The Centre Democrat.

SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—Jefferson.

TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 2. BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1880. NO. 1.

The Centre Democrat.

Terms $1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

S. T. SHUGERT and R. H. FORSTER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, January 1, 1880.

Centre County Democratic Committee---1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W.	William Galbraith	Bellefonte.
" S. W.	W. C. Heinle	Bellefonte.
" W. W.	William Harper	Bellefonte.
Milesburg	Frank E Bible	Milesburg.
Unionville	P. J. McDonnell	Unionville.
Howard	A J. Gardner	Howard.
Philipsburg	C. G. Herlinger	Philipsburg.
Millheim	J. H. Reifsnyder	Millheim.
Benner	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte.
Boggs	Jas. A. McClain	Milesburg.
Burnside	William Hepple	Pine Glenn.
College	Sam'l Gilliland	Boalsburg.
Curtin	David Delong	Howard.
Ferguson, O. P.	Dan'l Driebelbis	State College.
" N. P.	O. M. Sheets	Stormstown.
Gregg	L. M. Rishel	Spring Mills.
Haines	George Keister	Aaronsburg.
Halfmoon	John Ward	Stormstown.
Harris	Samuel Ishler	Boalsburg.
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard.
Huston	H. G. Chronister	Martha.
Liberty	W. H. Gardne	Blanchard.
Marion	John Hoy, Jr	Waller.
Miles	Sam'l K. Faust	Millheim.
Patton	G. W. Rumbarger	Fillmore.
Penn	W. F. Smith	Millheim.
Potter, N. P.	D. F. Luse	Centre Hall.
" S. P.	G. W. Spangler	Tusseyville.
Rush	William Cullen	Philipsburg.
Snow Shoe	John G. Uzzle	Snow Shoe.
Spring	E. C. Wood	Bellefonte.
Taylor	Samuel Hoover	Fowler.
Union	J. S. Fredericks	Fleming.
Walker	Samuel Decker	Zion.
Worth	G. R. Williams	Port Matilda.

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.

FRANK E. BIBLE, Secretary.

KIND READER, the DEMOCRAT extends to you this morning the greeting of a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE Legislature of South Carolina has adjourned after a session of creditable brevity, which might be commended to some other States. Repudiation met with no favor, and ample provisions were made for the payment of the State debt.

BLAINE has a large Republican following in Pennsylvania, but it amounts to nothing. Simon and Don say "wiggle waggle," and the party must obey and go for Grant. They hold the convention and own the members.

THE MORNING TRIBUNE. This sprightly and newsy sheet, published at Altoona, which has visited our sanctum daily during the past year, is one of the very best and reliable dailies — always prompt with the latest news, clear in its discussion of important events, and worthy of a liberal and generous patronage. We offer our greetings for a happy and prosperous new year.

THE famous Dan Rice is said to be one of Moody and Sankey's converts, and is expected to take the field as an evangelist. Wondrous things do occur sometimes, and Mr. Moody should now wend his way to Maine. There seem to be a number of belligerent parsons up there who stand in need of speedy conversion, and they should not be neglected. Mr. Moody, try your powers of persuasion on them.

GRANT'S great boom in Philadelphia has not made a unit of the party in favor of a third term. Members of the Union League have been interviewed, and it is believed that a large number, if not a majority, evince decided and dangerous opposition. Thus it will be all over the country with decided conservative Republicans who think for themselves and cannot be driven to condone the great wrongs he committed in the Presidential office, and the disgrace and disaster he brought upon their party.

ST. LOUIS amusements for the holidays are both novel and degrading. A prize fight between a man and a dog afforded amusement to an ex-police commissioner, an ex-judge, three members of the House of Delegates, a very prominent physician, and a number of business men. The man was a professional prize fighter, and the dog a powerful and vicious specimen of the blood-hound tribe. They seemed to be well matched, but the prize-fighter, after being severely injured in the shoulder from the teeth of his opponent, succeeded in vanquishing the dog. The whole performance was brutal in the extreme, and large sums were bet upon the result.

