# The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY

#### A PLEA FOR THE REPUBLIC.

From the Cincinnati Euquirer.

The struggle at hand in American politics is a struggle for the preserva-tion of the constitutional Republic. Shall the American principle remain? Shall the Democratic idea continue Shall the simple, farmer Republic last? All other questions are less than these in the politics of the next twelvemonth. The Democratic principle has a large majority of the people of this country as its adherents. Local self-government, home rule, exalting the individual, keeping the Government rather than men in subjection-this is the American princi-For this the fight is to be made in the year ahead of us. The peril of a one-man power overhangs the Rethis great, free nation there is a demand for a "strong man, a man stronger than the Constitution. When that demand is endorsed by an emphatic majority of the voters of the United States the end of the Republic is at hand. The growing power of corporations, the growth of the power of great cities, the alarming tendency toward the centralization of power in Washington, are dangers to the Re There must be a union of all ts friends to save it from these perils Men who three or four years ago were shocked at the suggestion that one man should be President of this Republic twelve years now surround the silent man as he marches across the continent and hail his candidacy for a third term as a lovely thing. There is a longing for a Government, not within the Constitution, but outside and beyond it—for a man and a Gov-ernment "stronger" than the Consti-This longing is an enemy of the Republic and a fee of free government on this continent. It is to this danger, or these dangers, that the efforts of the friends of the Republic must be unitedly addressed. The existence of the Republic as it was is the great end. And we will not believe that the American devotion to the American principle has been extinguished. The same impulses that sent so many thousands of men into the war for the protection of the Union under the Constitution will impel men to cling to the Constitutional Republic

in time of peace. The Democratic party has been the traditional party of discipline. Since the beginning of the century the Democratic devotion has been lofty and admirable. That discipline has apparently relaxed somewhat within a few years. For nearly twenty years the Republican party has held the spoils; and spoils, to a great extent, make discipline. The Democracy no longer have an unorganized or a disorganized foe to contend against; but, on the contrary, a party with all the machinery of government, with all the patronage; a party audacious, unscrupulous, and terribly resolute. The taking of the current Presidency by the Republican party was a wound inflicted upon free government, not so much because one man rather than another was placed in the White House, but because the methods by which a party took power were such as to diminish respect for Republican or Democratic institutions. The love for the simple Republic is diminished. The respect for the constitutional powers is growing less. The Democratic principle, the American idea, is weakened in the affection of Americans. The holders of political power have, in order to retain power, so inflamed sectional passion that there is almost a willingness to abandon the Republic. The tendency is certainly would have had a mollifying effect and painfully in that direction. duty of the Democracy in this hour is to preserve the Republic. The drift is dangerous. Whigs and Republicans in the South have been driven by Republican misrule, by carpet-bag rule, by ignorant, negro misgovern ment into the Democratic party. publican misconduct in the South has consolidated the South, and now the South is blamed for being solid, and not only the South, but the Democrat ic party North is blamed most out-rageously because Republicans have made the South "solid." Out of all this grows the peril of the Republic, to the fundamental ideas of free gov ernment in this country. Sectiona hatred, even after secession and slave ry are forever buried, may crush out the devotion to the Republic. The Southern States would divide politically, as they were divided throughout our history till 1860, with the removal of the temporary causes for their solid-ity. The Southern representation in Congress is made up chiefly of Whigs not of original Democrats. the spoilholders of the Republican will permit the sentiment of union to rise above the spirit of sectionalism one-third of the Southern States will be debatable ground be-tween the Democratic and Republican parties. The Republican fear seems be that the Northern States can only be carried for the Republican party by penetrating sectionalism. They must continue to fight the late

