

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

TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1.00 per annum. If not paid in advance, \$2.00.

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

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears 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 finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 10 cents per line.

Local Notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

SPACE OCCUPIED.

One inch (or 12 lines this type) \$2.00

Two inches 3.00

Three inches 4.00

Four inches 5.00

Five inches 6.00

Half column (or 6 inches) 1.50

Quarter column (or 3 inches) .75

One cent advertisement must be paid for before insertion, except on early contract when half-yearly payments in advance are required.

PAID UP NOTICES. Accounts per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

Business Notices, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Looking Round for a Candidate.

The Pittsburg Post says there is a certain well founded Washington report that "certain Republican leaders are contemplating David Davis for the next Republican candidate for President," with a view of uniting the "Stalwart" and "Half-breed" factions upon a man who not only has not been allied to either, but stands quite outside the party fold which incloses those irreconcilable antagonisms. A political wiseacre at our elbow, who predicted General Garfield's nomination at Chicago in 1880 weeks before the convention met, says all indications point to Judge Davis' nomination by the Republicans next year, and claims to have information that the Davis boom is being quietly worked up. Of course such a nomination argues great despondency on the Republican party politicians. Otherwise they would never touch a man of Judge Davis' independence and freedom from partisan bias. The fact is they are despondent—never more so—and are reaching the conclusion it may be Davis or nobody. It is not an unreasonable view. The Republican party has never been in such a minority in this country since its first succession on the national field as it is to-day. More than that, it is divided into warring factions who hate each other with an intensity that no truce is possible but a hollow and unreal one. The party has lost its old aggressiveness and does not represent live ideas. There was a great deal of political force in war animosities, but they exist no longer. The single principle that vitalizes the organization is love of power and patronage, and it has come to pass these elements of discord and weakness. But there is no disguising the fact the party managers are keen witted and especially fertile at expedients, hence it is the nomination of Judge Davis is not at all unlikely. In a certain way he fills the present bill of Republican wants in the matter of a national candidate. To succeed next year, the Republicans must make great gains. For Democratic success it is only necessary we should hold our own.

The Norfolk Contest.

WILL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BE EVADED FOR MAHONE'S BENEFIT?

An election for local offices in Norfolk county, Va., will take place on May 20. Mr. Dezenford, a member of the last Congress, is a candidate for treasurer, having been nominated by a regular Republican convention, called in the usual way, in which every township was represented. This movement displeased Mahone, who insists that the Republican organization shall disband and serve as a tail to his Readjuster kite. He publicly claims to have the support of the National Administration in this policy.

Mr. Dezenford recently published a statement, charging that Mahone had come to Norfolk and summoned a conference of the collector, the postmaster, the foreman of the navy yard, and other officeholders. It was decided at that meeting to levy an assessment of two per cent. on the salaries and pay of all Federal employes, and to use this fund to defeat the Republican ticket.

Mr. Dezenford is a native of New York, who has resided for twenty years in Norfolk, and has held many responsible offices. He is a Republican in good standing, and has been conspicuous as an opponent of the bargain and sale with Mahone, by the terms of which 85,000 Republicans were to surrender their distinctive political character to 35,000 Readjusters.

It will soon be known if the Administration has actively or passively sanctioned the alleged assessments on the officeholders at Norfolk. Mr. Dezen-

dorf has taken care to lay the facts before the President and the members of the Cabinet in a way that the information cannot be ignored.

The charge was made at the very time the Administration was wrestling with the civil service rules, which have been officially adopted. The first two of them forbid coercion of the political action of any person in Government service by any official. They forbid interference with elections and contributions to any political fund.

These rules are made to carry out the act of the last session relating to the civil service. It is true that the law will not take effect for two months to come, but it is morally as obligatory to-day on the President and his Administration, by their action on the new rules, as it will be on the 1st of July.

