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POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 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 MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted free; but all obituary notices will be charged 5 cents per line.

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

The strong minded women are again haunting the halls of Congress crying for suffrage, and the privilege to enter the hustings and fight and scratch for favorite candidates, like the other boys.

Two fossil trees are now on their way to Washington from the Western part of New Mexico, designed to be placed in front of the door to the new National Museum. These specimens of the petrefactions which abound in that country are said each to weigh several tons.

EVERYBODY will be glad to learn that Senator Lamar, Mississippi's noble statesman, is recovering from his recent paralysis. The country could not afford to lose the services of such men as the Mississippi Senator, and his restoration to health is most devoutly desired.

Two hundred ladies and gentlemen from New Hampshire are on an excursion to Washington city this week, to quarter at the Ebbitt and Arlington Hotels. They will doubtless have a good time, besides the wisdom they draw from the nation's Solons now congregated at that interesting point.

GEN. GRANT is displaying his "incense of royalty" in Cuba now. Next he will carry it to Mexico. But in the meantime, his third-term boom here is falling so flat that not even the sprightly and vigilant Don Cameron nor the magnificent Conkling will be able to boost it up to a respectable canvass for a constable.

THE Democratic Legislatures of Louisiana and Mississippi each elected a Senator last week. In Louisiana, Gen. Randall L. Gibson was the fortunate man, and in Mississippi, Judge John Z. George. The former will succeed the term of Wm. Pitt Kellogg, the last of the carpet-baggers in the Senate, and the latter, the place of Mr. Bruce, the last of the colored race in the Senate. Both the new Senators are said to be able lawyers and eloquent debaters, with much experience in public affairs.

THE war between the Grant and Blaine factions of the Republican party in this State is assuming, says the Harrisburg Patriot, a rather lively aspect. The heavy artillery is nearly all on the side of Grant but lots of little pop-guns explode here and there in the Blaine line of battle. Much will depend on the Philadelphia Gas Trust. It is reported that Don Cameron visited Philadelphia the other day for the purpose of convincing M'Manes, the delegate-at-large for the Gas Trust, of the propriety of giving his support to Gen. Grant. It is also reported that the Gas Trust representative was not impressed by Mr. Cameron's arguments. Mr. M'Manes is said to be friendly to Blaine, probably because Blaine is well posted on the subject of government contracts. If it should turn out that the Gas Trust is opposed to Grant the State convention will either be silent on the Presidential question or will instruct the delegation to Chicago to vote for the hero of the Mulligan letters. At any rate it is evident that Mr. Cameron will have some trouble to control the convention.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26, 1880. The National Bank reserve bill got its quietus. Democrats, Greenbackers and Republicans united in demolishing it, and it is as dead as a door nail, in so far as the 45th Congress is concerned. Weaver, of Iowa, paid his respects to General Logan during the course of the debate, in trying to get even with Logan, for asserting that the proposition of Weaver to pay the soldiers in gold, was demagogical. If so much of these personal attentions was not to be taken in the Pickwickian sense, we would say that Mr. Weaver fairly skinned the swarthy sharer in the salary grab steal. The Senate still labors assiduously from 12 to 1.30 o'clock from Monday till Thursday and then adjourns over to Monday, while the House pegs along at its "Revision of Rules;" hence legislative speaking, all is quiet on the Potomac. Sam Cox fairly outdid himself in real wit and humor in his recent reply to Mr. Horr, of Michigan, who assumes to be the Republican jester, and who, a few days since, attacked Mr. Cox with great sarcasm and ridicule upon some trivial question. Nothing equal to it ever before came from Sam, and for an hour he kept the House in a roar of laughter with his witticisms, directed at the ponderous gentleman from Michigan, whom he compared to Falstaff in safety from eternal punishment, whom as Shakespeare said, the devil would never have damned lest the oil in him should set hell on fire.

