

The Democratic Watchman.

BY P. GRAY MEER.

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Friday Morning, September 3, 1899.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, ASA PACKER, OF CARBON COUNTY. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, CYRUS L. PERSHING, OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly—JACOB G. MEYER. For Prothonotary—JOHN MORAN. For Recorder—ISRAEL GREENBLE. For Sheriff—DANIEL W. WOODRING. For Treasurer—SIMON R. WOLF. For Commissioner—FRANCIS CLOSKEY. For Coroner—J. F. YEAGER. For Auditor—D. H. YEAGER.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. That the federal government is limited in power to the grants contained in the Federal Constitution... 2. That the attempted ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution by the radical members of the late legislature...

ARE YOU REGISTERED?

This is a question that concerns every Democrat. Don't put it off till the last moment, but go immediately and see that your name is on the Registry list.

The Lesson of Murder.

The conviction of the murderer JOHNSON in our court here last week, for the killing of LAYI EVANS, at Philadelphia, and his sentence of eight years solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, is a lesson that should be taken to heart by all of our young men.

We trust, then, that the trial and conviction of this man may be a solemn warning to this community. We hope it will teach our young men to beware of intoxicating drink, for this, it seems, was the immediate cause of the downfall of young Johnson.

human life. Rut in liquor, in passion, and in the ungovernable phrensy which always attends those whom the devil incites to bloody murder, he struck the fatal blow that has made him an outlaw, with the Cain-mark on his forehead, forever.

It is the very saddest of sad sights to see a young man thus hopelessly wrecked at the very outset of his career; and we hope it may be a long, long time before we are again called on to record another such fearful crime, committed by any hands, much less by those of a youth whose manhood might otherwise be the pride and glory of his country.

Remember, then, young men, that under the same circumstances, the same excitement and the same influences, you are as likely to fall as Johnson. All men are sinners, and no man is able to exactly measure his power of resistance under temptation.

Geary and Gettysburg

Last week a few of the most insignificant of the Federal generals of the late war, among whom was JOHN W. GEARY, assembled at Gettysburg to lay out, ostensibly, the positions occupied by the federal army during the three day's battle, and to mark them with granite.

This was very sensible in Gen. LEE and those other brave Confederate officers. The whole thing was gotten up simply as a benefit to JOHN W. GEARY, who is now the Radical candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. We are most happy to say, however, that owing to the absence of the eclair which the presence of the Southern generals would have given it, the whole thing was a contemptible failure.

Had GEARY not been a candidate, this piece of arrant humbuggery would never have been thought of. Gettysburg is no more important as a battle field than our other great points of the war, and if it be necessary to fix the positions of the armies on one field, why not on all? Bull Run, for instance, where the federal army was twice most disastrously defeated, ought to be highly important in this respect, as historians would undoubtedly be much obliged for correct information as to the exact points from which the federal army started, on both occasions, on its grand "skedaddle" toward the city of Washington.

But GEARY's scheme to glorify himself, at the expense of better men, has miserably failed, and we are disposed to look upon the whole transaction as highly ridiculous and extremely entertaining. We trust, however, that our valiant Governor has succeeded in convincing his cronies that he stood somewhere on that momentous occasion, if it was behind a tree, which will be news to the people generally, who have never been able to ascertain that he has stood anywhere in particular since he has been Governor of Pennsylvania.

The New York Democrat, which we receive every day, has lately been dressed out in a complete suit of new type. It is one of the ablest papers in the country, and, indeed, how could it be otherwise, when edited by that most vigorous and indefatigable of all journalists, BAILEY POISSONOT? Mr. POISSONOT is waging a glorious fight in behalf of the laboring, oppressed and hard-fisted men of the country, and striking heavy blows in defence of the genuine principles of the Democratic party.

About Trout Fishing.

A few weeks ago, President GRANT was up in Elk county, and, in one of the trout streams of that locality, indulged his penchant for catching the "speckled beauty." This would have been all right, except for one thing. It was after the first of August, and the fish law of this State prohibits trout fishing after that time, imposing a penalty of five dollars for every trout caught after that period.

Now, the question arises, ought President GRANT to pay this fine? Most certainly he ought. Although President, Gen. GRANT has not lost his individuality, and is amenable to the laws, the same as any other citizen. Because he happens to be the chief magistrate of the country it does not entitle him to exemption from the laws, and if he violates them, either intentionally or otherwise, he is undoubtedly subject to the penalty.

One of the best evidences that times are hard is the fact that business men are obliged to renew their paper in bank, even for sums as small as fifty and one hundred dollars. The pressure is, in fact, so great that it is almost impossible to raise money, and borrowers are compelled to pay ruinous rates of interest on short time.

Good Times (!)

Such a state of things in a land that is overflowing with plenty and which has just been blessed with one of the most bounteous harvests that Providence has ever vouchsafed to mankind, is one that ought to and must excite comment and inquiry on the part of the people. In the humorous but forcible language of Artemus Ward, "why are things thus and wherefore the cause of this thushness?"