It Mahone be allowed to find shelter behind the technical fact that the act of Congress has not yet gone into operation, and therefore, his arbitrary assessments do not violate it, the evasion will not profit those who tolerate it. Public opinion, expressed in the most emphatic form, has condemned this practice, and has driven Hubbell and his associates into hopeless exile as a just penalty for their extortions.—N. Y. Sun.

In a letter to Secretary Teller, Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, has performed for the Government and people a timely and important service in exposing the fraudulent processes of a railroad land grant job. Twelve years ago, in the midst of the period when Credit Mobilier Congressmen were squandering the public domain in every direction, the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company obtained a large grant, with the condition that the company "shall complete the whole of said road within five years from the passage of the act." Five years expired and not even a survey was made, and Senator Van Wyck says, "the only act was to issue and distribute bonds among the patriots who were intent on developing the country." Four years more, and not a mile was constructed or even definitely located.

In 1880 this defunct corporation emerges with an alias as the New Orleans Pacific Company and lays claim to the immense grants of land long since forfeited. The syndicate controlling the company has obtained an opinion from the Law Department of the Government that the company is entitled to the grant. But the wide awake and public spirited Senator from Nebraska calls the attention of Secretary Teller to the fact that the title to the land is not valid without the action of Congress. So the syndicate of speculators laying claim to this land under the forfeited grant of a dead corporation would gain nothing by any certification of the Secretary of the Interior beyond deceiving innocent parties into purchasing bonds and land warrants that are worthless. With this warning it is not likely that Secretary Teller will recognize any title to the public domain in the New Orleans Pacific Company, and when Congress meets the grant will be declared forfeited.—Phila Record.

Sale of the New York "World."

NEW YORK, May 9.—Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, President of the Press Publishing Company, completed to-day the transfer of the entire property of the World newspaper to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. Mr. Hurlbert will announce this in the World to-morrow morning, and the first number of the World under the editorial charge of Mr. Pulitzer will be issued on Friday morning. It will continue Democratic, but Mr. Pulitzer will extend and modify its local features. The price paid by Mr. Pulitzer is understood to be about \$400,000. This does not include the building, which has been leased for a term of ten years. Mr. Jay Gould, in thus disposing of his entire interest in the World, is carrying out the policy before announced of closing out his holdings generally, except in railroad and telegraph properties, preparatory to his tour around the world. It is understood to be the purpose of Mr. Hurlbert to sail for Europe shortly, and in that case it may be expected that he will take the opportunity afforded by his leisure to inspect the places in Great Britain which have received the attentions of Mr. Robert P. Porter, and to review the accounts given by the latter from the standpoint of a tariff for revenue only.

A Brother's Noble Sacrifice.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 10.—Governor Blackburn to-day pardoned James S. Sizemore, who was sent to the penitentiary from Clay county in 1880 for six years, charged with murder. It is said that Sizemore made no defense, his brother, a man with a large family, being the real criminal. Sizemore voluntarily took the odium and penalty on himself for the sake of his brother and his family. The brother, when dying recently, declared his guilt, and gave such proofs of the truth of the confession that the Governor at once issued a pardon when the facts were made known to him.

The State Legislature.

