

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEVILLE, PA.

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

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

TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1.50
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Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SPACE OCCUPIED.	1 MONTH.	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
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Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.

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.

GENERAL HANCOCK DECLARES HIS PRIDE

IN THE
Manufactures of Pennsylvania,
AND HIS INTEREST IN ALL THAT
CONCERNS HIS NATIVE STATE.

This is the sentiment he expressed SEPTEMBER 20, 1880, in answer to an invitation to visit the PITTSBURG EXPOSITION. In that answer GENERAL HANCOCK said:

"As a Pennsylvanian I have the just pride felt by my fellow-citizens in exhibiting the capacity of our mills and looms, shiops, fields and mines, and I may be permitted to express my pride in my native State, and my interest in all that concerns her welfare, and the prosperity and happiness of all her people."

The Constitutional Bar.

Neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.—Constitution of the United States, article 14, section 4.

Gen. Hancock's Pledge to Enforce the Foregoing Article.

The amendments to the Constitution of the United States embodying the results of the war for the Union are inviolable. If called to the presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land.—General Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.

Garfield's Tariff Record.

"Free trade has many advocates, and much can be said in its favor. * * * Against the abstract doctrine of free trade as such very little can be said, but it can never be applied to values save in times of peace."—Garfield in reply to Judge Kelley, in tariff debate in the House.

"Garfield, the free trader."—Pittsburg Gazette, October 16, 1877.

"I have never found General Garfield stand squarely for protection. I do not see how to acquit him of holding the opinions of the British free trade leagues."—Congressman Killinger, October 17, 1877.

Garfield voted for free trade in coal. Garfield voted twice to impose a heavy tax on tea and coffee, and also for a tax on knowledge, in supporting prohibitory duties on paper and printing materials.

Garfield thus voted to tax the miners' cup of tea or coffee and his school books, but voted to let in British mined coal free of duty.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on pig iron in 1870, from \$9 to \$7 per ton, and in 1872 for a further reduction of seventy cents per ton.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on bar iron \$3.36 per ton.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on sheet iron from No. 10 to No. 25, \$3.37 per ton.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on steel valued at eleven cents per pound, \$10.30 per ton.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on window glass twenty cents per 100 pounds.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on all manufactures of wool.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on all cotton manufactures.

Garfield voted against the interest of every wool grower in Pennsylvania, by advocating and voting for the reduction of the duty on all wools.

Garfield voted for every reduction

of duty on iron, steel, wool, coal, glass and cotton and wooden manufactures made the last sixteen years. Every statement here made can be verified by a reference to the Congressional Record.

Documents for Democrats.

Chairmen Barnum and Dill to the People.

The True Cause of Defeat in Indiana—The Old Hoosier Commonwealth Still a Democratic State—Democrats, Courage! Rally Around the Great Hero of Gettysburg.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

AN ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE VOTERS OF THE COUNTRY.
NEW YORK, October 14.—At a meeting of the Democratic national committee to-day the following address was adopted:

To the Democratic and conservative voters of the country: The election of President and Vice President is now before you. State and local dissensions are eliminated from the issues of the day. The magnitude of a victory or a defeat can only be estimated by the force and means employed in securing it. By fraud and corruption the people of the country were defeated in their purpose in 1876 and the rightfully elected President was kept from office. With the combined capital of the Republican party, aided by repeated assessments upon an army of office-holders, with the power of the Federal government represented by the United States marshals at the polls, with intimidation, fraud and a resort to every corrupt appliance known to Republican methods concentrated in the two states our adversaries have succeeded in procuring the probable return of their local candidates. Can it be possible that in every State throughout this broad land the same methods can be brought to bear that were used by the Republican managers in Indiana and Ohio? Can the great States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, California, Colorado, Nevada and New Hampshire, be bought, intimidated and defrauded? Even without the vote of Indiana, which I believe will be redeemed in November, with New York and New Jersey, and these States are conceded to us, including Maine, the election of our candidate is assured. The Republican party have put in nomination for President and Vice President, two men who by the admission of their own party and press are unworthy of your confidence and suffrages. It is impossible that fifty millions of intelligent and patriotic people will consent to place themselves upon the humiliating level thus prepared for them by the Republican managers.

