

Democratic Watchman

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Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 2, 1892.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

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OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

ADLAI STEVENSON.

OF ILLINOIS.

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

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THOMAS P. HERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.

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JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.

THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.

DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

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Andrew A. Payton,	John D. Braden,
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Thomas McDowell,	James K. Polk, Hall,

Democratic County Ticket

FOR CONGRESS,

Hon. GEO. F. KRIBBS.

Subject to the decision of the District conference.

For Associate Judge—C. A. FAULKNER.

For Legislature—JNO. T. MCCORMICK,

JAS. SCHOFIELD.

For Probationary—W. F. SMITH.

For District Attorney—W. J. SINGER, Esq.

For County Surveyor—HORACE B. HERRING.

Democratic County Committee of Centre County for 1892.

Directors.

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Centre Hall B. W. James Coldren.

Millsburg B. R. Samuel Weiser, Jr.

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Phillipsburg 2nd W. Frank W. Hess.

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Half Moon. David J. Gates.

Harris. James W. Swabb.

Howard. H. M. Confer.

Huston. Henry Hale.

Liberty. W. W. Spangler.

Marion. George B. Stover.

Miles E. P. R. Kreamer.

" N. P. U. S. Shaffer.

Patton. R. H. Reed.

Penn. J. C. Stover.

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Rush N. P. James Dumbleton.

" S. P. S. W. Collins.

Snow Shoe E. P. William P. Brown.

" W. P. William Kerin.

Spring N. P. H. Wier.

" S. P. Jasper Brooks.

Taylor. John P. Merryman.

Union. Aaron Fabr.

Walker. J. H. McAuley.

Worth. W. H. Williams.

Opposed to a Fence Law.

It was a Republican house and senate that enacted, and a Republican governor—GEN. BEAVER—that signed the bill repealing all laws relating to fencing in this state. At the time of its passage the WATCHMAN warned the people of the effects it would have, and was met by the Republican papers with the statement that "it was not intended for this section of the state and it it was, it would be repealed at once."

Results show that it was intended for this as well as for every other section of the state, and the action of the Republican leaders in this county, in nominating A. A. DALE and JOHN HAMILTON as their choice for members of the Legislature, prove that the bosses of that party do not intend to allow any change that will give our people a fence law, or allow them to utilize the wild lands of the county for pasturage purposes.

Both Mr. DALE and Mr. HAMILTON are opposed to fence laws. They believe if a man don't own land enough to have pasturage, that he should not have a cow, and that the tenant farmer should be content with the little profits he gets from the grain he sells.

Both of these gentlemen would vote against the repeal of the act, doing away with the fences of the county; and if the farmers and others who have cattle in this county, want to get back to the time when they could pasture their cattle during the summer months on our, otherwise useless, wild lands, they must choose other representatives than these men to care for their interests at Harrisburg.

If the Republicans could only induce the workingmen, whose wages their policy has reduced, to march in their clubs this fall there would be no end to the demonstrations the tariff party could make almost any place.

This is the last warning—September 8th is the last day you can register.

And Who Wouldn't?

In speaking of the possibility of the passage of the force bill, and the result of an attempt to enforce its outrageous provisions, Hon. WILLIAM J. STONE of Kentucky says: "If this should be done, and I were your Governor, I would use all the power of the State to prevent its enforcement, and if federal officers, possibly from Chicago, should come into our State on election day nosing about the judges' tables we would take them by the heels and throw them into the Mississippi River for food for the fishes."

And what community, or where are the citizens, who would not do the same? Right here in our own county, in the Republican town of Bellefonte, the same treatment would be meted out to any strangers who would have the gall to come among us to say who should vote; how that vote was to be counted and who the choice of the people should be.

If there is anything the citizens of this country are jealous of, it is their right to vote and their right to choose those who shall conduct their elections, and be responsible for an honest return of the result. This jealousy exists not only down in Kentucky and here in Central Pennsylvania, but in every nook and corner—in every election district in this wide land.

Let the Federal government through its appointees and hirelings keep, as this Republican force bill proposes, to put strangers at our polls as election officers; strangers in each district as registration officials; strangers to say who of our people shall vote, and strangers to count up and declare the result, and all the standing armies that the government could raise from now until the moss covers the tombstone of the Republican party would not prevent the out-breaks that would occur, in the efforts of the people to maintain their rights, and express their opinions at polls conducted by officials of their own choice.