An impression appears to be extant that the lower House of the General Assembly of the state is very much behind with its business, while the Senate has made rapid progress with its share, and is ready for adjournment at any time. The fact that the so-called great newspapers of the state were never more badly represented at Harrisburg than this winter, and that their editors-in-chief are almost to a man bent upon misrepresenting the Democratic party, is mainly responsible for this. The truth is that no house of Representatives has ever in the history of the state accomplished so much and such good work in the same length of time. The Senate, it is true, is a dignified body of capable gentlemen, who have been creditably attentive to their duties, and have gotten along admirably with their own measures. It must be remembered, however, that of the Senators but twenty-five are fresh from the people, so to speak, while of the House, the entire two hundred and one members come within that category, and as a matter in consequence the relative amounts of new work assigned by the people to the two Houses respectively is about in that proportion. Under these circumstances it was of course much easier for a small body, more than half of whose members had at least two years experience in legislation, to get through with its small share, than for the large body, unwieldy because of its size, and composed almost wholly of men newly come to the duties of law making, to rid itself of its proportion. Then, the constitution requires that appropriation and revenue bills shall originate in the House. These are really the most important of all the legislation. And the House has already passed finally all the state appropriations, or appropriations to purely state institutions. And it will have all the others disposed of, so far as it is concerned, as well as all the revenue bills inside, probably, of the coming week. Besides all this, the great bulk of the legislation ranking next in importance originated this year in House bills. The three apportionment bills, the labor legislation, the Jenkins license bill, the Constitutional Amendment, the Sweeney uniform ballot bill, the Philadelphia Recorder repeal bill, and a score of others we cannot just now call to mind are among this number. These are either in the hands of the Senate, or finally disposed of by the House. The Senate still has most of those which have gone to it under consideration—either in committees or on the calendars—none of them in a very advanced stage. The Recorder bill is the only one of them all that has finally passed the Senate. There are very many bills in the House calendars that have not been reached, and probably will not be. A number of these are important to this section or that, or this interest or that. Nevertheless, the state could far better afford an adjournment without the passage of the Senate bills still in the House, than without that of the House bills now in the Senate or to go there this week. From now on the House will be engaged mostly with local or special legislation. The Senate, on the other hand, will have all it can do to dispose of the gravely important matters that have been sent in from the House. Both bodies have done good work, the House the better, if anything of the two, and this is the most remarkable, we repeat, because of its unwieldiness as to the size and the inexperience of most of its members.—Union Leader.

Co-Operating with Crook.

THE MEXICAN TROOPS UNITING WITH HIM IN HIS SEARCH FOR APACHES.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 11.—Colonel Unda, chief of staff of General Fuero, of the Chihuahua army, who is in El Paso, states that the movement of General Crook across the Mexican border is not only approved by his government, but that General Fuero has instructions to take the field in charge of the troops stationed in Chihuahua to co-operate with General Crook in the grand Apache round-up. A line of the combined forces is being drawn around the savages that it will be impossible for them to break through. Colonel Unda believes that the blow struck this time will end in the utter annihilation of the raiding Apaches. The soldiers of the sister republic are anxious to be led against the enemy, and under General Fuero, who has the name of being an Indian fighter, they hope to do good work. The fact of General Crook being in Old Mexico is not regarded by the Mexican Government as in violation of the treaty between the two countries, his movements having previously been arranged by the authorities of both countries. Upon General Crook's arrival at the Sierra Madres the Mexican troops will move in connection with him. Information just received from Hackberry, Arizona states that the Hualapai Indians have been undergoing

the most horrible sufferings lately from hunger and disease, the small-pox having killed some fifty of their tribe. The others are fleeing to the mountains, in the hope of escaping.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—A dispatch from Hermosillo, Mexico, dated 10th, says: Colonel Torres returned last night from the Sierra Madres. He pursued the Apaches twenty days and finally found them entrenched in the strong holds of the mountains. He attacked the Indians with three hundred troops, and flanking them charged them in the rear at the point of the bayonet and succeeded in dislodging them. The Indians fled, leaving eleven killed. Five soldiers were killed and eight slightly wounded. Colonel Torres says the Apaches were armed with repeating rifles and fought savagely. He thinks the Indian troubles in Sonora are ended. The troops returned to Guaymas with the wounded and to obtain fresh rations.

The Colored Voter Becoming Restless.

