

# The Democratic Watchman.

BELLE FONTE, PA.

## WHERE ARE THEY?

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

This same old river rolled along,  
With current deep and slow;  
But where are they who trod its banks,  
A hundred years ago?

Hither the youths and maidens came,  
As now they rally come;  
To sport beneath the orchard trees,  
And watch the fragrant bloom.

They talked and laughed, they danced and sung,  
They told the story old,  
That charms and thrills the human heart  
Till death has made it cold.

And life looked bright, and earth looked fair,  
They could not feel it true  
That just like shadows they must pass,  
Or like the morning dew.

There seemed to be much need of them;  
For service from their hands  
There rose, whichever way they turned,  
Important demands—

"How could the world go on," they thought,  
"Without us in our place?"  
Yet on their river's pleasant shore  
They left no trace.

Old money, crumbling grave-stones tell—  
On yonder hillside fair—  
Where sadly, dust to dust was laid,  
But they were never there.

The grasses wave, the spring birds sing,  
The gentle south winds blow  
But where are they who trod these banks  
A hundred years ago?

The sun shines on, the moon and stars  
March on their wonted way,  
But those who watched them then have fled,  
And where, O where, are they?

## THE REGISTRY LAW.

### What must be Done in Order to Vote.

### READ, EXPLAIN AND CIRCULATE.

### See that Your Names are on the List.

To the Voters of Pennsylvania Your attention is directed to the following explanation of the registry law. Read it carefully, in order to ascertain what is your duty in the premises, and then see that your names are placed upon the assessor's list.

### NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

will see that the republican legislature has imposed additional duties upon them. Let them comply fully with the law, in order that they may vote for the party which has always stood by them.

### EXAMINE THE ASSESSOR'S LIST.

One of which is posted on the house where the election is to be held, and the other is in the assessor's hands. You have a right to examine them free of charge.

These lists should contain your name, and the names of all the other qualified voters in the district; they should state if you are a house keeper, the number of your house; the street it fronts on; your occupation, if you board; where and with whom you board; if you work for another, your employer's name; and opposite your name should be written the word "voter."

If you have been naturalized, there will appear the letter "N." If you have merely declared your intention to become a citizen, the letters "D. I."

If you are between the ages of twenty-one or twenty-two, the word "age." If you have removed into the district since the last election, the letter "R" will appear opposite your name.

Make it your personal duty to see that your name is on the list.

Do not trust this matter to any other.

### HOW TO GET REGISTERED.

If you find your name is not on the list go yourself to the assessor, and make your claim to be put on. He is bound to add your name. He cannot question your right. You need not discuss the matter with him, your "claim" is enough. Give him also your precise residence, occupation, etc. He will mark "C. V." opposite your name.

### ATTEND TO THIS AT ONCE.

If you delay within ten days of the election, you may lose your vote.

### NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

You must show your "papers" to the assessor, in order to get your names registered.

If you intended to take out your "last papers" before the election, you must show your "first papers" to the assessor. See that your names are on the list. Those of you who do not need to have "first papers" and intend to be naturalized before the election, should get naturalized first, immediately; and go to the assessor with your papers.

All naturalized citizens must take their "papers" with them to the polls, unless they have been voting for ten years in the same district.

You must take your "papers" with you when you vote, even if your name is on the list.

Do not forget to do this or your enemies will deprive you of your vote.

### TAXES.

The law in relation to the payment of taxes is unchanged. If you have paid neither a state or county tax, assessed within two years, do not delay.

Take your last tax receipt with you to the polls.

Do not delay registering or paying your taxes; attend to the matter now, for fear something may prevent hereafter.

## PITTSBURG IN MOURNING.

The Swinging Round the Circle Vividly Remembered—The Profundity of one of Andy Johnson's Party—The Wrath of Greatness—Office Seekers Snubbed and Presents Rejected.

PITTSBURG—Sept. 15.—Pittsburg has rent her nether garments and enveloped her head in the ashes of her fur naces. The illustrious Gift-Taker late of Long Branch, has refused to accept the proffered hospitalities of her iron and petroleum princes, and to-day passed through the city to make a two weeks sojourn in the suburb of Little Washington.