There are certain outrages and wrongs that the people of this county will quietly submit to, but this is not one of them.

Let the Republican party beware of its effort to stifle the voice of the people!

Let the people arouse to the danger that threatens them!

The Democrats of the Mifflin-Perry Senatorial district have done themselves credit in the nomination of J. C. McALLISTER Esq. as their candidate for the highest character, and with qualifications that will place him away above the average representative at Harrisburg. He understands thoroughly the needs of the people of his district, and if elected, will devote his time to caring for their interests in place of doing the bidding of QUAY and the State ring. If the voters of Mifflin, Juniata and Perry know when they have a good thing, they will see to it that Mr. McALLISTER'S majority will be so big that there will be neither dispute nor contest about it.

The Democrats of the only Democratic congressional district there is in Philadelphia, have succeeded in doing just what the WATCHMAN predicted—fighting until two candidates are in the field—and the result, in all likelihood, will be the election of a Republican. This possibly will suit some of the parties engaged in the disgraceful rumpus, as well as if a Democrat had been successful. Such action however, will not be much of an inducement to Democratic representatives at Harrisburg, to contend for a Democratic district in Philadelphia in any new apportionment they may propose.

The General Assembly of the Democratic Society holds its annual meeting this year in Scranton on the 20th of September. It is hoped that every county in the State will be represented. Each club is entitled to one delegate for every twenty-five members. Scranton promises to give the visiting Democrats a hearty reception, and there is no better place in the State to go to have a good time, or at which a Democratic gathering will receive more hospitable treatment.

The evidence of the kind of prosperity protection brings to the farmer is furnished in statistics from Nebraska, that show an increase in the mortgage indebtedness, on farm property, in that state during the year ending June 30 1892, of five and a half million dollars. We would advise farmers when reflecting over this fact, not to think loud or they will be classed as "calamity shriekers" by the first Republican organ that hears them refer to it.

The Democratic State Committee opened Headquarters at 1432 South Penn Square, Philadelphia, on the 1st inst and intends making a fight for all that is in it, here in Pennsylvania.

Unfit for the Place.

It is very evident that the sheriff of Allegheny is unfit to fill the duties of the office, and indisposed to try to preserve the peace in the district over which his authority extends. He has sworn in as deputies, PINKERTON detectives, and sent them to Homestead to harass and annoy the people of that place, by searches for the Winchester rifles that were taken from them on the day they surrendered to the locked-out iron workers. If there is anything that will cause a disturbance of the peace in Homestead, it is the appearance of PINKERTON detectives; and a sheriff who will deliberately, even under a pretense of doing his duty, aggravate and insult a community until it revolts against such action, is neither fit for the position he occupies nor worthy the respect of any law-abiding citizen. If there is trouble again in Homestead he ought to be put in the front and be left to take the consequence of his own cowardly and dirty work.

We Don't Believe It.

The Gazette of last week in giving a boost to the Republican candidate for Associate Judge, Mr. SAM'L T. GRAY, says: he "has been found full to overflowing." This will certainly be news to those who know Mr. GRAY best. Up in the country in which he lives he has always been known as a temperance man—in fact a teetotaler—and if he has ever been found "full," as the Gazette alleges, it has been some place else than among the people with whom he daily associates. Under the circumstances the friends of Mr. GRAY should demand an explanation of his advocate here in town. He will be defeated badly enough without being placed in a false position before the public, and although it will be the province and pleasure of the WATCHMAN to assist in making that defeat as overwhelming as possible, it don't propose helping to do it on any such charge as the Gazette makes.

The people of this county might just as well save the money, for the State, that is paid an Associate Judge, if they have any idea of electing Mr. SAM'L T. GRAY to that position. In case of his success, he would act just as the President Judge desired, and the result would be salaries for two, when one judge did the business. He is a very fine gentleman, but in the event of his election Judge FURST would be president and associate judge both.

Don't fool away your time now and feel like a fool on election day. Go at once and be registered, and be prepared to vote like a man.

IF.

If during this year there had been an advance of iron twenty to forty per cent. in the wages of workmen of iron and steel all over the country, instead of big reductions, what a bowl there would have been among the g. o. p. journals!

It would all have been owing to the high tariff.

If there had been a large and steady increase in the mileage of new railroads for the past year and a half instead of a heavy decline, would the Republican editors' heads be swimming in the "unexampled prosperity of this country!"