The call for a great convention of colored men to be held in this city next September is an indication of the restlessness of the race under the conditions surrounding him. The representative men who sign the call say that it is "an undeniable and lamentable fact that the present condition of the race is insecure, and the future still more alarming." The distinct charges made that six and a half million of people are without representation in Congress, and do not get their share of executive patronage and encouragement. Other and even more serious charges are made, and finally the callers say that "According to the signs of the times, the country is on the eve of a great political revolution, and it behooves us, as a race, to make our interests paramount to those of any party or sect; that it is our duty to unite and strike out some bold policy and line of action which will bring us nearer to the estate of full citizenship and power when this great revolution is over." Great good may result from the gathering. It all depends on the wisdom and sincerity of the leaders.—Washington Critic.

A Signal Station Three Miles High.

The government has determined to establish a Signal Service station on the summit of Mount Whitney. Mount Whitney is supposed to be the highest peak of the Sierra Nevada Range and, in fact, the highest in the United States, having an altitude of 14,898 feet above the sea level. It is described as "the culminating point of an immense pile of granite, which is cut almost to the centre by numerous steep and often vertical canyons." It is situated on the west border of Inyo county, Cal., and about 325 miles southeast of San Francisco. The station will have an elevation more than double that of the station on Mount Washington, New Hampshire, which is 6,288 feet above the sea level. As the data on which storm predictions for this coast are obtained from stations north of San Francisco, that on Mount Whitney will not be as useful to this coast as the Mount Washington Station is to the eastern seaboard. It will, however, serve for many important scientific purposes.—San Francisco Chronicle.

"Better bear present evils than fly to those unknown." Better still, use Kidney-Wort and make your present evils fly to parts unknown. If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. Use it as an advance guard—either in dry or liquid form—it is efficient.

STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN CENTRE COUNTY, PA., FOR THE YEAR A. D., 1883.

Table with columns for Boroughs and Townships, and rows for various property categories like Real Estate, Personal Property, etc. Includes a total row at the bottom.

The Commissioners hereby give notice that they will meet as a Board of Revision as required by the Act of Assembly, at their office in Bellefonte, on the 21st day of May instant, to ascertain and determine whether any of the valuations have been made above or below a just rate, and to revise, correct and equalize the same according to the requirements of the laws relating to taxation. JOHN WOLF, H. C. CAMPBELL, A. J. GREIST, County Commissioners.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Image of a tin of Royal Baking Powder.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 156 Wall-st., N. Y.

RESERVED FOR THE USE OF Bond Valentine, General Insurance Agent.

GEM BARBER SHOP. Under First National Bank, BELLEFONTE, PA. R. A. Beck, Prop.

Quick Railway Time.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1880. This is to certify that we have appointed Frank P. Blair, sole agent for the sale of our Quick Train Railroad Watches in the town of Bellefonte.

ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY. BY HOSMER P. HULLAND, Sec. Having most thoroughly tested the Rockford Quick Train Watches for the last three years, I offer them with the fullest confidence as the best made and most reliable time keeper for the money that can be obtained.

I fully guarantee every Watch for two years. FRANK P. BLAIR, No. 2 Brookerly Road. All other American Watches at reduced prices.

PHOENIX, Jan. 27, 1882. The Rockford watch purchased Feb. 1879, has performed better than any Watch I ever had. Have carried it every day and at no time has it been irregular, or in the least unreliable. I cheerfully recommend the Rockford Watch. HORACE B. HORTON, at Dighton Furnace Co.

TAUNTON, Sept. 18, 1881. The Rockford Watch runs very accurately; better than any watch I ever owned, and I have had one that cost \$150. Can recommend the Rockford Watch to everybody who wishes a fine timekeeper. S. P. HUBBARD, M. D.

This is to certify that the Rockford Watch bought Feb. 22, 1879, has run very well the past year. Having set it only twice during that time, its only variation being three minutes. It has run very much better than I ever anticipated. It was not adjusted and only cost \$29. R. P. BRYANT, at the Dean Street Flag Station, Mansfield, Mass. Feb. 21, 1880. 19 ft.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION. No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have failed. PRICE 25 CENTS. USE DRUGGISTS SELL KIDNEY-WORT.

RESERVED FOR D. GARMAN & SON'S, West End Store.