* title as is necessary to the proper running of the mechanism of government. Whatever hard things may be said of the Democratic party in the future, it will never fall so low as to justify incur the charge of silent acquiescence in the greatest crime ever perpetrated against those principles or which both the Constitution of the United States and the Democratic party were built.

### Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1879.

Flour.—The sales reported comprised about 1,200 barrels in lots, including Western export at \$5.25; 400 Penn's families at \$6.25; for fair and choice, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois good to fancy at \$5.25; 600 chiefly at \$5.50; Minnesota extra, old ground, \$4.25; 475, as to quality, do. fresh ground at \$5.25; for good to choice, and \$5.25; for fancy and winter and spring. Wheat patents and other high grades at \$6.75 to \$7.00 to quality and brand.

Wheat.—There was some demand for old crop for July delivery for export, but for fair and choice, there was reported too far apart on prices to admit of business. State and amber was also scarce and unsettled, in sympathy with spot Western. Milling grades were lightly dealt in. We heard of sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania red, track, \$1.19; 400 bushels do. amber, track, at \$1.20; 400 bushels do. red, elevator, at \$1.20; 1,200 bushels No. 2 red, elevator, at \$1.20.

### Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, July 5, 1879.

QUOTATIONS.	
White wheat, per bushel	\$1 00
Red wheat, per bushel	1 00
Oys. per bushel at \$6.25 for fair and choice, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois good to fancy at \$5.25; 600 chiefly at \$5.50; Minnesota extra, old ground, \$4.25; 475, as to quality, do. fresh ground at \$5.25; for good to choice, and \$5.25; for fancy and winter and spring. Wheat patents and other high grades at \$6.75 to \$7.00 to quality and brand.	
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 50
Long eye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw, bundled	5 00 to 6 00

### 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
Oys. per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	10
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	15
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	12
Bacon	7
Lard per pound	12
Eggs per dozen	12
Potatoes per bushel	75
Indian meal	15
Canned tomatoes per can	10
Lemons per dozen	25
Dried sweet corn per pound	6