Maine.

The intense excitement which has followed the action of the Governor and Council in the Pine Tree State, in tabulating and computing the vote of the late election, culminated a few days ago in a disgraceful exhibition of mob violence at Bangor. Whatever the merits or demerits of this controversy, the attitude of the Republican leaders in Maine has been and is shameful in the extreme. They have for selfish purposes incited the people to riot and disorder, and all that has occurred is directly attributable to the inflammatory and seditious appeals they have made in the name of law and good government. Even the sacred precincts of the Christian church were invaded, and the vicars of Christ upon earth were paraded upon the hustings, calling upon the people they had taught to love their neighbors as themselves, to enact scenes of bloodshed and murder, and all this because the constitution and the law had been faithfully executed by faithful officials. The Republicans made the laws, drafted the constitution and a Republican Supreme Court has explained the different provisions relating to the holding of elections time and time again. Following their clearly indicated line of duty the properly constituted authorities counted the vote. They were not deterred by threats of violence, and the reaction which has followed the fitful fever of excitement shows that they were right and the revolutionists wrong. The election machinery in Maine is so complicated as to be almost unintelligible to the ordinary mind. There is no State in the Union that has surrounded the ballot-box with so many temptations for chicanery and fraud. The law was cunningly devised for the purpose of making Republican ascendancy perpetual. How well it worked will be readily comprehended when we remember that Governor Garcelon is the first Democratic executive Maine has had for a quarter of a century, and he owes his success to the Republicans themselves. In a letter to the New York *Herald* the Governor epitomises the whole situation in the following brief and pungent manner: "The simple and only question therefore is, Shall the Governor and Council follow the mandates of the constitution, the law and judicial decisions explanatory thereof, or in obedience to popular clamor violate their oaths of office, trample the constitution under their feet, and forfeit not only their self-respect but that which they have a right to claim from both friends and foes so long as they adhere to the line of duty?"

This is certainly not the utterance of a conspirator who is treasonably endeavoring to strike down the liberties of the people or subvert the government of a great State. It is rather the language of an honest man, who in the discharge of important trusts has brought with him a conscientious regard for the sanctity of his official oath. When we recall the fact that the venerable Governor of Maine is over seventy years old, and that throughout his long and active career has borne his name unsullied and his character without stain, it will be difficult to believe that now in the sere and yellow leaf of his life, with his head crowned by the frosts of seventy winters and standing almost within the portals of eternity, that he would deliberately besmirch the record of a long and honorable career by the commission of a heinous offense. One of the most eminent lawyers in the country, who is politically opposed to Governor Garcelon, said in a recent interview that from his knowledge of the law,—and from his situation he is well calculated to judge,—the Governor and Council could not have acted differently, and this will be the dispassionate judgment of all men when reason once more resumes her throne. In the meantime it is the duty of all good citizens to sustain the legally constituted authorities of the State. It will be a dangerous precedent to establish in Maine or elsewhere to resist the legitimate government in the lawful exercise of its powers. The fate of Dorr, in Rhode Island, should be a sufficient warning to ambitious anarchists.

THE twenty-first triennual conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States is to meet at Chicago on the 17th of August next. The preparations, which are far advanced towards completion, are on a collossal scale. The invitations, which have been sent out, have an illuminated frontis piece, having the insignia of the order printed in half a dozen colors. Encampment tents will be erected on the lake front of the Park, which will be lighted by electric lights, and a building erected upon the Park in form of a passion cross. It is expected that twenty thousand Knights, in full dress, will participate in the parade, and preparation is being made to seat fifty thousand at the banquet. The Chicago committee have chartered fifty vessels for a moonlight excursion on the 17th, which, with other attractions, will exceed in grandeur anything yet attempted in this country.