Fellow citizens, the first day's repulse at Gettysburg ended on the third, with Hancock in the front, in a glorious victory. That victory secured us our Union. The question is not now the preservation of the Union, but of Constitutional Government. Hancock is now, as then, in the front. The repulse is now, as then, the omen of a victory which is to secure the coming generations with inextinguishable blessings of civil liberty.

By order of the Democratic national committee.
WILLIAM H. BARNUM,
Chairman.

NEW YORK, October 14.

DILL TO THE DEMOCRATS.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE STATE COMMITTEE.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1880.—To the Democracy of Pennsylvania: Indiana votes Republican by a small majority. Ohio holds her position as a Republican State. The latter was expected: the former is a disaster to our cause as Maine was to that of our opponents. The success in Indiana is the result of means alike discreditable to those employing them and destructive to honest elections. The corrupt use of enormous sums of money and of organized fraud protected by federal power, against a weak candidate for governor has given Indiana temporarily to our foe. But Indiana will be redeemed, for Hancock is stronger than the local candidate everywhere. Out of this nettle, danger, we will pluck the flower, safety. We are done with side issues and weak candidates, for November gives a broader field, and Hancock is at the front. Arouse the people everywhere; push the column boldly; give new force and increased vigor to the newspaper and speaking canvass in every locality; embolden the timid; encourage the hesitating; preach and teach the truth with renewed energy; redouble your efforts among the masses; make them feel that this battle is for their rights, and is against the power of money, organized fraud, and a strong government. Appeal to their personal independence against the domination of employers; to personal right, against

corporate power; to State pride and love of country; against centralized government and federal corruption; to the rule of the people against an army of office-holders. We fight for the State, for electors, congressmen and the Legislature. Let it be with the earnest force of men who are determined to coerce victory and we can carry Pennsylvania for our gallant son. He saved the State and the Republic at Gettysburg. Let us rally with united force and desperate energy to repay to him the debt of gratitude the people owe him and to restore to the whole country unity, prosperity and peace.

A. H. DILL, Chairman.

Gov. Curtin for Congress.

From the Elk Democrat.

In our last issue we made a mere mention of the nomination, on Wednesday of last week, of Gov. Curtin for Congress in this district, and promised more extended remarks this week. We had hoped ere this to receive a copy of the proceedings of the conference, but in this we have been disappointed; consequently we have been compelled to pick up what we could, here and there, bearing upon the subject.

The conference met on Tuesday, in Lock Haven. The candidates were A. G. Curtin, of Centre; J. K. P. Hall, of Elk, and Andrew Reed, of Millin. Bidding was soon commenced, which continued throughout the day and into the night, Curtin receiving the vote of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, 9; Reed that of Millin and Union, 6; Hall that of Elk, 3. On Wednesday morning, after several more ineffectual ballots, the name of Mr. Hall was withdrawn at his request, when Messrs. Luhr and Messenger voted with the conferees of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton for Curtin, while Mr. Kaul voted with the conferees of Millin and Union for Reed, the vote standing—Curtin 11, Reed 7. On motion, the nomination of Curtin was made unanimous. Messrs. Curtin, Reed and Hall then appeared before the conference and made speeches, the former accepting the nomination and giving his reasons for desiring it, and the two latter pledging the nominee their hearty support.

Two years ago Gov. Curtin, as our readers will remember, was the Democratic nominee, and, owing to a combination of circumstances, chief of which was the fusion of the Republicans and Greenbackers upon Mr. Yeom, he was, to the surprise of everybody, defeated by a majority of 75 in a total vote of 26,835. This year such a fusion will not be made, and even if it were, Gov. Curtin would not be defeated, as the Greenbackers this year will do well if they poll 1,000 votes in the district, whereas in 1878 their poll reached 3,620, four fifths of which, we may safely say, was drawn from the Democratic party, as the majority for Tilden in 1876 was 4,173, while that of Dill over Hoyt and Mason in 1878 was but 1,114, and that, too, in the face of the fact that Dill ran ahead of the ticket in the district. In the 1878 contest the majority of Dill over Hoyt and Mason in Centre county (Gov. Curtin's home) was 325; while Curtin's majority was but 35. This disastrous result was largely traceable to the fact that the Bellefonte Watchman, the Democratic organ of Centre county, declined to support the War Governor because its editor questioned his Democracy. This year it is cordial in his support, as the appended extract, clipped from the issue of the Watchman of the 1st, abundantly testifies:

"In the contest now upon us the Watchman will give a cordial and earnest support to Gov. Curtin for the reasons that the objections it had to his election two years ago have been removed. He has secured the party nomination fairly and honorably; he has cast aside the foolish and suicidal idea of standing outside of party organizations and proclaiming himself a 'Liberal Republican'; he has become a member of the Democratic club of this place, and has openly and distinctly in every speech he has made during the present campaign, announced himself a Democrat—a believer in Democratic principles, an advocate of Democratic doctrines, and a supporter of Democratic men and Democratic measures. He has proclaimed, just as the Watchman did two years ago, that there is no halting place between right and wrong—that to be anything in politics a representative must belong to one or the other of the great party organizations, and that for himself, believing the Democracy to be right, he has cast his lot with it.

"Under the circumstances there is but one thing for us, as well as for all other Democrats of the district, to do, and that is to give him the same hearty and undivided support that would have been given to any other nominee had the choice of the conference fallen to some other aspirant.

"In the knowledge of the wants and needs of the different interests of our district and State; in the influence he will wield in taking care of those interests, and in the qualifications to perform the general duties pertaining to the office of representative in Congress, Gov. Curtin will be so far superior to any candidate the Radical party can put up against him, that there will be no comparison between the two and no room for any question as to how the intelligent voters of the district should cast their ballots."

The majority in the district this year for Hancock will not fall below 4,500, and may reach 5,000. As we can see no good reason why any man who votes for Hancock can consistently refuse to vote for Curtin, we predict the election of the great War Governor by a majority larger than that ever received by any man for the same office, excepting only the majority of 5,036 for Mackey over Lincoln in 1876, when there was virtually no contest, Mackey's majority in Elk alone being 1,308.

An Able and Desirable Representative.

From the Lewistown Democrat and Sentinel.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, who has received the nomination for Congress in this district, is worthy of the suffrages of the united Democracy, and will receive them without a doubt. Mr. Curtin is now thoroughly allied with the Democratic party, is imbued with Democratic principles, and with his well-known ability will serve his constituents with a faithfulness that will advance their best interests as never before. Pennsylvania's interests in the National Congress will receive his unequalled support, his voice will give no uncertain sound, and his position there will exert an influence that will be felt. Few districts in the State will have so able and so desirable a representative. His triumphant election will follow the nomination, and every true Democrat will use his influence and best efforts to make the majority as large as possible.

ties—after election. For the above reasons I have no fear that Democratic success in November need disturb the equanimity of the most ardent protectionist. Again, the Republican party pretend to claim credit for the present general prosperity of the country. Is not the legislative branch of the government Democratic? Surely it is more powerful for good or ill to the public credit and welfare than the executive department, and it is in a great measure responsible for improved credit and enforced economy.

HANCOCK ON THE TARIFF.

A Letter for the "Business Perilists" to Read.

WHAT A TARIFF FOR REVENUE REALLY MEANS—THE FREE TRADE REGAARD KILLED—THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY MUST BE PROTECTED FROM UNDER PAID FOREIGN LABOR.

NEW YORK, October 15.—General Hancock has written a letter to ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, in regard to the interview published in the Patterson Guardian:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1880.—My Dear Governor: I have received your favor of the 11th inst. In my letter of acceptance I expressed my full sympathy with our American industries. I thought I spoke plainly enough to satisfy our Jersey friends regarding my tariff views. I am too sound an American to advocate any departure from the general features of a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping Americans from the competition of the under paid labor of Europe. If we intend to remain honest and pay the public debt, as good people of all parties do, and if we mean to administer the functions of the government then we must raise revenue in some way or other. With a reunited and harmonious country we shall certainly in time pay off the public debt, but the necessity of raising money for the administration of the government will continue as long as human nature lasts. All parties agree that the best way to raise revenue is largely by the tariff. So far as we are concerned, therefore, all talk about "free trade" is folly. But the tariff question will probably be treated with justice to all our interests and people by some such bill as Eaton's. I believe that a commission of intelligent experts representing both the government and the American industries will suggest the tariff measures that will relieve us of any crudities and inconsistencies existing in our present laws and confirm to us the system which will be judicious, just, harmonious and incidentally protective as well as stable in its effect. I am, very truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

Hon. Theo. Randolph, Morristown, New Jersey.