The outrages committed by negroes upon the persons of our citizens continue to a fearful extent. In our last we chronicled the cold-blooded murder of Mr. Hirth by four colored men. Since then a prominent lumber dealer, Mr. Libby, was dangerously beaten while attempting to save a policeman from deadly assault. Another, a Mr. Harman, was knocked senseless with a brick thrown by one of two negroes who met him in one of our crowded streets. A stranger was also severely hurt while passing through Lincoln Park and it does seem that between offences against person and property Sambo is holding a carnival of crime in our midst which unless checked may lead to serious consequences, yet the radicals are moving heaven and earth to secure the right of suffrage for him in order that he may rule here again through his votes. Pandora's box and negro suffrage are kindred evils and the District would be as prosperous under the one as the other. We would as soon entrust our interests to ghouls as to the average colored voters who live and swarm in our slums and hells.

The Grant boom is on the wane here. The dead beats who have been out to grass, and have grown lean since 1877 sent Grant out of the White House, are losing their influence.

The Women's National Suffrage Convention has been in full blast here since the 21st, and presents a greater array of feminine talent than any of its predecessors. Miss Susan B. Anthony is the presiding officer, and she performs her duty with the utmost self-possession, and apparent fullest knowledge of parliamentary law and the responsibilities of her position. She seems born to command and to preside. Every angularity of her physiognomy, form and character—and no single point seems rounded with an atom of the line of beauty and symmetry—displays that force and decision of mind requisite to enable the control and direction of others, while her tongue moves as rapidly and incisively as that of Katharina before Petruccio tamed her belligerency. Our Mrs. Sarah Spencer is the secretary, and though she lacks Miss Anthony's angularity, for she is handsome and graceful, yet she has a vim and intellect that fits her also for leadership, which she never hesitates to assume whenever Congressional committees are to be addressed, or bodies of men harangued. Mesdames Gage, Stanton, and a score of other prominent suffrage advocates are among the delegates, and as Misses Phoebe Cozzens, Devereux, and other talented spinsters, assist in the pow-wow, your readers can readily appreciate that the wondrous suffrage question is being ably and fully handled. They promise us, as in the past convention, the millennium whenever granted the ballot through their desired Constitutional amendment. Not a speaker but has told us that given the right to vote, women would put down the infamous national traffic in whisky, and reform all the evils incident to our political institutions. Observation in Wyoming Territory, where women vote unrestrictedly, has rendered us perfectly sceptical upon all these assumptions. But the fact remains that no convention, of either sex, ever assembled in Washington which exhibited more talent and general ability than this one.

The inevitable Dr. Mary Walker, of course, appears, but on the background, for her sisters will not admit her to full equality, owing to her extreme radical views upon dress and society usages. Dr. Mary has assumed full male attire, even to wearing shortened hair, a natty little cane and a gentleman's hat. Beyond all this eccentricity is the fact that she, in contrast with Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, or our learned Mrs. Judge Lockwood, is destitute of brains, or even ordinary feminine wit or shrewdness; hence it is not surprising that she is elbowed to the rear, or, as last year, when she forced herself upon the stage among the delegates, is hustled off as an unwarranted intruder. That these persistent advocates of suffrage are working successfully toward the accomplishment of their aims, no observing person can entertain a doubt. Six years ago slimy-attend meetings, and the ridicule and sneer of roughs met them here. Now Lincoln Hall will not hold the crowd of well-dressed and mannered people that attempt to get seats every session, morning, afternoon and night, and who treat the speakers with deep and respectful attention, no matter what direction their remarks may take. It does seem that optimists like ourselves will soon have to accept the situation, and fall back on our philosophy that "Whatever is, is right."

THE CURTIN CONTENT. Yocum's Friends Delaying Action.

THE REPORT IN THE CASE EXPECTED TOMORROW—A PROBABILITY THAT THE ISSUE WILL BE REMITTED TO THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE—HOW THE RETURNS READ.

WASHINGTON, January 25. The friends of Mr. Yocum have exhausted their efforts to delay the action of the election committee on the case. One of the sub-committees to which the case was referred is Weaver, Greenback member from Iowa, and he has warmly espoused the cause of Yocum. Although the testimony was printed before the extra session closed, the minority of the committee have delayed the report a week already by a demand for time to prepare a minority report, and the courtesy has been extended to them. Mr. Springer, chairman of the general committee, and also chairman of the sub-committee in the Curtin-Yocum case, is unwilling to give his action the appearance of unfairness, and Judge Sawyer, of Missouri, who was elected from the bench as an independent Democrat, takes a strictly judicial view of election contests, and has been disposed to strain the limits of courtesy to enable the minority to present the best case they can.