For a week his Highness has been visiting the out of the way towns, villages, and derricks of the oil regions, without any solicitation of the citizens thereunto appertaining; but here, where beseeching office seekers invoked his presence, he refused the light of his solid countenance, and silently and sullenly passes us by with contempt. We feel the slight; we commune with one another concerning it.

### THE BANNER COUNTY'S EXPECTATIONS.

This (Allegheny) county, won the proud distinction of the banner county of the Union in 1868, when it gave the Gift-Taker the largest majority that he received in any combined city and county in the Union. Having done this for him, we felt that we had a right to claim him as our own—our own beloved, worthy to sit down and smoke beside and in conjunction with the tallest of our furnaces. Therefore the Lincoln Club, composed of Federal office holders, office seekers, and the city Ring, hearing a month ago that Useless S was going to visit his cousin in Washington, invited him to put his feet under the Club's mahogany and sip its wine and smoke its cigars. Two weeks ago Gen. Porter wrote to say that the President would not accept the Club's hospitality.

### THE BANNER COUNTY'S REWARD.

No reasons were given for this refusal, but they are generally known to this region. During Grant's swing around the circle with Johnson the party brought up in this city, and stopped at the St. Charles Hotel. During the evening a Republican mob, led by the present Radical candidate for Mayor, W. W. Morgan, and the leading men of the Lincoln Club, surrounded the hotel, and made the most insulting and blasphemous remarks about the Presidential party in bulk and in detail, and even went so far as to throw brick bats at the inmates of the building. So violent were their demonstrations that peaceable men durst not go along the streets. Grant was terribly disgusted, and said to Admiral Ferragut in the dining room:

"This is the most disgraceful and disorderly place I ever saw. They have insulted my superior officer (Johnson) and I will never recognize them as decent people."

### UNAPPEASABLE WRATH.

The Gift-Taker has been keeping his word, and has never recognized Pittsburg since. Two years ago, when he went over to Washington, to see Cousin Bill, and he perished until his Wall street golf venture culminated, he served us about the same trick that he did to day, remaining in the city only two or three hours. Our noble sacrifice of 10,618 majority will not appease his wrath.

But he missed a golden, or rather a silver opportunity when he passed us by this time. For the able members of the Lincoln Club, had had manufactured with the U. S. G. monogram thereon, a magnificent silver set, including a punch bowl, supported from the pedestal by figures representing the four seasons, costing about \$1,000, which they intended to present to him. The irate members now swear that he shall not have them, even if he does come.

### THE GREETING TO GREATNESS.

The Presidential party, consisting only of Grant and his family, reached the city in Tom Scott's car at 2:30 P. M., and left in half an hour for Washington, some twenty miles away, on the Pan Handle road. As the car drew into the depot, a red calf of the male sex, which had been brought as a present by an enthusiastic country man, who wanted Grant's Missouri farm well stocked, set up a long and melancholy bleat, which was the only sign of welcome accorded the President.

### THE PRESIDENT'S VISITOR.

A hundred curious loungers looked in at the car windows at Useless, who neither smiled, spoke, nor nodded, and that concluded the reception with a single exception. While the car was standing on the siding six gentlemen went in one after another to solicit a pardon for their friends in the penitentiary. When the sixth presented his petition Grant ventured to remark: "I have been in the city just eighteen minutes, and have heard of six men in the penitentiary. There must be a good many of you there." The pardon broker turned on his heel in disgust. And yet Pittsburg mourns her departed President, and the Lincoln Club is negotiating for a sale of silver ware.

### IXION.

But eleven days until the election. Make your arrangements to be there.

The nomination of ex-Governor Joel Parker as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey seems to be everywhere hailed as a presage of victory. His former administration was deservedly popular, and won the respect and commendation of even his political foes, while the present contract between Joel Parker and the Radical candidate, Cornelius Walsh, is confessedly to the credit of the Democratic standard bearer. We have strong hope that New Jersey will be redeemed this fall.

