The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

TERMS—Cash in advance..... $1 50
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 arrearages are paid except at option of publishers.

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

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

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

We have the most ample 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 a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 15 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.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	1 year
One inch (or 12 lines this type).....	$5	$8	$12
Two inches.....	7	10	15
Three inches.....	10	15	20
Quarter column (or 5 inches).....	12	20	30
Half column (or 10 inches).....	20	35	55
One column (or 20 inches).....	35	55	100

Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contracts when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 5 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Dukes Shot and Killed.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY AT UNIONTOWN.—CAPTAIN NUTT'S ELDEST SON ASSASSINATES THE SLAYER OF HIS FATHER—DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 13.—N. L. Dukes, who killed Captain A. C. Nutt last December, was killed by James Nutt, the oldest son of the Captain, this evening. Nutt shot at him five times, four of the shots taking effect. At 7 o'clock this evening, when numbers of people were going to the postoffice after mail, James Nutt was standing on the corner of Main and Pittsburgh streets. N. L. Dukes went by to go to the post office. Nutt was talking to some companions. As he saw Dukes go by he drew a self-cocking revolver and fired two shots at Dukes. The latter started to run. As he stepped upon the post office steps Nutt fired three more shots. The first two shots took effect in the left side of Dukes' back, and one of the latter grazed his ankle-bone; one missed him, and the other hit him in the back very close to where the other two struck.

Dukes fell in the post office, and, as one of his friends ran to his side, he tried to say something, but he died without his last words being understood. When Nutt began to fire a policeman ran across the street, and, as he fired the last shot, the officer caught hold of his hand.

Nutt said: "Take this," and handed him the revolver.

The policeman said: "You have made a pretty piece of work."

Nutt answered: "Yes; but I couldn't help it."

Nutt, who was calm but very pale, was taken to the jail.

The Coroner's inquest was held in Dukes' room, the same in which he shot Captain Nutt. The body was laid on the floor, and when stripped it was found that two of the bullets had passed nearly through the body, one over the breastbone and the other three inches below the nipple. These two bullets were cut out, and upon probing for the other it was found in the muscular tissues of the heart. The examination was postponed until to-morrow morning.

While the inquest was going on one of Dukes' friends came in and said that Miss Mary Beeson wanted Dukes' keys. The Coroner answered that he had the keys and would keep them until Dukes' mother came and got them. There has been a strong friendship between this lady and Dukes since the shooting of Nutt and long before, and it is said they were engaged to be married.

When Dukes was stripped there was found a self-cocking revolver, No. 32, in his right-hand hip pocket and a bowie knife buckled to his suspender on the right side. The blade of the knife was about four inches long. Dukes has always been afraid of Nutt, but he did not suppose that he would attack him so suddenly nor be such a good shot.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 13.—The *Post's* Uniontown (Pa.) special says that James Nutt, son of the late Captain A. C. Nutt, shot and killed N. L. Dukes, his father's murderer, this evening at half-past 7 o'clock. He shot five times. Dukes died instantly.

Dukes has been frequently warned of his danger in remaining in Uniontown, and he lately said that he would either stay there or in the cemetery. It is said that he had expressed fear of Captain Nutt's son.

To-day James Nutt was seen practicing with a revolver at his home, and this evening he was standing near the post office, when Dukes came along. As Dukes was passing he turned his head and noticed young Nutt, just as the latter stepped from the doorway and fired, the shot taking effect in Dukes' side. Dukes started to run, when Nutt followed and shot again. By this time Dukes was on the post office steps, when he received another shot and fell inside the door. Nutt followed and fired two more shots into his prostrate body, one taking effect in the neck. Dukes was dead before any one could get to him.

The revolver that did the work is the one that Captain Nutt carried on the morning of his death.

Young Nutt gave himself up, and is now in jail. He was calm but very pale.

Excitement is running high.

If ever a deliberate murder was justifiable under any circumstance, it was probably in this case. Dukes had killed the father of young Nutt after writing him a most brutal letter assailing the character and chastity of a daughter, who stood at the very front of respectability in the social circle of the community in which they lived.

How is This?

"Secretary Chandler announced Wednesday, says the New York *Sun*, that he will sell at public auction thirty old and useless ships belonging to the Robesonian navy.

One of the vessels which Chandler proposes to turn over to the junk dealers is the Alaska. This is a wooden screw steamer of 2,400 tons, built in 1867 or 1868. The Alaska is at present on the Pacific coast.