A REPORT PROBABLE ON TUESDAY. The general election committee will hold its regular meeting on Tuesday morning, when it is expected that both majority and minority reports will be ready, and they will be made to the House. It is understood that the majority report will remand the Curtin-Yocum case back to the people, and that the minority report, prepared by Weaver, Greenback, will declare Yocum entitled to the seat. Both Chairman Springer and Judge Sawyer have made a thorough examination of the law and testimony, and as both are good lawyers the majority report will be an able and conclusive review of the case. Under the rules, the reports will be laid over one day to be printed, and on Wednesday the case will probably be called up and disposed of. It is a question of the highest privilege and its consideration cannot be prevented by the rules. A number of Republicans will refuse to sustain Yocum in his claim to the seat; and the indications are that the majority report will be adopted by a large vote.

HOW COUNSEL RESTATE THE RETURNS. The case is one in which the committee would have been entirely justified in declaring Curtin entitled to his seat; but equity as well as law favors a remission of the issue to the people where a large illegal vote in excess of the majority is left unexplained and unclassified between the candidates, and the committee will decide the case just as an impartial court would decide it. The following is the vote of the district as it would have to be restated by a court by the classification of the proven illegal votes—that is the illegal votes proven in a legal manner by the voters themselves:

Official return for Curtin..... 13,281
Official return for Yocum..... 13,454
Add clerical error in return..... 7
Total..... 26,732
Deduct illegal votes proven..... 20-13,432
Curtin's majority..... 99

The counsel for Yocum restates the return from the evidence so as to increase Yocum's majority to 379, as follows:

Official return for Yocum..... 13,454
Add clerical error..... 7
Total..... 13,461
Deduct illegal votes proven..... 29-13,432
Official return for Curtin..... 13,281
Deduct illegal votes proven..... 328 13,053
Yocum's majority..... 379

HOW YOCUM PROVES ILLEGAL VOTES. All the illegal votes charged to Curtin beyond the 61 admitted in the restatement of the vote by his counsel, were pretended to be proven as votes cast for him without calling the voters to learn from them how they had voted. In some cases local partisans were called to testify that voters, appearing to be illegal by the record, had told the witnesses that they had voted for Curtin. In other cases witnesses testified that voters had stated before the election that they intended to vote for Curtin, and in other cases, when neither direct nor hearsay evidence could be obtained as to how illegal voters had voted, it was proven that the voters were Democrats and their ballots charged to Curtin. But independent of the illegal votes proven, or pretended to be proven, there are, as shown by Yocum's own presentation of his case, from five to ten times more illegal votes unaccounted for than Yocum's returned majority, and that brings the case clearly within the settled rule of law that, when practicable, the contest must be sent back to the people, and the case will be disposed of in that way.

Old Hickory's Idea of State Rights. The Cincinnati Commercial prints a fac simile of the handwriting of Andrew Jackson, the original manuscript being in the possession of the Historical Society. It reads: "Nullification is revolution—and if a State attempts to nullify the laws of the United States by force, it is rebellion, and if she possesses the physical power to resist successfully, then she has the right to establish her own government, and if the balance of the States have the physical power, they have a perfect right under this confederation of perpetual and perfect Union, to coerce her to obedience. For a State to go out of the Union peaceably she must obtain the consent of that number of the States which the Constitution gives the power to alter, and amend it. The people being the fountain of all sovereign power have a right to alter & change their government; and the confederated & perpetual union formed by themselves, upon which the more perfect union, the Constitution of the United States, is based, provides how it can be altered or dissolved—any other mode to alter it, is revolution & war."

Then and Now.

From the Union Leader.

The Republicans are just now wonderfully in love with Supreme Courts. This all comes of the Maine business. When the Supreme Court of the State of Florida decided in 1877, practically, that the vote of the State belonged to Tilden, and should be so counted, State Supreme Courts were rather contemptuous things in the esteem of the average stalwart; but since the Supreme Court of the State of Maine has decided, practically, that the Legislature of the State belongs to the Republicans, notwithstanding a majority belonging to that party were not elected according to the law as that same court had more than once before interpreted it, Supreme Court stock has gone away up above par with them, and they seem never to tire of singing the praises—at least of that particular one. With a view to informing our readers just what sort of a Supreme Court the Supreme Court in question is, we append the following decisions rendered by it at different times and under different circumstances, for comparison:

"OPINION," 1877. It is to be regretted that the voters are lost by the negligence of town officers, but because municipal officers choose such as know their duty, and knowing it will perform it.