And it would all be owing to high tariff.

If a steady stream of gold were flowing to this country from Europe, instead of the converse, how rich all would be getting!

And it would all be owing to the present Republican high tariff.

If wealth—things that minister to the health, well being and prosperity of mankind—would begin to rise out of the ground themselves, instead of having to be made by labor, what times we would be having!

And high tariff would be doing it all. In fact there is no imaginable streak of good luck that could fall to the lot of this country or any man in it, from an extraordinarily good crop of all the grains, and prosperity in every branch of business, to twin babies in the family, that is not chargeable to the mediate or immediate good influence of the high protective tariff.

But when there are strikes and lock-outs, when millionaire tariff fed employers, attempt to grind down men, in order to pile up a few more millions, and smash the only weak defense the workingmen have against such usurpations—organization—then the tariff is not in it. It is no consequence of the tariff; oh no!

In short, whenever any good comes to the people of this country, up steps Mr. Tariff saying, "I did it!"

But let evil come instead, and Mr. Tariff—oward that he is—hides, and his friends set about trying to establish an alibi for him.

The people, however, are beginning to see.—Exchange.

What the Democracy Fights For.

From the Somerset Democrat.

The Democratic party is engaged in a war against class legislation and private bounties that shall never cease until nobody shall be enriched by legislation or by enforced contributions from a robbed and cruelly deceived people. Then prosperity will be more general because all the wealth of the country cannot be so easily placed in the hands of a few.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Conference of the 28th Congressional District.

The conferees of the 28th congressional district met at the hall of the Ridgway Democratic club, at 3 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, August 23, 1892.

Mr. Savage, of Clearfield county, moved that W. C. Heinle, of Centre county, be chairman of this meeting.

Mr. J. K. P. Hall, of Elk, moved to amend the motion by substituting the name of T. F. Richey, of Forest, as chairman of this congressional conference, which was seconded by Hon. J. H. Wilson, of Clarion, and being put by Mr. Hall was declared carried, the three conferees from each of the counties of Clarion, Forest and Elk voting in favor of the amendment, and a large number of gentlemen from Centre and Clearfield voting so. Mr. Richey thereupon took the chair.

W. A. Hindman, of Clarion, moved that J. E. Logan, of Elk, be one of the Secretaries, and Hon. James Kerr, of Clearfield, moved that John F. Brown, of Clarion, be one of the secretaries.

Chairman Richey put the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Hon. James Kerr and Mr. Savage insisted that a vote be taken on the motion to elect Mr. Heinle for chairman of this meeting, claiming it was an informal meeting of gentlemen preliminary to the regular meeting of conferees, and Mr. Kerr put the motion and declared Mr. Heinle elected amid confusion and the protest of Chairman Richey and the conferees of Clarion, Forest and Elk counties, that others than conferees were voting.

Mr. Heinle took a chair by the side of chairman Richey and received a motion from Hon. James Kerr that this meeting adjourn until 7 o'clock p. m. Mr. Heinle put the motion and declared it carried, thereupon he and the gentlemen from Clearfield and Centre withdrew from the room.

Mr. Richey declared the motion out of order, the conferees from Clarion, Elk and Forest, also, having voted against it.

Chairman Richey, announced that the order of business must be proceeded with, viz:—the calling of the roll.

The secretaries then called the roll of counties in alphabetical order and the following conferees answered to their names and presented credentials which were accepted.

Centre—no answer.
Clarion—W. A. Hindman, J. H. Wilson, Jno. F. Brown.
Clearfield—no answer.

Elk—Andrew Kaul, J. E. L. Gan, J. K. P. Hall.
Forest—John P. Keefe, T. F. Richey, S. H. Haslett.

On Motion of J. K. P. Hall, at 4 o'clock, the conference took a recess until 6:30 p. m.

At 6:30 conference again met and roll called, all conferees from Clarion, Forest and Elk being present; none answering from Clearfield and Centre.

Motion made and carried that the roll be called and candidates be placed in nomination.

W. A. Hindman presented the name of Hon. G. F. Kribbs, of Clarion county.

Mr. J. K. P. Hall presented the name of Hon. W. H. Horton, of Elk county.

Mr. S. H. Haslett presented the name of Dr. James B. Siggins, of Forest county.