THERE are about 1200 negro emigrants at St. Louis in a most destitute condition on their way to their fancied Arcadia. They are mostly from Mississippi and Arkansas, and are in a most forlorn condition, quartered upon the resident blacks, to await the transportation promised them by the brutes who have enticed many of them from comfortable homes. Some idea may be obtained of the means used to delude the poor creatures by the following description of photographs distributed largely among them, headed, "Emigrant Life in Kansas:"

"A cottage in the villa style. Doors open, showing elegant furniture and an open grand piano, at which others gayly attired in the latest fashionable style are sauntering through the halls and piazzas, or surveying parterres of flowers in the adjoining ground. The landscape presents a field of waving grain, with horses and mules in an adjacent pasturage browsing on clover waist high. In the midst of all this luxury a fine buck lopes up within easy rifle range from the villa door ready to be shot for the day's repast."

ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER has given the opinion that building and loan associations are subject to a three mill tax under the general revised law passed by the Legislature last winter. This is an important decision, and it is probable a decision of the courts will be invoked by the building and loan associations by resisting payment of the taxes. The Attorney General has also decided that the loan and bonded indebtedness of corporations are liable to a tax of four mills, to be deducted from the interest due on such loans, and to be paid into the State Treasury, unless the bonds are held by non-resident holders, who are exempt by decision of the Supreme Court.

THE plan adopted by the Radicals to change the political complexion of the State of Indiana by the importation of negroes, is beginning to show very decided evidences of failure. Thousands of Republicans are indignant, and it is now believed that for every negro vote thus obtained they will lose fifty or a hundred white votes. The instigators are already sick of the job.

Grantism in A. D. 1555.

"The Emperor, like many potentates before and since, was fond of great political spectacles. He knew their influence upon the masses of mankind. Although plain, even to shabbiness in his own costume, none ever understood better than he how to arrange such exhibitions in a striking and artistic style."—*Motley's Dutch Republic, Vol. 1, p. 95.*

A DISASTROUS fire occurred in Boston on Sunday last. It laid waste several acres of the business portion of that city. The loss is estimated at a million and a-half of dollars.

The Cost of an Investigation.

If the committee appointed by the legislature last winter to investigate an alleged over-issue of State bonds in the year 1853, did not succeed in establishing the fact that there had been such an over-issue, it has at least succeeded in running up a fine bill of expenses for the State to pay as a return for its valuable services. Those renowned patriots and immaculate stalwart statesmen, Elisha W. Davis and Henry Huhn—by the boys familiarly called 'Lish and Harry—the first named, as chairman, and the other, as clerk, of this committee, have returned to the Auditor General's office, at Harrisburg, accounts for expenses aggregating the snug sum of $10,416.18, on which amount warrants upon the treasury amounting to $8,531.08 have been drawn and no doubt paid—leaving a balance of nearly $2,000 standing unsettled and awaiting the action of the department. Some of the items that go to make up the aggregate are somewhat astounding. For instance, $5,000 for the board bills of the committee. What capacious stomachs investigators must have! Then, $2,000 for car fare, carriage hire and other travelling expenses. It would be interesting to understand how the vouchers for car fare were made up, considering that probably every member of the committee and all connected with it travelled on free passes furnished by the railroads. We do not know this to be a fact, but it would be a "new departure" from old customs if it was otherwise. Probably it would be very unjust to hold either the Auditor General's department or any member of the committee except Davis and his clerk, Huhn, responsible for this unblushing swindle upon the public. Doubtless in due course of time we shall have pointed and explicit disclaimers from the members of the committee of any part or lot in the disreputable work; and the Auditor General will fall back upon the law of 1879 providing appropriations for the payment of special committees, including the one to inquire into this bond business—which seems to have been purposely framed to facilitate the perpetration of just such frauds upon the treasury as the one under consideration. This law takes from the Auditor General the duty of auditing and settling such accounts in the old manner, and requires nothing more than a certificate from the chairman of a committee that the vouchers are correct—thus leaving nothing to the auditing officers to do but issue the warrants. Under a loose law of this kind it is easy to understand how swindling raids can be made upon the treasury, and how difficult it may be to interpose obstacles when political sharps have all the power necessary to successfully make them. But after all, should we complain? Indeed we think it almost a duty to advise the people to be patient and forbearing—to take the burden upon themselves and bear it without making ugly faces. Some doubting and unsophisticated individual may ask in astonishment, why? Will that individual please answer a question? With a pair of liberal-minded and practical roosters like Davis and Huhn at the head of a committee—the one to do the figure work and the other to certify—is it not a great wonder that the amounts sent in for payment are not two or three times in excess of $10,416.18? Is it not, therefore, a lucky escape?