If you put off being Registered you will be deprived of voting.

### Election Incidents.

We copy the following from that excellent Democratic paper, the Erie Observer:

#### SCENE I.

(Messrs. Stanton and Beath, Republican candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, and a delegation of voters.)

S. & B. (with one voice.)—Ah, gentlemen, glad to see you very glad, indeed; what can we do for you?

Spokesman for the people.—We are a delegation from the voters of the State to inquire into your position upon matters of public interest. We have grown tired of the Rings at Harrisburg, and wish to know how you stand in regard to them?

S. & B.—Ah yes,—yes, gentlemen; very important question, indeed,—ahem—but your inquiry is rather unexpected.

Spokesman.—On such a topic there should be no embarrassment nor concealment. The people are of one mind about it.

S. & B.—(much excited) Yes, sir, but you know we are candidates; these Ring men are our friends, we would like to have the people witness, but, my dear sir, you see the ticklish position it places us in.

Spokesman.—Then, I understand you have no response to make—you prefer to be non committal.

S. & B.—We are good loyal men, sir; we curse Copperheads; we love the American bird of liberty; we—we—but, having accepted the Republican nomination, we have no minds of our own, and must refer you to the State Committee of our party.

Spokesman.—I comprehend you, gentlemen; good evening.

S. & B.—Good evening, (aside, and d—d glad to get rid of you.)

#### SCENE II.

(The same delegation. Messrs. McCandless and Cooper, Democratic candidates for the same offices.)

McC. & C.—How do you do, gentlemen; please be seated.

Spokesman.—We are a Committee on the part of the people to know how you stand in regard to the Harrisburg Ring, who have grown rich off the tax payers of the State.

McC. & C.—We are decided in our hostility to all combinations of the kind. We think the members of the Ring no better than common robbers.

Spokesman.—Will you, if elected, endeavor to stop their thieving operations?

McC. & C.—We will, by every means in our power. No money shall be paid out, if we can avoid it, that is not clearly required by law, and to the person entitled to receive it.

Spokesman.—How does the Democratic party stand on the question?

McC. & C.—The Democratic party, to a man, holds the same position. We represent the views of our party in Pennsylvania.

Spokesman.—Thank you, gentlemen, for your frankness; we will report to those who delegated us.

Exit delegation, with the usual courtesies.

#### SCENE III.

(Spokesman reporting to his constituents.)

Loyal Citizens.—We called on Messrs. Stanton and Beath, and find them to be mere tools in the hands of their party leaders. They would give us no decisive answer, and, like cowards, referred us to their State Committee. We could reach no other conclusion that they are in the service of the Ring, and will do what they can to aid it, in case of election. On the contrary, Messrs. McCandless and Cooper were prompt and straight forward in their answers. They are anti-Ring men, and will do their best to stop its rascally operations. Our unhesitating advice is, that all honest men, without party distinction, should vote for McCandless and Cooper.

The people.—We will

—But eleven days until the election. Make your arrangements to be there.

—We frequently hear Republicans say that they were Democrats, and remained in the Democratic party until 1854, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and they sometimes have the hardihood to say that they are the same kind of Democrats they were then. Let us see: In 1854 the Democracy, as now, were opposed to National Banks and to a high protective tariff. The Democratic party in 1854 were in favor of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution and of the preservation of the reserved rights of the States. They were also opposed to despotism in any of its forms. What was there in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, an old and dead statute, that should induce these men to favor now all the measures, which in 1854, they opposed? Now these Republicans who boast of being the same kind of Democrats they were in 1854, are in favor of National Banks, high protective tariffs, consolidation, and opposed to State Rights, just the reverse of what they were in 1854. Who has changed the Democratic party or they?

—If you put off being Registered you will be deprived of voting.

—Farmers, if you would get rid of the "rent" you are paying on your farms under the name of tax, vote the Democratic ticket, and thereby aid in bringing the Government back to its original simplicity. You certainly can see that the leaders of the Radical party do not intend to lessen your taxes or equalize taxation.