This ship, now condemned to be sold or given away because she is "unfit for further naval service," has cost the country $1,377,571, exclusive of ordnance. Secor Robeson expended $580,000 in tinkering her hull and machinery.

Just one year and one month ago Secretary Chandler reported to Congress that the Alaska, except in the matter of guns, was "efficient to engage in battle with an enemy of the same general classification." The Bureau of Construction and Repair classed her efficient, not requiring the expenditure of a cent. The Bureau of Steam Engineering reported her as in a first-class condition. The Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting made a similar report concerning her condition. All that was needed for the Alaska was ordnance.

If the ship was efficient in May, 1882, how does it happen that in June, 1883, she is unfit for further naval service?"

Perhaps Chandler or some of his friends need a cheap vessel, which want the Alaska would supply at a nominal cost.

THE MORE important bills passed by the Legislature during the session which ended on Wednesday were those abolishing the Sealers of Weights and Measures; increasing the gratuity and annuity of the veterans and widows of veterans of the War of 1812; repealing the Recorder act of 1878; abolishing the Philadelphia Delinquent Tax office; preventing lapse of time from giving a right to keep electric wires perpetually attached to buildings; making ineligible to the office of District Attorney any person who shall not have been admitted to the bar two years prior to his election; providing for voluntary tribunals to adjust labor disputes; providing for the supervision and control of institutions for the insane; prohibiting the levying of license tax upon persons taking orders for goods by sample for individuals or companies who pay the tax at their chief place of business; fixing the standard weight of a bushel of potatoes at sixty pounds; repealing the act authorizing market clerks to confiscate short-weight butter, lard, sausage, etc.; regulating the hunting and killing of web-footed wild fowl; preventing the exemption of property on judgment obtained for fifty dollars or less for wages for manual labor; providing for free evening schools for children unable to attend the public day schools; exempting building associations from State tax; to protect dairymen and prevent deception in the sale of butter and cheese; abolishing the office of Recorder in cities of the first class; providing for the appointment of a commission by the Governor for the purpose of revising the mining and ventilation laws in the anthracite coal regions; a supplement to an act providing for additional security in case of fire in hotels and other buildings; to protect miners in the bituminous coal regions; a supplement to the act of 1879, "providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," further providing for the furnishing of traps and timbers to the miners; an amendatory act to the one of 1869, providing for the punishment of cruelty to animals; preventing the placing in peril of life or limb performers at public exhibitions; directing and empowering County Commissioners to resort to condemnation to secure ground for the erection of necessary county buildings, such as jail, court house, etc., where said ground cannot be otherwise secured; supplement to the act "regulating the incorporation of corporations" authorizing the formation of pipe lines for transporting petroleum and giving the right of eminent domain in taking lands and property for such purpose; permitting the killing of the English sparrow at any season of the year; regulating the term of office of Controller in cities of the third class; fixing the compensation of the Judges of the Common Pleas Courts; relating to assignments for the benefit of creditors, and fixing a form of bond to be given by the assignee; enforcing the provisions of the seventeenth article of the Constitution relative to railroads and canals; to extend the time for the completion of railroads; relating to the terminal points to which railroads may be constructed; supplementary to an act "authorizing the formation and regulation of railroad corporations," approved April 4, 1868, amending the sixth section, making the limit of the original amount of stock and increased capital $150,000 per mile and of stock and bonds $200,000. (The three last-named bills are those known as the Vanderbilt railroad bills.)—*Valley Spirit.*

THE Committee of One Hundred in Philadelphia is a partisan Republican association, organized on that avowed basis, intended to work within its own party and to elect Republicans to office, except when it cannot find honest men of that party or cannot elect them without the aid of Democratic combinations. A recollection of this fact is always important in estimating the significance of the committee's deliverances. When, therefore, it makes proclamation that the present Legislature—one House Democratic and the Democrats of the other furnishing nearly four-fifths of the votes that passed the best legislation of the session—has enacted measures recommended by the committee which failed to pass previous Republican Legislatures and which will save Philadelphia over $300,000 per year, it vindicates the sincerity of Democratic reform in a most remarkable degree. The present Legislature has not been to Chairman Cooper's liking at all. Scarcely a measure of general importance and value that has passed it failed to encounter the opposition of his party, led by him in the Senate. It is hot weather now, but it will be cold enough for Cooper and his fellows when the ides and the accounting of November come.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

***Fools take to themselves the respect given to their office." But Kidney-Wort commands respect for its own solid merits, tested, tried and found not wanting in any essential principle required for the cure of dyspepsia, piles, malaria, and all diseases of the kidneys, bowels and liver. Prepared in dry and liquid form.