"OPINION," 1880. The representative is not to be deprived of his right because municipal officers have neglected their duty.

The opinion of date Dec. 22, 1877, and the opinion of date, Jan. 3, 1880, are not in exact harmony, but in explanation of that fact it must be remembered that the first decision was given when Democrats plead not to be counted out because of faulty returns, while the last one was evoked by the prayers of Republicans not to be ousted on similar deficiencies.

The New Senator from Mississippi. Colonel George came to Mississippi from Georgia with his father when a boy ten or twelve years old. His father settled in the county where my grandfather was one of the earliest pioneers. His people were poor, and he worked hard upon the farm summers and drove cotton wagons winters. But he managed to get himself an education, and to become one of the best read men in history and belles lettres in the South. When the Mexican war broke out he was only nineteen years old. He volunteered in Jeff Davis' regiment and made a gallant soldier. After he was mustered out he married and began to practice law and rear a family, which increased rapidly until it numbered five girls and four boys. Before the late war he became known as one of the best lawyers in the State. He compiled five volumes of our State reports. He enlisted in the Confederate service soon after hostilities began and commanded a regiment of cavalry. While campaigning in Tennessee he charged a Federal redoubt at the head of his men, and riding his horse clean over the breastworks fell into the hands of the enemy and was kept as a prisoner for a long time. During the political campaigns of 1875 and 1876 he was a chairman of our State committee, and when Boutwell's committee came down to investigate us they got hold of his telegrams, but found them as clean as Sunday-school letters. He was chosen to the Supreme bench subsequently and was elected Chief Justice by his associates, although the youngest in service.

Bridal Customs. In Sweden a bride has her pocket filled with bread. It is supposed that every piece she gives to the poor on her way to church averts some misfortune. In Norway the bride herself hands around strong drinks, that all the company may drink long life to her; the wedding feasts last some days, and the guests have no wish that their moderation be known. In Liberia it is the custom for the bride to retire from the table before the end of the dinner, and to throw over the bridegroom's house a hard cake made of coarse flour; the higher she throws it the happier will she be. In Circassia there is always set on the carpet in one of the rooms of the bridegroom's house a vessel of wine and a plate of dough; and the first thing the bride does on entering the room is to kick over the wine and to scatter the dough with her hands about the room. In some parts of Russia, the bride and bridegroom, during the banquet which always takes place on the evening of the wedding day, are separated by a curtain; the parents of the couple exchange rings, and a basket of cheese and small leaves is blessed by the priest.

It appears, by the annual circular of Messrs. R. S. Dun & Co., that the number of failures in business kept annually increasing until from 4,069 in 1872 it reached 10,478 in 1878. But now the tide has turned. The number of failures in 1879 was 3,820 less than during the previous year, and the amount of liabilities involved declined from \$234,383,132 to \$98,149,052—by far the smallest amount since 1870. In 1872—the year before the crash—the total amount of liabilities was \$121,056,000. The circular speaks of the past year as "phenomenal" both in the extent and rapidity of its profits, resulting from the advance in values and an increased volume of trade, and in the decrease in losses from bad debts. The statistics of failures show that in the Western States only one trader in every 159 failed, as against one in every 100 in the Middle States, one in 93 in the Southern States, and one in 85 in the Eastern States, while in the Pacific States the failures have reached one in 45. The improvement is shown more clearly by recalling that in 1876 every sixty-ninth man succumbed; in 1877 every seventy-third; in 1878 every sixty-fourth, while in 1879 it was only every one hundred and fifth trader who surrendered to adverse fate.

There was a large demand for lumber this year, the buildings already projected in Philadelphia, as shown by the permits issued, being nearly a half more than the number at this time last year.

GENERAL NEWS.

Frank Leslie's disinherited sons will contest their father's will.