The duty of the Democracy from

secure united effort for the maintenance of the republic. There have been divisions in the Democratic ranks; they must end. Personal ambition must sink. The East and West must join. There must be concessions harmony. The treatment of the black man in the South must be fair and equal. The representatives of the South, by silence or by temperate expression, must earn the confidence of the independent Northern vote. They must make special effort to do this, because they know that a Republican microscope is fixed upon everything they say and do. The tendency of the Republican party is become anti-Republican, perilously so. The unjust cry is, "Better a Monarchy than a Solid South;" and the silent soldier walks stately from the Pacific to the Atlantic while the name of a third term is sweet in the mouths of men, and a third nomination for the Presidency only waits his acceptance. The Democratic duty is prudent, united The Democratic Congress must effort. The extra session fixed the boundary lines. The Republican President cannot refuse to grant again what he the Congress should has granted once; not demand again what it has been once, or more than once, refused. The prime mission is the salvation of the Republic from the tendencies that mean its destruction. The future of the Democracy thus lies in the path of the maintenance of free government, of Democracy. Let not sectionalism centralism rise above Republicanism.

#### Fighting Joe Hooker on Grant and Sherman.

The death of Gen. Hooker recalls the fact that the San Francisco Herald of May 23, 1872, contained an interview with the General which raised a great breeze in army circles at the less extent, all over the South. Ras-The following are specimen passages

Reporter-Had the Chancellorville campaign been successful there would have been a different history of the ast period of the war.

General Hooker-If I had won that battle General Grant would never have been brought from the West. But I wouldn't exchange places with him to I wouldn't turn over in bed for the Presidency.

Reporter—I suppose you have no very excellent reasons for being par-

General Hooker (with considerable vim)—Grant has got no more moral sense than a dog. His treatment of me after the battles of Lookout Mountain and Ringgold proved that. When the 11th and 12th Corps were consolidated after the battle of Gettysburg, and transferred to the West, under the name of the 20th Corps, and placed under my command, every crescent (the badge which distinguished the 11th Corps) disappeared, and the (12th became the emblem. General Thomas took me by the hand, but Grant and Sherman, who were in partnership, gave me the cold shoulder. I was bi enough to take care of myself, and didn't care; but I did care for my

Reporter-Were you treated fairly? Gen. Hooker-Here is an instance I got a letter from Sherman ordering me to pursue the enemy, but not to fight him. I wrote him that I thought it was a good deal like the woman who gave her boy permission to go a fishing, with the express permission that he must not go near the water. Peo-ple called Sherman crazy during the early part of the war. It was premaif they had waited until he sur ture rendered every issue of the war to Johnston they would have hit the nail on the head.

Reporter-I should have thought the victory at Lookout Mountain The on them.

General Hooker-Well, it was no part of the original plan. Sherman has commenced the fight on the river, and been worsted. The Lookout affair was unexpected. As Thomas afterwards said, the operations at Chattanooga were planned one way and fought another. That's what Grant sent Thomas out here for. It was for saying that.

Reporter-Carl Shurz seems to have been played out as a General toward

General Hooker-The first bullet at Wauhatchie turned his brain. I rode up to him and said: "I cannot afford peril a whole command just because one man is flurried. — the matter with you?" - you, what's

Reporter—You removed him? General Hooker—Yes, on the spot. You can't sacrifice troops, you know, for one man, no matter how high his rank. The cause was too sacred to be

thus trifled with. Reporter-He's a Greeley man, is

he not? General Hooker-Yes, and that is all right enough. Schurz is a good talker, and that is all there is of him. Talk about his commanding the German vote! The idea of a public man having influence with people who know he can't stand fire! Nonsense.

Reporter-I suppose Grant under stands your position toward him well enough?

General Hooker-He understands it perfectly. Just as I left New York to attend the military meeting at this day till the next Presidency is Cleveland, he sent Ingalls to me to determined, and thereafter will be to know how I would receive him there. and then follow up the trail. Cleveland, he sent Ingalls to me to the bullrushes in which Moses was hid the assinations of the past two months

My reply was that I could not be rude to the President of the United States; but as for "General" Grant I wouldn't touch him with a pair of tongs.