Blaine.

1876 Glad. | 1879 Sad.

Why?

Hamlin.

1876 Glad. | 1879 Mad.

Fie!

GEN. GRANT'S friends say that he will not go into a scramble for the nomination for President. Then he will not be a candidate. The scramble he cannot evade, and it is getting more doubtful every day whether he can succeed with it. The third term was unpopular in 1876, and the great booms have contributed nothing to make it otherwise now.

A New Chairman and a New Committee.

This day J. L. Spangler, Esq., assumes, under the rules of the party, the duties of the chairmanship of the Democratic committee of Centre county for the ensuing year in place of D. F. Fortney, Esq., who served in that capacity ably and faithfully during the year 1879. In his retirement we believe Mr. Fortney takes with him the good will and respect of a large majority of the party in Centre county. His fidelity to the Democratic cause and the excellent result of the election in our county last fall, brought about largely by his activity and energy, in the face of adverse circumstances and some unjust criticism, richly deserve an expression of commendation and most cheerfully do we give it. There are still higher honors in store for Mr. Fortney and beyond a peradventure the party will award them to him in due time.

With the announcement of this change in the official head of the party we are also enabled through the courtesy of Mr. Spangler to lay before the readers of the DEMOCRAT a list of the members of the county committee selected in the various election districts to aid him in his work. The list seems to be made up of active, influential and working Democrats—excellent material throughout for a committee—and will no doubt give good satisfaction to the party in all sections of the county. We predict that Chairman Spangler will prove a host in himself. He is young, able and energetic, has good judgment, excellent organizing capacity, and under his control and guidance the work of preparation and organization for the approaching great struggle for the Presidency will commence at once and continue without interruption or intermission until victory settles upon the Democratic banners next November.

But a word of caution to our friends. Too much must not be expected from the chairman and his committee. Everything must not be left to them. The rank and file of the party have something to do. Let us aid them to the extent of our power in the good work on hand. Let all of us who have the triumph of correct theories of government at heart—the true theories of Jeffersonian Democracy—and desire the success of Democratic principles give a helping hand to the cause, and, our word for it, Centre county will give such an account of herself at the next election as will astonish even ourselves, let alone the opposition.

THE Ute murderers are still at large. Ouray and other chiefs selected to go to Washington, have come to the Los Pinos Agency having in custody a part of the Meeker murderers. They were surrendered to Gen. Hatch, who refused to leave until all the prisoners demanded by the commission were surrendered for trial. Ouray asked for further time, and five days were granted to deliver them. The success of the commission is very doubtful, and the army may yet be compeled to endure the rigors of a winter campaign, with the snow from five to fifteen feet deep on the range. Ouray is acting in good faith with an honest desire to surrender the prisoners and save further trouble, or else is a diplomat of no mean capacity thus to successfully evade the demands of Mr. Schurz's commission until his friends are out of their reach.

AT the meeting of the Republican State Committee, held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, it was resolved to hold the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, February 4. An effort was made by some of the members to fix the time in April, but the influence and tactics of Quay, Negley, and the irrepressible George Handy Smith were too much for them. "Short, sharp and decisive" the Grant campaign is to be. The machine works smoothly, and the anti-third termers may as well surrender at once.