On Motion conference adjourned to meet at 9:30 a. m., Wednesday.

Conference met at 9:30 a. m., Wednesday, the conferees from Clarion, Forest and Elk only responding to roll call.

On Motion conference proceeded to ballot for candidates.

The result of the several ballots taken were 3 each for the three candidates.

The following resolution was read and adopted.

Resolved: That the delegations from Centre and Clearfield counties be requested to return to this congressional conference with representation on the basis of one delegate from each county, all matters before the conference, according to the rules and precedents of the party in the congressional district, to meet with us at the next session of this conference at 10:30 a. m.

The resolution was seconded by J. K. P. Hall and carried unanimously, and W. A. Hindman, Andrew Kaul, and S. H. Haslett were appointed a committee to notify the Clearfield and Centre delegations of this action.

On motion adjourned to meet at 10:30 a. m.

Conference met at 10:30 a. m., and balloting commenced. After 12 ballots were taken, none of the candidates having received more than five votes on any ballot, the conference adjourned until 2 p. m.

Conference met at 2 p. m., and balloting commenced. After the 19th ballot, J. K. P. Hall withdrew the name of Hon. W. H. Horton, and balloting proceeded, with varying results, neither Siggins nor Kribbs receiving more than seven votes on any ballot, eight votes being necessary to a choice.

While the 26th ballot was being announced by the secretaries, the delegations from Centre and Clearfield entered the hall, and Mr. Savage, of Clearfield, announced that they came in response to the invitation extended by the conferees.

Jno. F. Brown, of Clarion, offered the following motion.

Resolved: That the delegations from Centre and Clearfield counties be admitted to this conference.

Discussion arose as to the right of those present from Centre and Clearfield counties to vote on this resolution, when it was agreed that each county in the district was entitled to 3 votes only.

Mr. J. K. P. Hall demanded that the roll of the counties be called and that a yeas and nays vote by counties be taken.

The roll being called resulted as follows:—Centre county, 3 votes yeas; Clarion county, 3 votes yeas; Clearfield county, 3 votes yeas; Elk county, 3 votes yeas; Forest county, 3 votes yeas and the chairman declared the resolution adopted.

Jno. F. Brown offered the following resolution:

Resolved: That the several counties of this congressional district be allowed representa-

tion in the election of the congressional candidate at this conference as follows:—Centre 10, Clarion 8, Clearfield 13, Elk 4, Forest 2.

In explanation and support of the resolution Mr. Brown referred to the following resolution adopted by the last Clarion county convention in June:

Resolved: That the system of representation in district conferences or nominating conventions, adopted by Centre and Clearfield counties of this congressional district, and proposed by them to this convention, be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the chairman of this convention, which committee after a full investigation and fair consideration of the proposed system, in conference with the committees from the other counties in the district, shall make a report to our next convention for adoption or rejection.

That in view of the present situation in this congressional district, the conferees to be chosen by the members of this convention for congress, in accordance with precedent and our present rules, be authorized to have the full discretionary powers vested in the next congressional conference or district nominating convention, for the best interest and harmony of the Democratic party in the county and district.

Mr. Brown stated that Mr. Kribbs had only brought three conferees, in accordance with the present rules and usages of the party, and that there was no method possible to change those rules in Clarion county's system, other than that referred to in the Clarion county resolution, viz: by the appointment and report of a committee of one convention to the convention of the succeeding year. The Clarion conferees had now for two days labored and voted with Elk and Forest to maintain what they believe to be the only binding system of rules. Centre and Clearfield have persistently refused to confer with us on this basis. The time had now arrived when in the interest of peace and harmony the Clarion conferees should obey the resolution of our convention, and without establishing a precedent or adopting any system they believed it to be their duty to vote in favor of the resolution.

J. K. P. Hall strongly opposed the passage of the resolution, and gave notice that if a majority of the counties and conferees did pass this resolution, Elk county would not vote four votes, but would cast only the three votes to which she was legally entitled.

Mr. Haslett opposed the resolution and stated that a nomination made in such a manner would not be legal or binding.

Mr. Hall again stated that while unalterably opposed to any change of system, that three of the five counties of the district voting for a candidate for congress would make a nomination which he as a Democrat would support loyally at the polls. He demanded the yeas and nays by counties on the resolution.

Mr. Haslett, of Forest county, opposed the resolution and raised the point that it was not in order. The point was sustained by the chairman.