The active capital in the iron trade is three times larger now than ever in this State. North Carolina has funded between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 of old bonds in new 4 per cents, bearing interest from July 1, 1880.

Congressman Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, and General Sherman are like Damon and Pythias. Once in a while they can be seen riding out together airing themselves. A Washington correspondent says: They seem to have a great admiration for each other, and they compliment each other on the masterly dodging each did in the Georgia campaigns.

The Odd Fellows' Monumental Society, of Cincinnati, has awarded a contract for the erection of a monument over the graves of the society's unknown dead at Spring Grove Cemetery. The contract price is \$20,000. The monument is to be thirty-three feet high, of bronze and American gray granite, and is to be completed in two years.

M. Rouse, who arrived at Little Traverse, Mich., on Friday, tells of the loss of Charles Odell, his wife and two children, in the ice in the neighborhood of Waughoshance Light, Lake Michigan. They started in a boat with him from Beaver Island to Little Traverse, on the 13th instant, but were caught between two bodies of ice. He was separated from them and he believes they perished.

At an early hour on Saturday morning an explosion occurred in New York, on board the National line steamship Greece, which had just arrived from London, by which two 'longshoremen, George Walsh and Patrick Dunn, were killed and three others, an unknown Hungarian and John Walsh and Thomas Russel, were probably fatally injured. Captain Brackett, of the Custom House service, was badly burned, and may lose both eyes. The explosion was caused by an uncovered light igniting coal gas, which escaped from the lower hold. Slight injuries were sustained by other employes on the vessel.

The Senate committee on the negro exodus on last Friday examined E. O. Hara, a prominent Republican of Halifax county, North Carolina, who is in Washington contesting a seat in Congress. In the course of his testimony he expressed the opinion that the intelligent negro of the South has more fear from white Republicans in the South than from Democrats. He explained this on the ground that the white Republicans want all of the offices to themselves, and if the colored men claim a division they combine against the negro. In this way, he said, he had been counted out from his election as Congressman, because he had opposed a white Republican's candidacy for nomination as sheriff.

Hon. John Welsh, ex-minister to England, has written a letter expressing regret at his inability to accept the invitation to dine with a number of leading business men of New York recently tendered him. He returns thanks for the expression of approval of his course conveyed to him by the New York gentlemen. Mr. Welsh says as his manner of life in London was marked by the simplicity of an American citizen, and his duties were discharged with a consciousness of the dignity of the office he filled and of the honor due to the country he represented, he has gained what were highest aims—the commendation of the President, the approbation of his countrymen and the respect of the nation to which he was accredited.

Telegraphic communication with Portland, Oregon, which has been interrupted for a week, was restored Wednesday last week. Despatches state that on the 9th instant Portland was visited by the most severe storm ever known since the settlement of the country. The direction of the wind at the commencement of the storm was southwest, but later it veered to south. But little rain accompanied the storm, though heavy clouds passed overhead during its continuance. The damage to property in the city will not fall short of \$75,000. The steeple of the First Presbyterian Church was prostrated, seven small houses blown down and many roofs ripped off, including the roof of the court house and a portion of the New Market theatre. Signs and awnings were blown broadcast.

Shocks of earthquake were experienced at Havana on last Thursday night. Accounts from Vuelta Abajo, Cuba, indicate that the earthquake was severely felt there, and much damage was done to buildings, especially at San Cristobal. The shocks were oscillating from east to west. It is supposed that there has been a heavy earthquake somewhere in Central America. Gen. Grant and party passed a comfortable night in Havana, notwithstanding the shaking up by the earthquake. Yesterday, being the King's saint day, there was a grand official reception at the palace, Vice-Governor-General Callejas receiving the distinguished visitors in the throne room. The ladies of the visiting party witnessed the reception from an adjoining saloon, no ladies being admitted to such official performances. Last night there was a grand banquet to the whole party.

There has been organized in New York within a few days a body called the "Independent Republican Association of the City of New York" who will begin an immediate campaign against the Grant movement. It is partly the outgrowth of the "Young Scratchers," movement that opposed Cornell in the fall campaign. They will work against Grant's nomination and against him at the polls if nominated. They are not alone in this fight. While Secretary Sherman was in New York during the holidays he met thirty influential Republicans, who arranged to open a headquarters here and begin a vigorous campaign against Grant. Money of considerable sums has been contributed since and documents have been printed to be scattered all over the East. It is to be an open fight and in a headquarters to which any one may run. A systematic campaign is to be begun, of course in Sherman's interest.