# WHAT SOLIDIFIED THE SOUTH ?

Public sentiment throughout the North has singularly failed to take adequate account of the causes which have resulted in a solid South, yet the same causes would have produced the same effect in any other section of the Union. The Republican masses of the North appear to regard Southern solidity as indicative of the totally depraved condition of the Southern whites, when, in fact, it simply shows that they are more fit to claim a common lineage and share a common de tiny with their brethren of the North. We undertake to say in truth and solidness, and not only to say, but to show so clearly and forcibly as to convince any honest, unprejudiced mind that the white people of the South were driven into their present political uni-ty by forces of Northern Republican origin, and such forces as could not possiby have produced any other effect without a suspension of natural There can be no honest, intelli gent man in any portion of the North who, if he will calmly review the facts, in the case, and will judge others by himself, will not admit that the solidi fication of Southern brains, manhood, character, social influence and pro perity was a simple and unavoidable act of obedience to the first law of na-.ture-the fiat of the Creator.

The reasonable limits of a newspa-per article prohibit the citation of evidence in detail, and we can only give aggregated results of investigations. This we propose to do in order to show how South Carolina was made solid, and we present South Carolina as a sample, for the same kind of work was prosecuted, to a greater or cally adventurers from the North, in groes, seized the machinery of State Government and wielded it as an instrument of wholesale robbery and intolerable oppression. Legislatures, composed of a few white scoundrels and a mass of ignorant and vicious negroes, turned State capitols into dens of thieves and prostitutes. In a single year the gang who held South Carolina by the throat, while Grant held bayonets at her heart, ran up a bill for "legislative expenses," amounting to more than a million and a-half of dollars! The negroes and their white associates—as shown by official records now before usbought furniture, clothing, dry goods, groceries, provisions, wines, millinery, jewelry—in short, all that their rude natures prompted them to call for, and the State paid the bills.

We will give a few footings from the official accounts of a single session of that assemblage of statesmen-that infamous, seething, festering mass of bestial villainy, of which the black prostitute was the ruling element. And we want Republicans to look at these figures. Before condemning the Southern Democrat for advocating a solid South "put yourself in his place." This brutish crew, calling itself the legislature of South Carolina, in sample session, expended \$262,388.50 for wines, liquors, groceries, etc. any similar assemblage, in any Northern State, had attempted such rascality the people would have risen, in their righteous wrath, and hurled them out of the Capitol, and most of them would have gone out dead, and all the decent men and women in the State

would have said "well done!" But there are other items of "legislative expenses" for that sample session that are as bad as the grocery and liquor bill. They paid for sta-tionery, although few of them could read or write, \$68,455.39; for newspapers, \$5,767; for furniture—mostly ivate use, \$116,578. More money than all the legitimate bills of a session should amount to, stolen to buy furniture and carpets for the wives and mistresses of those black and white thieves! For printing this illiterate meb paid just \$450,-000-enough to defray all the ex penses of a legislature for four or five years! They had on their rolls 888 employes, including 170 porters, 124 pages and three chaplains, and they paid these black loafers and pimps \$359,397. The entire expense of the session was \$1,533,574.78. The total cost of a session under Democratic rule, after solidification occurred, was \$84,096.

We have given these accurate statements of facts to show by what means the Southern people are forced to throw off their oppressors, by uniting in political antagonism to organized robbery. No people worthy of liber-ty could have done otherwise. There is nothing in modern history of civilized nations more cruel than the wrongs inflicted on the South during the era of outrage and crime, of whole sale plunder and measureless insultnothing that surpasses it, except the story of Poland. If these infamous deeds of damning villainy had not solidified the true men of that section, they would have deserved to per-petually bear the degradation under which they groaned for weary years.

The Frenchman who proposes to search the Red Sea for the remains of Pharaoh's army should first discover

#### Kitty of Coleraine.

sat down beside her and gently did chide her. That such a misfortune should give her such pain; kiss thên I gave her, and er I did leave her She vowed for such pleasure she'd break i sugain, twas haymaking sesson. I can't tell the reason—Misfortunes will never come single, 'tis plain'; or very soon after poor Kitty's disaster. The devil a pitcher was whole in Coleraine.

#### CROWDING OUT THE UTES.

W SENATOR HILL, OF COLORADO, WOULD MAKE ROOM FOR THE WHITES IN A COUNTRY TOO VALUABLE FOR

INDIAN OCCUPATION Meeting Senator Hill at Charpiot's Hotel in Denver on the 8th instant, a eporter of the Denver Tribune interewed him on the subject of the trouble in Colorado.