W. C. Heinle, of Centre county, appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Richey, called Mr. Hall to preside and gave as his reasons for sustaining the point of order, the action of the conference of representatives from all the counties of the district, held at Ridgway in 1888, for the purpose of fixing the mode of nominating in this congressional district. That conference having fixed the representation of each county in this congressional district at three conferees, it was not in order for this conference, meeting to nominate a candidate for Congress, to change the manner of nominating nor the ratio of representation.

A vote was taken on a call of the counties. The three votes each from Centre Clearfield and Clarion were cast against the ruling of the chair, while those from Elk and Forest voted to sustain the chair. The appeal was sustained.

The resolution was then voted for in the same manner Centre, Clarion and Clearfield voting for the resolution and Elk and Forest against it. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Richey, the chairman, asked whether Centre and Clearfield counties had any candidates for congress to place in nomination. Centre county presented the name of A. Williams, and Clearfield those of Jacob Truby, who had six, and Geo. M. Brisbin, who had seven of the delegates from that county.

Credentials were received for the following delegates from Clearfield and Centre counties, and their names placed on the roll:

Centre county:—Henry Meyer, J. C. Smith, S. C. Gettig, P. E. Bottorf, John Q. Miles, A. J. Graham, R. C. Irwin, B. Weber, Michael Shafer, W. C. Heinle.

Clearfield county:—John N. Ake, J. A. Green, Daniel Lennon, J. F. Bolger, Chas. R. Houtz, James P. Hoover, W. E. Kratzer, Matt Savage, James Kerr, A. F. Bloom, Reuben Straw, D. R. Good, A. T. Meade.

On motion the conferees from Clarion county were allowed to cast the eight votes from that county. Elk declined to cast more than three votes. Mr. Haslett, of Forest, declined to vote and Mr. Richey cast the two votes of Forest county in the ballots which followed.

The conference then proceeded to ballot for a candidate by a call of the counties.

The 27th and 28th ballots resulted in Centre county giving ten votes to Williams; Clarion eight to Kribbs; Clearfield seven to Brisbin, and six to Truby; Elk three to Siggins, and Forest two to Siggins.

On the 29th ballot, when Elk county was reached, votes from Centre and Clearfield had increased Kribbs' vote to 16. The votes of Elk county's conferees were then cast for Kribbs which gave him a majority of all the votes cast, but before the result was announced a number of changes were made to Kribbs in the votes of the delegates from Centre and Clearfield, when Mr. Heinle, of Centre county, obtained recognition for a motion to make the nomination of Mr. Kribbs unanimous, which was put and unanimously carried. On motion conference adjourned sine die.

T. F. RICHEY,
Chairman,
J. E. LOGAN,
Secretaries.

Ladies, misses and children's fall and winter coats all in, already, and a great big line it is. Lyon & Co.

The Reaction of the Tariff.

The bugbear of laborers who are wedded to the false idols of the Republican party is "We want protection against the pauper labor of Europe." Their desire is quite natural, and they honestly believe that a heavy prohibitive tariff will save them from the competition of foreign labor.

In the manufacturing establishment where I work I sometimes hear the above expression from machinists and blacksmiths whose eyes have not yet been opened to the truth. They don't want to lose their jobs—of course not—and they have a wild notion that the barrier of protection will keep the foreign workmen from getting at their jobs.

To my fellow laborers everywhere I wish to point out one effect of a protective tariff heavy enough to be nearly or quite prohibitive. It will shut out foreign goods and manufacturers from our country, will it not? It will restrict the market of the foreign manufacturer; he cannot therefore employ as many hands as before; the laborers thus thrown out of employment will naturally emigrate, if they can, and the country that looks most inviting to them is America "the home of the free." They come looking for work; they are at a disadvantage and will work for less wages than you Americans, and the very manufacturers who cry "Protect American labor" are the first to employ the cheaper foreign labor. Do you not see that the effect of the protective tariff is thus the opposite of what you suppose? Be not deceived. If you injure your neighbor the injury will react on you. If a nation undertakes to act the hog it will be treated by other nations accordingly. Put up the barriers of the tariff on this side of the Atlantic and similar barriers will be erected on the other side, and all the nations taking part in this unchristian proceeding will suffer in one way or another.

If you want to increase our commerce and prosperity, if you want to keep cheap foreign labor out of the