STATE NEWS.

Washington county has no licensed liquor place in its borders.

Arrangements indicate that every county in the State will hold an agricultural fair this year. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company is constructing a number of engines capable of making seventy-five miles per hour. William Ermentrout, of Reading, father of State Senator Ermentrout, died on last Thursday, aged 81. He was popular, and had held numerous positions of trust. It is rumored in Oil City that James Keene, of New York, and Franklin E. Gowen, of Philadelphia, have purchased a controlling interest in the Tidewater pipe line, and are now girding up their loins and preparing to enter the field and do battle with the united lines. On Thursday afternoon of last week a serious wreck occurred on the Philadelphia and Erie Road, near Cameron. The engines of an express freight westward and an extra eastward collided with terrible effect. Both engines were demolished and many cars totally wrecked. Edward Nixon, of Renovo, fireman of the express freight, was almost instantly killed, and Christian Dean, the engineer, was so badly injured that he can hardly recover. The engineer and fireman of the extra were also injured. Judge McKennon, in the United States Court at Philadelphia, on last Friday, decided, in the test case of John S. Hall vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., to fix the responsibility for loss by the Pittsburgh riot, that the loss was caused by fire while plaintiff's goods were in transit by defendants within the meaning of the exception of the bill of lading; that defendant is not shown to have been guilty of negligence by which the efficiency of the exception is impaired, and henceforth the plaintiff is not entitled to recover. The bill of lading contained a clause accepting the liability of the railroad company for freight lost by fire.

Thomas Addis Emmet, a grand nephew of the famous Robert Emmet, who was tried for high treason against the English Government and put to death, died in Carmel, New York, last week. Mr. Emmet was a prominent engineer and had charge of many important State surveys. He was especially proud of one relic of the Emmet family—a large emerald ring which was used as a seal by the United Irishmen in 1798. At one time the English Government offered a reward of £500 for its possession—but they failed to obtain even a clue to its owner.

Judge J. Z. George, United States Senator-elect for Mississippi, is about fifty-eight years of age, and is in the full vigor of health and manhood. He has for years stood among the foremost lawyers of his State, and in 1878 he was chosen Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Mississippi. He is conservative in his political ideas, and on questions of national import agrees with Senator Lamar. For some years before the war he was reporter of the Supreme Court, and he has written several law books that are of standard authority in his and adjoining States.

MARRIAGES.

STEPHENS-MELCHER.—By Rev. L. W. Stahl at his residence in Tyrone, on Thursday, the 22d instant, Mr. Abel Stephens and Miss Lizzie Melcher, both of Port Matilda, this county.

YEAGER-LUCAS.—On January 1, 1880, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Centre township, by J. M. B. Stover, Esq., Mr. John E. Yeager and Miss Mary E. Lucas, of Lemont, Centre county.

MCCLINTOCK-HOY.—On the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George F. Hartzell, Mr. Andrew A. McClintock, of Porter township, Centre county, and Miss Melissa S. Hoy, of Marion township, this county.

JOHNSTONBAUGH-MOORE.—At the Exchange parlors, by the Rev. J. W. King, January 11, 1880, Mr. James Johnstonbaugh, of State College, Pa., and Miss Alice Moore, of Lemont, Centre county.

NOLAN-MCCULLOUGH.—On January 14, 1880, at the Catholic church at Pittsburg, Pa., by the Rev. Father Reston, Mr. Thomas B. Nolan, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Annie McCullough, of Pittsburg, Pa.

HAITMAN-BROWN.—On the 13th instant, by John Tomlinson, Mr. William M. Haitman, of Nicholson, and Miss Viola Brown, of Armstrong.

MALLORY-LOOS.—On the 11th of January, 1880, by Rev. W. H. Stover, Mr. C. O. Mallory and Miss Ann Lee, both of Rebersburg.

NOLL-HALL.—In the Baptist church, at Millersburg, Pa., December 31, 1879, by Rev. H. Caldwell, Mr. George M. Noll, of Pleasant Gap, and Miss Ida L. Hall, of Millersburg.