"The people are greatly interested just now about the Utes. Will you give your views on the Indian ques-

"Certainly. The recent valuable

discoveries which have been made all along the eastern line of the Indian reservation in Colorado, and which indicate as rich fields for the miner and farmer as those already developed in the State, and the great and contin-ually increasing influx of population into Colorado, must convince every one that this great area should now be thrown open to development and oc-Everybody in Colorado, so far as I know, is agreed upon this, and the only question to be considered is how it is to be effected. The Congress of the United States has undoubted control of the whole matter, and our relief must come, if at all, through that body; and we must take such a course as will explain away the doubts and scruples which seem to fill the minds of many Eastern members of Congress, and must satisfy the country that the demands of Colorado respect ing the Utes are justified by the best interests of the State, and if acceded to, would advance the welfare of the whole nation. And in my opinion the result will not be attained by constant and wholesale invective, shower ed indiscriminately upon everybody who ventures to differ with us. Just at this time it is impossible to suggest what course should be pursued. Adams has bravely succeeded in securing the surrender of the captives the department has demanded the surrender of the murderers of Mr. Meeker and the other whites, and General Adams, General Hatch and Ouray have been appointed a commission to determine as to the guilty parties. Now if the Utes deliver up all con-cerned in these murders and the Thornburg and Wier massacres, and they are brought to justice, we could hardly insist upon the same extreme measures respecting the rest of the tribe as we should if they refuse to deliver up these men. In the latter event I hope and believe that the Government will pursue the band relentlessly, and if ecessary until the tribe is wiped from

"What do you think of the proposi-tion to remove the Utes to the Indian

the face of the earth.'

'It is all right if it is feasible, but those who are acquainted with the grave difficulties attending the effort to remove them, it is apparent that it could only be effected, if at all, by force, after the most bitter and deadly resistance on their part, and after the killing of hundreds of white men, woand children in the attempt. This method of removal would materially reduce the numbers of the Ute tribes, which would not probably be greatly deplored in Colorado, but it would sacrifice many brave and innocent lives. There is a large reserva-tion in New Mexico, having ample room for the Utes. General Pope is of the opinion, which is shared many who have studied this problem, that it is feasible and practicable to remove the Colorado Utes to this res ervation, and that it could be accom-plished without violence and blood-As I said before, a good deal depends on the events of the next few weeks, and before Congress assembles I trust that some wise scheme will be devised looking to the opening of this rich country. Its development will add millions of wealth to the national Government and furnish homes and subsistence to thousands of hardy pioneers and their families, and such a measure I will urge and earnestly support.

It is a mistake to attribute the pres ent outbreak in any degree to the white population bordering on the resin this republic more peaceable and There is no class of inoffensive than the miner or prospect-But the Indian seems to be unwilling that the white man should live

even near his reservation.' What is your opinion of the policy of the Interior Department regarding

"I think that gross injustice may be done the department. Nobody who knows Secretary Schurz can for a moment doubt that he is earnestly desirous of settling the Indian question so that the best interests of the whole ountry shall be subserved, and all his efforts in this direction are guided by the highest integrity and singleness of purpose. He is probably in doubt, like the rest of us, as to just what course will be the best one to pursue, and meanwhile is devoting himself to the endeavor to bring those guilty of to justice."

"He has been censured for stopping the advance of the troops under Gen.