A BUSINESS MAN SPEAKS.

COL. HENRY McCORMICK, PRESIDENT OF THE LOCHIEL IRON COMPANY AND LARGELY INTERESTED IN THE PATXON FURNACES, HARRISBURG NAIL WORKS, HARRISBURG FIRE BRICK COMPANY AND OTHER EXTENSIVE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES, GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE PRESIDENTY AND THE RELATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO THE TARIFF.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

HARRISBURG, October 16, 1880.—Col. Henry McCORMICK—DEAR SIR: Knowing you to be largely interested in the iron business, and at the same time to favor the election of General Hancock to the Presidency, I infer that you do not apprehend that any bad effects upon the business interests of the country will result from the success of the Democratic party. If so would you be kind enough to state your reasons for your belief? By so doing you would oblige, Yours, respectfully,

B. F. MEYERS.

HARRISBURG, October 18, 1880.—B. F. Meyers, Esq.—DEAR SIR: Yours of 16th inst. is received. You are right in your inference that I do not think business interests will be in any way imperilled by the election of General Hancock. The efforts to create a panic in business circles are mainly based upon alleged danger to industrial interests dependent more or less upon the tariff.

Now if the presidential election has any bearing at all upon the question, I infinitely prefer Hancock, born and bred in the valley of the Schuylkill amid mines and furnaces—in a community where all parties are a unit on the tariff question—and whose only published utterances on the subject should be entirely satisfactory to the Pennsylvanians, to Garfield—a member of that famous free trade club, "The Cobden;" whose tariff record was so odious to Pennsylvania republican members of Congress that they bolted his nomination in caucus for speaker of the House and who is supported as a champion of revenue reform by the great free trade organs of New York and Chicago. But we are referred to party platforms—they are only traps "set to catch gudgeons;" they are only framed to be misunderstood. When has the dominant party regarded them in legislation? For example I may here refer to a highly polished plank that has served in more than one Republican national platform—I mean that of "Civil Service Reform," so much preached and so little practised by the party. But the real power of regulating the tariff devolves upon Congress. The present Congress is Democratic in both branches and why has not the threatened ruin already paralyzed our industries? If the country can survive and thrive under a Democratic Congress for two years why not longer? A presidential veto has no power to prevent the passage of any measure through Congress and we have a right to suppose that it the Democratic party as such united upon any modification of the tariff they would have adopted one. But the fact is it is generally conceded—except for campaign purposes—that the tariff is no longer a party question and it is almost sure during the present Congress to be submitted to the hands of a commission of experts for the preparation of a measure that will be just to all interests. This will be done by common consent of men of all par-

ties—after election. For the above reasons I have no fear that Democratic success in November need disturb the equanimity of the most ardent protectionist. Again, the Republican party pretend to claim credit for the present general prosperity of the country. Is not the legislative branch of the government Democratic? Surely it is more powerful for good or ill to the public credit and welfare than the executive department, and it is in a great measure responsible for improved credit and enforced economy.

The Republican administration deserves no credit for resumption of specie payments. It was merely done in obedience to a law passed years before and against the protest of the most powerful wing of the party. A happy conjunction of accidents (over which party would scarcely claim control) rendered resumption a success and has thus far enabled us to continue them. Foreign war wasting the grain fields of Europe, our bountiful crops and improvements in transportation have brought gold here in abundance and made it easy for us to pay in specie. Knowing well the conservative character and tendencies of General Hancock I feel confident that the interests of labor, capital and the whole re-United States would be subserved by his election to the presidency.

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY McCORMICK.

BLOODSHED IN DELAWARE.

A GANG OF NEGROES ARMED WITH RAZORS AND RIFLES ASSAULT A DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION IN WILMINGTON.