Certainly, no condemnation is too severe for a party that has thus not only reduced the black race to the condition of wild beasts, but has also placed the white women of the land in state of constant danger and alarm. Surely it deserves the scorn and contempt of every good man, and of every man who values the chastity of American womanhood.

and groaning for the means wherewith to purchase the necessary commodities for the sustentation of life.

Where then, shall we look for the cause of the great scarcity of money? Most certainly to that party in whose hands is the management of the finances of the country. They are responsible for the onerous burdens that vex the people, and for that depreciated currency, a dollar of which is now scarcely worth half a dollar in coin.

As we said before, when the country is burdened with plenty and the pockets of the people are nevertheless empty, the fault lies with the Government. Such is the case now, and the Government is in the hands of the Radical party.

Negro Lust and Who is Responsible for it.

In almost every paper we pick up we are shocked to find accounts of negro outrages upon white women. We seldom publish anything of this kind, because we do not like to befoul our columns with the disgusting details.

In the South, particularly, white ladies are in constant danger from this source, and very frequent and horrible are the accounts of rape from that section. The negroes seem to take an insane pleasure in committing these depredations upon the chastity of white females, and indicate by their actions that they are not only actuated by lustful desire, but also by a spirit of inhuman and devilish revenge.

Now, who is to blame for all this crime and sin? Undoubtedly the men who took the negro away from under the wholesome and necessary restraint in which he was once held. A few years ago such a thing as a negro rape upon a white woman was seldom heard of in the South, but now it is an everyday occurrence.

Why, WILSON, what have you been about? We had a better opinion of you.

manhood. We trust, then, that all these things may be considered when the people come to pronounce their verdict upon the conduct of that party, and that there may be written down, not only upon the wall, but in every true and patriotic heart, the fearful yet merited sentence, "thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Are You Registered?

Under the new Registry Law all citizens who desire to vote in October must have their names on the Registry List of their district. These Registry Lists are now made out in book form, and are hung up at the different voting places in each borough and township.

Registry Lists may be corrected, and names added up to within ten days of the election, and the Assessor is bound to make such addition or correction on the list. The election takes place this year on Tuesday, October 12. Friday, Oct. 1, is therefore the last day that names can be legally added to the Registry List.

Naturalized citizens, unless they have been voting in the district for five consecutive years, must present their certificates of naturalization to the Assessor when application is made for registration.

The Interest on the State Debt.

"During the years of Democratic rule in Pennsylvania," says one of our cotemporaries, "the Commonwealth paid 4 and 5 per cent. interest on its loans. These rates were maintained until 1867, when, on the recommendation of Gov. Geary and State Treasurer Kemble, a new loan was negotiated to replace the old, and this new loan was made at 6 per cent. interest.

We now have the effect of this admirable stroke of radical financing. In 1867 the Commonwealth paid \$94,063 more interest than in 1866, and in 1868 it paid \$172,554 more than in 1866. Here is shown a loss to the people, by the operation of this new radical loan, of \$266,618 in two years!

In the correspondence of the Columbia Herald, written by one of the editors of that paper from the McElhattan camp ground, we find the following reference to an individual who occupied the position of chief of police:

Mr. Kress is also Chief of Police, and far better it would have been for the Board to have assigned him to some position where his administrative qualities would have shown pre-eminence.

The Chinese Question.

The extraordinary influx of the Chinese to our shores, is attracting a great deal of attention just now, and speculation is rife as to what is to be their future and what the effect which the precipitation of so great an avalanche of Mongolian civilization upon our shores, may have upon our free institutions.

THE CHINESE INVASION.

We have no present adequate conception of the capacity of that vast hive of population in China to overflow, nor of the prodigious power of united capital, cupidity and organization in directing the current upon our shores. It is an event which we are inviting, as we do so many things, upon a superficial view of the subject. The popular idea, especially at the South, where there will be, of course, the most immediate profit from Chinese labor, is, that the old style of living without manual white labor can be continued, and Southern prosperity remain, as it was only possible for it to do with negroes for workers.

China and Japan are but beginning to pour out their hordes of natives upon us. They are seeking a better subsistence, and they honestly earn their bread by labor, and by habits of saving as well as industry. They are sure to thrive, and employers find their pecuniary account in accepting their services, no doubt, without the least idea that we endanger our liberty, and the validity of all its safeguards.

But how long is that to continue, and when to change altogether? Not longer, certainly, than the superstition against burial of the dead in foreign lands, or than our own native schemes for power and money will abstain from attempting to give the Chinese their ballots, and afterwards from endeavoring to use them as an office-bringing element. As soon as, and sooner than the Chinese emigration shall become very numerous, their rights will be insisted on by a new set of carpet baggers and scalawags at first, but very soon by one of the great parties, and immediately by the other.

With the average of our white agriculturists, his chances would be slim; they had none of these pagan aliens and strangers to resist in addition to our imperial class. And this leads us to say that we are for meeting this Chinese calamity by encouraging, in every State of the West and South, the Caucasian emigration from Europe. Let an organized effort be made to invite the Irish and Germans to the United States. We have taken the chances with them, and we have made bad work of it, but a menace of the most tremendous character overhangs our destiny.