"Yes, but an advance at that time meant a horrible death for Mrs. Meeker and the other women and children who had fallen into the hands of the Indians. In the light of sub-sequent events no one can question the wisdom of this policy. It must also be remembered that the Quaker policy, as it is called, of dealing with the Indians is the policy which was in force in the Interior Department when the present Secretary entered upon his duties, and he has but carried out the provisions of the existing law. The whole Indian policy, including the rule requiring applicants for Indian agencies to procure the approval of ome church synod or council, was inaugurated by General Grant, gave it his personal attention and full Attempts to govern the Indians by these methods have failed miserably in many cases; but it is abaurd to lay the blame upon President Grant, who with great and varied experience in dealing with the Indians devised what seemed to be the best method of governing them, or upon Secretary Schurz, who has faithfully and intelligently followed these meth-

Their failure is perhaps due in a great degree to the policy of the Gov-ernment which permits the Indians to carry arms. In my opinion, Indians who are willing to work should be fed; Indians too lazy to work should have no rations issued to them, and none of them should be permitted to own or use firearms. I think, too, that Indians should be brought as much as possible within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. If an Indian robs or kills another Indian, he should be indicted and tried in a United States court, and Indians should be taught to obey the laws in their deal-

ings with one another.
"Will Congress take any action on

"I believe Congress will the coming ession pass some measure for our reief from this oppressive burden."

### "The Equality of Opportunity."

Senator Bayard, in his recent speech

at Wilmington, made use of what seems to be a very felicitous expression for the advantage which the American citizen possesses over the citizen of any other country. Here, and on this soil only, of all the land in this wide globe, are "the noble equities of humanity" so thoroughly cknowledged and respected" 'the one great and essential equality, the equality of opportunity is secured to all." A great ethical and a great physical truth lies behind this happy and pregnant phrase. There is equality in the world like that of "the equality of opportunity." It is the fact, known all over the civilized world, that the United States is the country in which a man's talent and labor may be best availed of to his own advantage which has brought and is still bringing to our shores the choice of the emigrating population of all nations. It is the consciousness of this fact which converts the great majority of immigrants coming to us from every land into good, orderly, self-respecting citizens—the exceptions being those only whose minds are distempered by unwholesome isms, and hence have no proper conception or appreciation of liberal institutions. Here knowledge, the access to justice, and the chance for wealth and position are put by law and by custom within the reach and at the command of every one deserving to attain them. Our schools are free, and no man is restrained in his religious convictions, while accessibility to social position and political honors is nowhere as easy as here. All roads are open to every one capable of moving upon them, and if a man wishes to rise, the absence of a long lineage will not in-There is no terfere to prevent him. obligation upon any one to follow his father's calling, no compulsion to prevent him from exchanging it. hod-carrier's son may become President, or Senator, or minister of the gospel, college professor, or ambassador to the aristocratic court of St. James. The country, its laws, its institutions and its traditions provide him absolutely with "the equality of opportunity." That so clear a thinker and cool an observer as Senator Bavard, after his long visit to Europe, should have come home most deeply impressed with this keynote to all our prosperity gives still greater emphasis to the belief that the founders of our institutions "builded better than they knew" when they decided that the only true equality the world has ever seen, that of opportunity, should be the birthright of every American citizen.

# Mrs. Spriggle: A Southwestern Sketch.

m the December Atlantie.

Not a week later Mrs. Spriggle pre sented herself again at Briarley. The black dress had suffered visibly from contact with muddy roads on the way. The black sun-bonnet was limper and rustier than ever. The wearer dropped into a chair, and crossed her

goin' on fifteen. But law, I was mar-

ried at thirteen,—I was so!"
She looked up quickly, but catching an expression of disapproval on the mistress's face she cast her eyes again

upon the floor. 'The wust on it is," continued she, 'he ain't got a cent, nor he can't make

one, nuther "Why did you let your daughter take him, then?"

"Well, he come a-dawdlin' round sis, an' he'd allus a powder horn a-hangin' on to him; so I just 'lowed he 'd a gun, and could keep sis in coons an' possums. She 's a master-hand at fresh meat, is my gal! He scraped up two dollars somewhar to get the license with an' to pay the preacher; but I don't reckon he'll ever arn any more

"Not earn any more!" cried the mistress incredulously. "What is the matter that he can't work and support

your daughter properly?"
Mrs. Spriggle pushed back her bonnet and crossed her knees before she answered. Then she shook her head

mournfully.
"I never found out," she said. "till they was done married, as how he'd nary gun at all,—nothin' but a powder-horn. And," with a gesture of disgust, he's the powerfullest no-account crit-

ter ye ever did see."
"You must feel badly to let your daughter go away with such a man."
"Oh, law, she ain't gone! Did ye think he had ary house to put her in? Why, don't ye know? They's a-livin' to home with me."