On last Saturday night an unprovoked and dastardly attack was made upon a Democratic parade in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, by a gang of several hundred negroes, which resulted in a serious riot in which fire-arms and razors were freely and effectively used. The attack was deliberately plotted, as is shown by the threats of the negroes early in the evening and by the fact that nearly all of the assaulting party were armed with pistols and guns and were massed at one of the most dimly lighted points along the route of the parade. The procession was very large, every Democratic club in the city with one exception being in line. It had nearly completed its route and was marching in splendid form past National Hall, the headquarters of the Higgins Colored Republican Club at Ninth and Walnut streets, when a brickbat from one of the windows of the club building came crashing through a transparency carried by the "Blue Hen's Chickens." This was about 11 o'clock. At first there was a disposition to resent the insult, but the parade moved on until the Young Men's Democratic Club arrived opposite the Higgins headquarters, when the assault was renewed. The lieutenant-colonel of the club was struck by a stone and knocked off his horse. Several men at the head of the club came running back, and immediately the report of a pistol-shot came from the crowd of negroes. This was the signal for a general discharge of fire-arms from the windows, doorway and roof of the Higgins headquarters. The Democrats being unarmed were compelled to retreat, but soon a squad of the Young Men's Democratic Club, reinforced by other members of the parade, returned, and planting the battered transparency of the "Blue Hen's Chickens" in front of the Higgins headquarters made a furious assault on the building. The negroes made a determined resistance, but were finally driven from the building, and retreated to Ninth and French streets, followed by a shower of stones and brickbats. National Hall was sacked. The windows, doors and furniture were smashed, and a few of the negroes' houses in the neighborhood suffered in like manner. At Ninth and French sts. the negroes to the number of 200 made a stand, but were quickly routed. Throughout the fight the Democrats suffered severely from the fact that most of them were unarmed, while the negroes carried shotguns, muskets, rifles and razors. Twelve white Democrats were wounded, many of them seriously, and one, William McKenney, of the Bayard Club, perhaps fatally. As far as can be ascertained, only six negroes were injured, none of them seriously.

Hancock and Garfield on the Tariff.

"Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develop our vast natural resources and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people."—Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.

"I am too sound an American to advocate any departure from the general features of a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping Americans from the competition of the underpaid labor of Europe."—Hancock's Letter to Senator Randolph.

"All parties agree that the best way for us to raise revenue is largely by the tariff. So far as we are concerned, therefore, all talk about 'free trade' is folly."—Hancock's Letter to Senator Randolph.

"Nothing can be said against free trade."—Garfield's Speech, in House of Representatives, July 1, 1863.

"As an abstract theory of political economy FREE TRADE has many advantages."—Garfield's Speech, April 1, 1870.

"The scholarship of modern times is largely on that side" (the side of Free Trade).—Garfield in same speech.

"A large majority of the great thinkers of the present day are leading in the direction of what is called FREE TRADE."—Garfield in same speech.

"I affirm that the tendency of modern thought is toward FREE TRADE."—Garfield in same speech.

WAYNE MACVEAGH said in his Republican friends: "In the present contest the intelligence, rather than the passions of the people, should be appealed to," but John Cassa says the people "vote through their eyes," and that a bloody shirt, a canal boat and a mule will prove more efficacious than argument.

GENERAL NEWS.