Locals Continued.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.—On Tuesday, the 23d ult., the Centre county Sabbath-school Association held a district convention at Lemont, consisting of morning, afternoon and evening sessions. There was a large attendance on the exercises, which were of an interesting nature. Among the subjects that came under discussion were the following: "The Object of Sunday-school Instruction," by Rev. R. Crittenden and Prof. John Hamill. "The Duty of Superintendents to their Schools," by Wm. Thompson, Sr., John I. Thompson, Jr., John Hamilton, Rev. J. A. Koser, Rev. R. H. Hamill, D. D., and Rev. R. Crittenden. "Duties of Sunday-school Scholars to their Officers and Teachers," by Rev. J. A. Koser, Prof. John Hamilton and Rev. R. Crittenden. "How to Increase the Interest of Parents in the Sabbath-school," by William Thompson, Sr., and Rev. R. Crittenden. Dr. R. H. Hamill spoke on "The Duty of the Church to the Sabbath-school." The question, "How to Increase the Devotional Element in our Sabbath-school" was discussed by Prof. John Hamilton, Rev. R. Crittenden, Dr. Hamill and Austin Curtin. "How the Home may help the Sabbath-school," was discussed by Rev. J. A. Koser, and Rev. S. E. Furst followed on the subject of "The Unnecessary Work in the Sabbath-school." John W. Heston told what kind of a man the teacher of a Sabbath-school should class be, after which Mr. William Thompson, Rev. S. E. Furst, Prof. John Hamilton, Rev. R. Crittenden and Dr. Hamill gave some advice in the best way to employ the four Sabbaths of this year for which no special lessons are given. Several other addresses and music occupied the time of the convention, President Austin Curtin closing with an address.

WEDDING TUESDAY NIGHT.—A happy event took place last Tuesday night at the residence of 'Squire Klinger, of this place, in the marriage of his daughter, Miss Maggie, to Mr. Simon Harper, of the popular mercantile firm of Harper Bros. The ceremony took place at seven o'clock and was solemnized by Rev. J. F. Delong, of the Reformed church. The happy couple took the evening train for Philadelphia on a tour to New York. Miss Maggie, the bride, is a very fine young lady and will make an excellent companion for life, while the handsome groom is well known as a pleasant, agreeable gentlemen. We wish them both much happiness.

Foreign News.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A portion of a bridge across the Frith of Tay was blown down while a train from Edinburg to Dundee was crossing last night. The gale was so strong that the steamboats were unable to reach the scene of the disaster, but several mail bags have been washed ashore four miles from the bridge and there is no doubt that the train is in the water. The passengers, who are all drowned, are variously estimated at from 150 to 200 in number.

LATER.—The gale having moderated somewhat the provost of Dundee and a number of leading citizens started in a steamer for the scene of the disaster but have not yet returned. The excitement at Tay bridge station is appalling. Many thousands of people are congregated to await definite intelligence from the accident.

The Tay bridge, one of the finest engineering works of the age, was finished two years ago. It is two miles long, and is the largest iron bridge in the world. It crosses the Frith of Tay about a mile and a half westward of the city of Dundee, which it connects with the North British Railway system in Fife. It is at its highest point 92 feet above high water, and leaves 88 feet for the passage of shipping, and its lowest grade above high water is 78 feet. For a mile and a half it is perfectly straight. It has 84 spans—13 of them covering each 230 feet. Then there are spans over 150, 136, 120, 80, 60 and 27 feet respectively. It has a number of piers—fourteen of which are founded upon the rock. The superstructure of the bridge consists wholly of wrought-iron girders. The bracing is of the double-lattice form. At each end of the bridge there is a curve of about a quarter of a mile radius.

Six hundred hatters of Reading have asked for an increase of wages after the first of January.

It is said the Russian Mission has been offered to Gov. Van Zant, of Rhode Island, and that he has accepted.

Sheriff Startwell, of McKean county, reports a prisoner in the jail there who has been thrown into the deepest despondency by visions in which he sees Tracy, who was recently hanged.

Thompson Brothers' woolen mills, at Lewistown, Mifflin county, have manufactured into yarn and stockings, since the first of March last, 80,000 pounds of wool. These works will operate thirty-five knitting machines the coming year.

The palacial residence of ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was destroyed by fire, at Washington, on Friday evening. Mr. Stewart was not in the city, and Mrs. Stewart was attending a reception. Her little child, 6 years of age, was sleeping in an upper chamber and was rescued by the servants. Loss estimated at $50,000.