This amazing piece of intelligence early took away the mistress's breath. Before she could reply, Mrs. Spriggle continued.—

"What's did's did! 'Tain't no use

fussin', I reckon."
"But how could you let her marry
him without knowing more about him

than you did?"
"Well, it's flyin' in the face o' Providence not to take up with a husband when he comes along." She glanced up appealingly as she spoke. "Gals can't get a good husband every day,-

"But," said the mistress, "it seems he is not a good husband."

Mrs. Spriggle's face, which had brightened slightly, took on a gloomier hue, and she pulled the black bonnet down over it.

'That 's so," she assented, tearfully. wuss than nary husband. That's so, I do say. But," as she rose to go, 'mebbe he can ketch rabbits, if knowed how to make a trap, now! I must be gettin' along.

## The Royal Mode of Popping the Question.

ne Vienna Despatch to the Paris Figure At two o'clock to-day the Emperor received the Duke de Bailen in solemn audience, the ceremonial adopted being that followed on the delivery of credentials by embersadors. tials by embassadors. Three state car-riages drawn by white horses were sent to the Imperial Hotel to convey the Duke and the members of the commis-In the first rode the Spanish Military Attaches, Major Biaza wearing the uniform of the officers of the King's the uniform of the officers of the King's escort; Capt. Quesada, of the Pavia Hussars, and Lieut. Angulo. In the second were the Secretaries of Embassy, M. M. Creus, Baguer and Perojo, and the Attaches, M. M. Matheus and Ohtoff. General Duke de Bailen and Prince Odescalchi, the Austrian Chambarlain wars in the third. The General Duke the Second Secon berlain, were in the third. The General wore the uniform of his old regiment, the Numantia Lancers, with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Charles III, and the badge of the military Order of Ste. Hermenegilde.

Hermenegilde.

On the arrival of the cortege at the palace the honors were rendered by the guard on duty. The Spanish Envoy, under the guidance of Prince Odescalchi, ascended the staircase, passed through the rooms between a double line of soldiers of the Austrian, German, and Hungarian Guards, and was met by the Master of the Ceremonies and the Grand Chamberlain, who conducted

him to the Emperor.

His Majesty was standing alone in the audience saloon in full uniform, and wearing the Golden Fleece, with the Cordon and Badge of Charles III. The Duke of Bailen made a short speech in French, and then presented his credentials and an Autograph letter from Allonso XII. The Emperor grant-ed the request for the hand of the Archduchess, after which the members of the mission were presented to him by the Envoy.

This part of the ceremony concluded.

the Duke passed unaccompanied into an adjoining room, where he found the Archduchess and her mother, and proffered his demand to the young Princess, which met with acceptance. Then, in accordance with Spanish usage, the Duke offered the Archduchess a jewel on the part of his royal master. The future Queen of Spain wore a pink satin dress, trimmed with lace and real flowers and a magnificent diadem of precious stones. Her mother was dress-ed in mauve satin, with lace flounces, and had a superb river of diamonds The Archduchess round her neck. Found her neck. The Archduchess Elizabeth and her daughter both wore the Cordon of the Noble Ladies of the Spanish Order of Maria Louisa, After the audience, during which the First Secretary, M. Creus, introduced

the civil members of the mission to the chief Austrian dignitaries, the Duke and his suite were conducted in the same state carriages to the residence of the Archduke Albert, uncle of the future Queen, and thence went to call on her care the traductors. her aunt, the Archduchess Maria Caro line. The Ambassador returned to his hotel at four. All along the line followhotel at four. All along the line followhands dejectedly on her knees.

"Reckon ye done heered 'bout my
gal bein' married," she said, without
raising her eyes from the floor.

"Yes. I was much surprised to hear
it," the mistress replied. "She must
be very young."

"Yes, she is tol'able young, is sis,—

"Yes, she is tol'able young, is sis,—