\$1,491,917.15.

The above was the enormous unexpended balance in the treasury of Pennsylvania on the first day of the present month. This is the fund employed by the Cameron-Mackey treasury ring for their free banking operations and for corrupting the representatives of the people in the legislature. Instead of devoting a large portion of this money to the redemption of the loans of the Commonwealth, it is employed by this ring for their own selfish purposes. The State treasurer, under a bond of \$50,000, is throughout the year in control of sums ranging from one to two millions of dollars. For many years this fund has been employed in electing United States senators and State treasurers, and in purchasing all kinds of corrupt legislation.

If the above amount were legitimately employed by the ring in banking operations they would be able to realize from it annually not much less than \$150,000. But a considerable share of the profits is diverted and consumed in schemes of political corruption. The rich are obliged to spend a portion of this money in securing the nomination of their creatures and favorites to the legislature in order to maintain their hold of the treasury and their corrupt power in the Commonwealth. If the Cameron ring were deprived of the control of this unexpended balance they would be shorn of their political influence in Pennsylvania forever. They employ the money of the people in the treasury to corrupt the very fountain of political life in Pennsylvania. With it they annually debauch the legislature and procure the passage of the most pernicious laws. How long will the people of Pennsylvania countenance and endure the wrongs which are practised on them by this notorious and corrupt ring?

With the skillful use of the "unexpended balance" of \$1,491,917.15, the ring propose the following programme:

First. To procure the return of a sufficient number of ring members of the legislature to elect Mackey to the office of State treasurer once more, and retain the use of the unexpended balance for another period of twelve months. There is no longer any attempt to deny this purpose. It is of the highest importance to the future aims of the ring, as well as to their present profits, that Mackey should be retained in the treasury.

Second. To elect Dr. Stanton to the office of Auditor General, in order that the ring may make their own settlements with the people of Pennsylvania, and audit their own accounts. This is of the highest importance to the ring. Large settlements are to be made annually with the great railroads of the State and other wealthy corporations. It is essential, therefore, that the ring should have a convenient instrument in the Auditor General's office. Quay has found their man in Doctor Stanton, of Beaver his fellow townsman.

Third. The election of Stanton to the office of Auditor General and Mackey to the treasury will enable the ring to make satisfactory settlement with George O. Evans, the embezzler State Treasurer Mackey, while making great pretenses of promptness and zeal for the public interests, deliberately connived at the escape of Evans, and dares not now make an earnest effort to arrest him. The election of Stanton and Mackey will pave the way for the triumphant return of the absconding embezzler, and for a settlement of his fraudulent accounts on his own terms.

Fourth. The reelection of Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States. Stanton's installation in the office of Auditor General, the election of a ring legislature, Mackey's retention in the treasury, the possession of the unexpended balance for the distribution of public largesse, are all parts of the scheme which is to culminate in 1875 in the reelection of Cameron to the United States Senate.

Such is the order of political exercises which the ring in Pennsylvania propose for the coming year for their aggrandizement at the expense of the people. With the money of the people they are resolved to corrupt the ballot box, purchase the legislature, overthrow the dearest franchises of the people, and enrich themselves. Every patriotic citizen who earnestly desires the destruction of the ring who have preyed so long on the vitals of the Commonwealth should vote for General William McCandless for Auditor General, and against the ring candidates for legislature wherever they may be found.—*Patrol.*

—To-morrow, Saturday, the 30th, is the last day you can be Registered.

—At a Democratic meeting recently held in Philadelphia, Gen. Wm. B. Thomas, whom we need to know as an ultra Republican—in fact, he was one of the pioneers of the Republican party—stated that he had been a Republican, but believing that party was now utterly corrupt, he felt constrained to leave it, although he had been one of the originators of the party. He denied that the Democratic party had taken a new departure, and affirmed that the party had ever the interests of the country at heart. Now what slavery is dead he could see no reason why the honest Republicans could not act with the Democrats, and help in demolishing and destroying this corruption, and the "Rings" with which the city is cursed.