General Items.

The star route trial is confidently expected to end this week.

A million and a half tons is the estimated wheat crop of California this year.

The Michigan Senate has passed a bill creating a commission to hear complaints against railroads.

The Japanese government, with a wiser forethought than our own, will spend $60,000,000 upon its navy during the next three years.

The Columbus *Times* greets Judge Foraker upon his nomination to the Governorship of Ohio, and "welcomes him to a hospitable grave."

Governor Butler is an exceedingly lucky politition. He has a large number of fool enimies in Massachusetts whose assistance is invaluable.

The specie shipments of the year from San Francisco to June 1 show an excess of $2,000,000 sent to Hong Kong: China, and $1,750,000 less sent East.

John Russell Young, American Minister to China, is now engaged in collecting material for a work on that country, which he hopes to publish within two years.

The cost of transporting a barrel of flour from Mineapolis to Boston is $1. The freight on a sack of flour holding a barrel, from Minneapolis to Glasgow, Scotland, is $1 20.

The crowns of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the two collars of St. Andrew, and the globe and the scepter, with all of which the imperial pair have been invested, are worth $2,000,000.

Eastern papers state that emigration from the New England States to the west is falling off, and it is believed that cyclones, hurricanes and earthquakes have something to do with the change.

General John C. Freemont and wife are living in New York city near Central Park, in a flat belonging to a married daughter. Mrs. Fremount is a daughter of Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri.

"Were it left to me," said Jefferson, "to decide whether we should have a Government without newspapers or newspapers without a Government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

A marked change in the direction of commerce is shown in the fact that New Orleans is now the second grain exporting port of the United States. Over 1, 300, 000 bushels were shipped from that port in May and 460,000 tons have been shipped during the past five months.

The perpetual clock, which has been running in Brussels for a year without stopping or being touched by human hands, is wound up by a draught of air through a tube which operates on a fan connected with the machinery. The draught is made to pass upward through the tube by exposing it to the heat of the sun.

The Milwaukee Convention.

The Twenty-fifth Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of America was held in Milwaukee, Wis., May 16-20, this organization being represented by our general Secretary.

For several days previous, the General Secretaries of the United States and British Provinces were in Conference at Racine, Wis., 225 secretaries and 20 or more visitors, looking forward to entering the secretaryship, being in attendance. The development in this feature of the work is marked and, undoubtedly, is the earnest of more permanent and effective work in the future. Since the Cleveland Convention, June '81, 249 new men have entered this work as paid officers, and there are now 314 men employed at 186 different places, as compared with 210 at 122 points two years ago. The proportion of men coming into the work from the colleges and universities of the land is steadily increasing, and more and more thorough education and culture are demanded.

The organization of the Convention resulted in the selection of the following officers: *President*, Hon. C. L. Colby, Milwaukee; *Vice-Presidents*, B. H. Warner, Washington, D. C., J. Murray Smith, Montreal, J. L. Houghteling, Chicago, James Bowron, Nashville, C. A. Jewell, Hartford, H. B. Chamberlain, Denver; *Recording Secretary*, F. A. Hatch, Kansas City.

The report of the International Committee was replete with valuable information. A point of great importance was the incorporation of the committee, effected by the New York State Legislature at its recent session and ratified, after an animated discussion, by the Convention. The first bequest received was that of $5,000 from the late William E. Dodge, toward the maintenance of the German work.

Notable attractions of the Convention were: The address of Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., of Chicago, on "The employment of Bible study in the work of the Association for the development of the character of young men," which fairly flashed from his brilliant mind; the clear, business-like paper of J. L. Houghteling, Esq., President of the Chicago Association, "What the community has a right to expect from the Young Men's Christian Association and what the Association has a right to expect from the community," which will be assigned a place among our standard Association literature; the glowing address of Pres. E. R. Hendrix, D. D., of the Central College of Missouri, on "The need of the Colleges," an eloquent tribute to the college work and stirring appeal for increased exertion; the masterly effort of Rev. A. S. Pierson, D. D., of Indianapolis, on "Qualifications of heart and life needed in work for young men—how secured?" abounding in richest thought; the bible readings and studies of W. J. Erdman, R. A. Orr and J. H. Elliott; and many other good things of the feast.