VANVALIN-McCOY.—At Unionville, on the 7th of Rev. J. B. Stover, Mr. J. W. Vanvalin, to the Misses E. McCoy, both of Unionville, Pa.

FOX-BARRETT.—On the 22d inst., at the Reformed parlors, Jacksonville, by Rev. Geo. F. Hartzell, Mr. Thomas J. Fox, of Cedar Springs, Clinton Co., and Mrs. Sarah A. Barrett, of Bald Eagle township, Clinton county, Pa.

DEATHS.

BICKLE.—On the 11th instant, in Madisonburg, Md. Hannah Bickle, at the venerable age of 79 years, 9 months and 27 days.

TEST.—At the residence of his brother, B. Phillips, on Tuesday afternoon, January 13, 1880, of consumption, John M. Test, aged 35 years.

VONNADA.—On the 17th inst., in Marion township, Mrs. Anna Mary Vonnada, wife of Samuel Vonnada, aged 51 years 10 months and 18 days.

PERDUE.—In Jenner township, on Saturday, the 23d instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Perdue, aged 86 years and 6 days.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1880. Flour dull and drooping; superfine, 24.50; extra, 23.50; No. 1, 22.50; No. 2, 21.50; No. 3, 20.50; No. 4, 19.50; No. 5, 18.50; No. 6, 17.50; No. 7, 16.50; No. 8, 15.50; No. 9, 14.50; No. 10, 13.50; No. 11, 12.50; No. 12, 11.50; No. 13, 10.50; No. 14, 9.50; No. 15, 8.50; No. 16, 7.50; No. 17, 6.50; No. 18, 5.50; No. 19, 4.50; No. 20, 3.50; No. 21, 2.50; No. 22, 1.50; No. 23, .50; No. 24, .50; No. 25, .50; No. 26, .50; No. 27, .50; No. 28, .50; No. 29, .50; No. 30, .50; No. 31, .50; No. 32, .50; No. 33, .50; No. 34, .50; No. 35, .50; No. 36, .50; No. 37, .50; No. 38, .50; No. 39, .50; No. 40, .50; No. 41, .50; No. 42, .50; No. 43, .50; No. 44, .50; No. 45, .50; No. 46, .50; No. 47, .50; No. 48, .50; No. 49, .50; No. 50, .50; No. 51, .50; No. 52, .50; No. 53, .50; No. 54, .50; No. 55, .50; No. 56, .50; No. 57, .50; No. 58, .50; No. 59, .50; No. 60, .50; No. 61, .50; No. 62, .50; No. 63, .50; No. 64, .50; No. 65, .50; No. 66, .50; No. 67, .50; No. 68, .50; No. 69, .50; No. 70, .50; No. 71, .50; No. 72, .50; No. 73, .50; No. 74, .50; No. 75, .50; No. 76, .50; No. 77, .50; No. 78, .50; No. 79, .50; No. 80, .50; No. 81, .50; No. 82, .50; No. 83, .50; No. 84, .50; No. 85, .50; No. 86, .50; No. 87, .50; No. 88, .50; No. 89, .50; No. 90, .50; No. 91, .50; No. 92, .50; No. 93, .50; No. 94, .50; No. 95, .50; No. 96, .50; No. 97, .50; No. 98, .50; No. 99, .50; No. 100, .50.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, January 29, 1880. QUOTATIONS. White wheat, per bushel, 1.25; Red wheat, per bushel, 1.10; Corn, per bushel, .75; Rye, per bushel, .60; Oats, per bushel, .45; Flour, retail, per barrel, 7.50; Flour, wholesale, 6.00.

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton, 12.00; Hay, mixed, per ton, 8.00; Long rye straw, bundled, per ton, 5.00; Short straw, per ton, 3.00.

Provision Markets.

Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers. Apples, dried, per pound, .10; Cherries, dried, per pound, .10; Beans, per quart, .10; Fresh butter, per pound, .15; Chickens per pound, .10; Cheese per pound, .10; Country hams per pound, .10; Eggs per dozen, .10; Hams, sugar cured, .10; Bacon, .10; Lard per pound, .10; Eggs per dozen, .10; Potatoes per bushel, .10; Beef, .10.