—A young gentleman recently found himself in company with three young ladies and generously divided an orange between them. "You will rob yourself," exclaimed one of the damsels. "Not at all," replied the innocent, "I have three or four more in my pocket."

## "No Taxes for Farmers."

This is the cry of the Radical papers that "the farmer pay no extra taxes." We deny this, and our farmers know that the Radical assertion is false and as shallow as the brain which conceives it. Every farmer knows to his sorrow, that tax enter in at every door of his dwelling; it stares him in the face when he sits down to his meal, it finds a place at his fireside; it is omnipresent, it never leaves him in the outgoings and incomings, and tax is impressed upon everything which conduces to his comfort or is necessary to his being. Taxation is the Demon which Radical mischief has let loose upon the country to persecute the farmer and everybody else (except bondholders) with relentless, unmerciless power, and from which there is no escape, except in a change of policy which will secure a more economical administration of public affairs. Why, no farmer in Lycoming county can consume a peck of corn meal unless it is made from corn raised on taxed land, plowed by a taxed plow, drawn by taxed gears; unless it is hoed with a taxed hoe, cultivated with taxed implements, gathered in a taxed wagon, drawn with taxed horses, thrown in a taxed crib, shelled on a taxed machine, measured in a taxed measure, taken in a taxed sack and ground on a taxed mill, sieved with a taxed sieve, mixed in a taxed pan, stirred with a taxed spoon, salted with taxed salt, put into a taxed bake pan, baked in a taxed stove, laid out on a taxed plate, cut with a taxed knife, and lastly, eaten by a pretty heavily taxed farmer.

The only remedy for the farmer, the laborer, the mechanic and professional man is a change in the administration of this government.

Farmers, vote for a change and thus relieve yourselves of the great weight that oppresses you.—*Jersey Shore Herald.*

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### A Singular Story.

A singular story is told of a person who held a promissory note of another's which had run for several years, but which, on maturity, he found he had put away so carefully that he could not find it. He there fore called on the one who had given the note, stating that he had lost it, and proposing to give him a receipt as an offset to the note if it should ever be found. To his surprise, the person owing the money not only declined to do this, but positively denied ever having given such a note, saying he owed him nothing. Without legal proof, he was of course obliged not only to let the matter drop and lose the money, but also endure the suspicion of trying to obtain money under false pretense. Several years passed away without the note being found, when the person who owned the note, while bathing in the Thames one day was seized with cramp, and rescued by companions just as he had become unconscious, and sunk for the last time. The usual remedies were resorted to to resuscitate him; and though there were signs of life, there was no appearance of consciousness. He was taken home in a state of complete exhaustion, and remained so for some days. On the first return of sufficient strength to walk, he went to his book case, reached down a book, opened it, and handed the long lost note to a friend who was present, stating to him, that while drowning, and sinking, as he supposed, never to rise again, there instantly stood out before his mind, in a moment, seeming as though a picture, every act and event of his life, from the hour of his childhood to the hour of his sinking in the water, and among his acts the circumstance of his putting this note in a book, the name of the book, and the very spot it stood in the book case.—Of course he recovered his money with interest.

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A REMARKABLE BLIND MAN.—Jas. Richard Gladday, of Bowling Green, Ky., was now thirty-six years of age. When two years of his eye was put out by a piece of iron, and soon after the other was put out by being struck with an ax on the head. By one of his little playmates. He grew vigorous, and has always enjoyed good health and cheerful spirits. He was educated at the Blind Institute at Louisville, graduated with distinction, becoming proficient in mathematics. Determined to support himself, he became a traveling peddler of books. He invested his gains in a book store in Bowling Green, and was thriving until 1862, when his store was destroyed by Federal soldiers. He afterwards traveled with panorama, and four years ago resumed his store. He is noted for foresight in business, accuracy in counting money and the admirable system of his store. He recognizes persons whom he knows by their footsteps. It is said that he goes from his store to the railroad, buys his ticket, rides to Louisville, travels all over the city without a guide, and returns after transacting his business. In one of his total, life-long blindness, he has made a small fortune, being one of the most remarkable illustrations on record of the power of will and talent in triumphing over the most malignant decrees of luck.