A glass factory is being built at Rochester. An English walnut tree flourishes in Lock Haven. Mrs. Scott-Siddons arrived at Quebec on Saturday from Europe. The first snow of the season fell at Cleveland and Cincinnati Sunday night. About 3,000,000 pounds of butter are annually shipped from the town of Troy, in Bradford county. Joseph Smith, of Bonnerville, Snyder county, aged 60 years, fell out of a tree a few days ago and was killed. A handsome monument of Quincy granite is being built for the grave of Admiral Reynolds at Lancaster. A three-pronged buck, weighing 160 pounds net, was killed on the farm of Patrick Foley, near Renovo, on Thursday. The new Jewish temple at Wilkes-barre will be one of the most beautiful synagogues in the State outside of Philadelphia. One day last week 2,250 axes were ground at Mann's factory, in Millin county, the largest number ever turned out in one day. Mrs. Julia D. Bates, widow of Hon. Edward M. Bates, United States Attorney General under President Lincoln, died at St. Louis on Saturday. The residence of Jesse Jordan, about a mile from Carlisle, Pa., was burned on Tuesday night, and three children, aged 6, 10 and 13 years, perished in the flames. A verdict of manslaughter was rendered against Herbert Gould at Pittsburg on Saturday for complicity in the bunch of grapes murder. This is the second conviction in this case. Mrs. Isabella Pidgeon, working as a weaver in the Crescent Mills at Fall River, Mass., has just fallen heir to a fortune of \$170,000, left by an uncle who died recently in Australia. General Cameron purchased a house in Maytown, Lancaster county, recently, which stands on the spot where he was born. He intends to present it to the Lutheran church of Maytown for a parsonage. Last Thursday morning, about two o'clock, the mail coach was robbed about fifteen miles east of Del Norte, Colorado, by two men. The mail and treasury box were taken. There were no passengers aboard. A furious storm set sail from the West on Saturday, and on the same day Sarah Bernhardt set sail from the East. If the train meet upon the rough Atlantic the voyaging lady may study her "Tempest" without a book. Forest fires have been burning south of South Amboy, N. J., for several days. A large tract of valuable woodland in Sayreville was swept over by the flames and destroyed. The damage done is heavy. Another outbreak of forest fires is feared on account of the long drought. Charles McLigue, 23 years of age, while in the West Pittston colliery last Thursday afternoon was fatally injured by an explosion of powder. He had been married only four months and it is feared that his wife will not recover from the shock. The official celebration of the settlement of Baltimore 150 years ago, which commenced on Monday of last week, and was continued daily during the week without abatement in excitement and enthusiasm, was varied and concluded on Saturday by a grand procession of steamers and tugboats. During the entire week's celebration the weather on each day could not have been more favorable. The torchlight procession of Monday night by the Fifth Maryland Regiment and the Grand Army Posts in which there were two thousand torches, was a voluntary affair. The grand illumination on Tuesday night, the 19th instant, was in commemoration of the ninety-ninth anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18, 1880. Breadstuffs were dull and wheat is still lower. Flour—The flour trade is less active but prices are fairly maintained. Sales of 500 barrels, including Minnesota extra, at \$3.25@6 for clear, and at \$3.25@6.75 for straight; Pennsylvania family at \$3.25@5.50; western do., at \$3.25@6.25, and patents at \$7@8.75. Rye flour is firm at \$5.50 per barrel. GRAIN—Wheat is unsettled and 15 cent lower. Sales of 6,000 bushels, including rejected, at \$1.08@1.12; red and amber, track and soft, at \$1.15@1.18; No. 2 red, elevator, at \$1.14@1.15. At the open board, first call, 5,000 bushels December at \$1.17; \$1.14, year bid for delivery; \$1.15 for November; \$1.17 for December, and \$1.17 1/2 for January. Rye is firm. Pennsylvania is worth 95c. per bushel. SEEDS—Small seeds of clover are reported at 65@75c. Timothy remains as last quoted.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, October 21, 1880. QUOTATIONS. White wheat, per bushel.....(old).....\$.95 Red wheat.....(new)....." .90 Rye, per bushel....." .85 Corn, cob....." .40 Corn, shell....." .25 Oats....." .20 Flour, retail, per barrel....." 5.00 Flour, wholesale....." 4.75

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers. Apples, dried, per pound....." 6 Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded....." 10 Beans per quart....." 8 Fresh butter per pound....." 25 Chickens per pound....." 8 Cheese per pound....." 20 Country hams per pound....." 12 Hams, sugar cured....." 15 Bacon....." 8 Lard per pound....." 8 Eggs per doz....." 35 Potatoes per bushel....." 49 Dried beef....." 18

New Advertisements.

H. A. MCKEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 42-44 Office opposite Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

WOODWARD SEMINARY.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Children. SECOND AND LOCUST STREETS, HARRISBURG, PA. Regular term will begin SEPTEMBER 10, 1879. Course of study—Classical and Scientific, with Music and Art. Board and tuition from \$200 to \$350 a year and no extra. For circulars and all desirable information address 21-6th PRINCIPAL.

For Sale.

A FARM containing Fifty Acres, and having thereon erected a TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING and out buildings. Good soil. Inquire of A. J. & T. E. GRIEST, Unionville, Centre county, Pa.