It was decided to furnish the International Committee with $35,000 to prosecute its growing work during the ensuing year, and over $27,000 was at once subscribed upon the floor of the Convention.

Upon the urgent invitation of Atlanta, Ga., the Convention of 1885 was appointed to meet in that city—a sign of promise for the Southern field.

At the farewell service, Sunday night, within twenty-three minutes 109 delegates, who had not been heard from during the convention, told what most impressed them. The Holy Spirit made His presence manifest in many ways at many times.

New Advertisements.

New Advertisements.

Legal Notice.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pennsylvania, No. 29 August Term 1883. To the mortgagees, claimants and holders of the mortgage hereinafter mentioned.

E. C. Burton, Samuel Christ, Jacob Christ, B. F. Shenk, Robert H. Long, John E. Young, Samuel Smith and Orlando O. Shepman.

To

Nathaniel Warren, Nathaniel Blanchard, John B. Brown, John Dow, St. John Smith, George Warren and Lewis P. Warren.

Mortgage dated Feb 4th 1854, duly recorded 17th of June 1854 in Centre Co., Pa., in the office of recording of Deeds in mortgage Book "D" page 396 &c. And recorded June 19 '54 in the office for recording of Deeds in Clearfi'd Co. Pa. mortgage Book A page 249.

To secure the payment of $6,315.60 with interest from 18th January, 1854, payable at various times on or previous to 18th day of September 1859. Said mortgage conveying as security for said d bt 32 tracts of land in the counties of Centre and Clearfield in the State of Pennsylvania, each tract containing 433 acres, 155 perches and allowance, &c., the whole containing 13866 acres and 96 1-60 perches and allowances.

May 3rd 1883, the petition of Samuel Christ one of the mortgagees was presented to said Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pa., representing that a portion of the premises set forth or described in the above mentioned mortgage is situate in the county of Centre Pa.

Also that all the money secured by said mortgage was paid by the mortgagors or some of them to the parties entitled to receive the money on the part of the mortgagees many years ago; and that the said mortgagors are entitled to have said mortgage satisfied of record.

That the said mortgagees, who are still living, reside beyond the limits of the State of Pennsylvania and the residence of many of them is not certainly known.

Also, that the legal presumption of payment of said mortgage exists from the lapse of time and no satisfaction appears on the record thereof.

Said petitioner therefore prayed, that by due notice the mortgagor or holders and persons claiming to be owners or holders of said mortgage be duly notified to appear in Court and answer said petition according to the Acts of June 11, 1879, and of June 10, 1881.

And said petitioner prayed the Court to decree and direct satisfaction to be entered of record of said mortgage in accordance with the Acts of General Assembly.

And, the court May 3rd 1883 the said Court directed notice to be given by the Sheriff to the mortgagors and holders of said mortgage (by publication, in case the mortgagees or holders of said mortgage could not be found in the said county) requiring the said parties to appear at the fourth Monday of August A. D. 1883, to answer the petition aforesaid. Of all which the said parties interested are required to take notice.

22-4t T. J. DUNKEL, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Pa., May, 29, 1883.

ESTATE OF JAMES MACMANUS, Esq., deceased.—Letters testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased to make known the same without delay.

Bellefonte, Pa., Miss FRANCES MACMANUS,
May 14, '83. W. A. ZELLER,
JOHN B. LINN,
20-6t. Executors.

WRIT OF PARTITION.—To George Williams Wiesang, Ogle county, Ill., Valentine Williams, New Brunswick Hotel, Buffalo New York, Sarah Hunston, Kylertown, Clearfield county Pa., Jesse S. Williams Driftwood Cameron county Pa., George Williams, Houtsdale, Clearfield county P., Mark Hartsock, Baltimore, Maryland, Clara Williams, widow, McAllisterville, Pa., the heirs and legal representatives of Mark J. Williams, dec'd. take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition, issued out of the Orphans Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of Mark J. Williams dec'd., in the township of Huston and county of Centre, on Friday the 22nd day of June A. D. 1883, at 10 a. m. of said day for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said dec'd. to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present, if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa. May 28th 1883.

JHOMAS J. DUNKEL,
22-4t Sheriff.

Business Cards.