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—Every move of the Radical party is for the purpose of oppressing the laboring class that the aristocrats may profit by it. Six years ago, wheat was sold at \$1.50 a bushel. Taxes were then no higher than now. By contracting the currency wheat is brought down to \$1.10, yet the banker charges just as much interest as ever, and the bondholder draws his interest in gold, and gets as much of it as when farmers and other laboring men were prosperous. Bankers, bondholders and speculators keep up the Radical party. Their wealth gives them power in controlling the politics of the country, and their oppression of the laboring masses renders them easily controlled.

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### ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.

How the Radicals have Paid the State Debt.

\$15,000,000 Increase in 10 Years.

The Pittsburg Post most effectually disposes of the pretentious claim made by the Chairman of the Radical State Committee. It says:

"The public debt was not \$40,000,000 in round numbers in 1861. The Auditor General's report to Governor Packer for that year puts it at \$87,968,847.50. Against this was a sinking fund of \$10,981,000, leaving the actual indebtedness of the State on the 1st of January, 1861, \$26,988,847.50 or some \$12,000,000 less than it is now, after ten years of Radical rule.

But our financier stops several leagues short of the truth in the exposition. If he will call upon our affable friend, the Hon. R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, he will find that at the close of the fiscal year the State of Pennsylvania was \$81,116,840.60, instead of \$29,000,000, and this too, after deducting all sinking funds. He will also find out several other things worth publishing.

Among other things he will find that in the matter of sinking funds alone the people of Pennsylvania have been robbed of \$11,834,752.29. We propose to demonstrate this fact. During the past ten years the State Government has disposed of the public works, worth to the State \$35,990,083.91, for which they realized the sum of \$11,256,321.62, and which was carried to the sinking fund for the evident purpose of showing a reduction of the debt.

But even that amount added to the ten millions of sinking fund of ten years ago, and abstracted from the State debt, leaves it three millions greater than it was under the last Democratic administration; or, in other words, the State debt has increased about fifty millions of dollars in the last ten years, which is the actual increase of the State debt for the last year as will appear by inspection of the State Treasurer and the Auditor General.

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—The following racy examination of candidates for admission to the bar is taken from the *Western Law Journal*, and is decidedly a good bit. The examination commenced with—

"Do you smoke, sir?"  
"I do, sir."  
"Have you a spare cigar?"  
"Yes, sir," (extending a short six.)  
"Now, sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?"  
"To collect fees."  
"Right. What is the second?"  
"To increase the number of his clients."

"When does the position toward your clients change?"  
"When making out a bill of cost."  
"Explain."  
"We then copy the antagonistic position—I assume the plaintiff and it becomes (C. I. I.)"

"A suit decided, how do you stand with the lawyer conducting the other bill?"  
"Cheek, by jowl."  
"Enough, sir; you promise to become an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now are you aware of the duty you owe me?"  
"Perfectly."  
"Describe it."

"It is to invite you to drink."  
"But suppose I decline?"  
(Candidate scratching his head.)  
"There is no instance of the kind on record in the books. I cannot answer the question."

"You are right; and the confidence with which you make the assertion shows that you have read law attentively. Let's take a drink, and I will sign your certificate."

ONLY LOANED.—A certain rabbi had two sons, whom he and his wife tenderly loved. His only obliged the rabbi to take a journey to a distant country. During his absence, his two promising boys sickened and died. The grief-stricken mother laid them out on the bed, drew a curtain, and waited anxiously for her husband. He came. It was night.

"How are my boys?" was the first question. "Let me see them."  
"Stay awhile," said his wife. "I'm in great trouble, and want your advice. Six years ago a friend lent me some jewels. I took great care of them, and at last began to prize them as my own. Since your departure my friend has called for them, but I did not like to part with them. Shall I give them up?"  
"Wife, what a strange request is this! Give them up at once."  
"Come with me and see them," and taking the rabbi to the bedside, she said, "there are the jewels."  
He bowed his head and wept.

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