

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR SEWELL, of Maine.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT-LARGE, DEWITT C. DEWITT, of Bradford, JEROME T. AILMAN, of Juniata.

FOR ELECTORS AT-LARGE, THOS. G. DELAHUNTY, THOMAS STERRETT, A. H. COFFROTH, Secretary, LOUIS M. IRELAND.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

John H. Keenan, Albert M. Hicks, James J. King, Thos. McCullough, John Hagen, Michael Delaney, John B. Storm, Thos. A. Haak, Chas. F. Reninger, Thos. H. Schadt, Thomas R. Phillips, Chas. D. Kaiser, John K. Royal, William Stahlner, John M. Carroll, Chas. J. Reilly, J. P. Hofer, Lucien Banks, A. J. Brady, George W. Rhine, John G. Patton, William Wehe, Samuel W. Black, Judson J. Brooks, John J. McFarland, C. H. Aikens, Seymour S. Hackett, Harry Alvin Hall.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, J. L. SPANGLER.

For Assembly—JAS. SCHOFIELD, ROBERT M. FOSTER. For Sheriff—W. M. CRONISTER. For Treasurer—C. A. WEAVER. For Recorder—J. C. HARPER. For Register—GEO. W. RUMBERGER. For Commissioners—P. H. MEYER, DANIEL HECKMAN. For Auditors—FRANK HESS, B. F. KISTER. For County Surveysor—J. H. WETZEL. For Coroner—W. U. IRVIN.

Senatorial Boogie.

The election of a United States Senator next winter will exert more than an ordinarily corrupt influence upon the state Legislature, as it will be conducted in the way that is usual when Republican aspirants who have large means compete with each other for the distinction of occupying a seat in the higher branch of Congress. It has become customary to dispose of the senatorial office to ambitious millionaires who are able to pay for it, and it can't be expected that a legislative body like the one which the Republicans of this State are in the habit of sending to Harrisburg will allow such a commodity to be knocked off to the highest bidder without its bringing a price satisfactory to those who manage the sale.

There will be more than usual competition for the Pennsylvania Senatorship at the next session, as it will not be confined to boss QUAY and a member of the CAMERON family, a number of competitors being already in the arena for the place which DON CAMERON now holds, prominent among whom is that wealthy merchant, politician and religionist, JOHN WANAMAKER. If DON should conclude to reconsider and withdraw his announcement that he will not be a candidate for re-election, he would find JOHN a formidable competitor in the employment of those means that are the most potent in influencing a Republican Legislature in its choice of a United States Senator, and as it would surprise no one if CAMERON should be a candidate for another term, the collision of two such money bugs would be likely to spill a good many dollars in the two houses of the state Legislature.

In addition to Mr. WANAMAKER, "our own DAN" is aspiring to the position and as he is reported to be the possessor of more than an ordinary share of this world's goods, and has no hesitancy in promising much, even if he pays but little, there may be another barrel rolled into the senatorial campaign. That "DANIEL" will have much show, we greatly doubt, even his own county will be "fer nist" him, but the fellows who are for boodle, and they are the fellows who run the Republican party of Pennsylvania, may be able to make him believe that a liberal distribution of political "soap" will bring him the desired result.

With a ten-million Republican campaign fund, and a senatorial contest with barrels of money behind it, there is a bright outlook for the boys who are keeping an eye open for the "main chance."

Deservingly Popular.

It is not often that a party is fortunate enough to secure a candidate whom everybody likes and against whom none have aught to say. The Democrats have such an one on their ticket in the person of Mr. GEO. W. RUMBERGER. If anybody knows of a single enemy he has, or a voter who doubts his fitness for the place he now fills, and to which he will be re-elected, or a citizen who does not wish him well, it will be news to us. Mr. RUMBERGER has acted as register for nearly three years. He has been a most obliging, courteous and faithful officer. Whether man, woman or child, has business in his office, they always find him there, and always the same pleasant, affable and obliging official, and because of his excellent work and effort to please the public, we predict that he will be re-elected by a larger majority than has ever been given for a candidate for that office, in the county.

McKinleyism and Anarchism.

The MCKINLEY-ites, who are supporting the gold interest, have spared no effort in their endeavor to induce the belief that the free silver movement is associated with anarchism, but those who give thoughtful consideration to the subject, can see in MCKINLEY-ism the creation of conditions that must eventually result in the social disorder and civil disturbance that may give the anarchists an opportunity to carry out their destructive designs against society.

As a general term MCKINLEY-ism includes a variety of abuses and wrongs practiced upon the common interests of the masses, prominent among which are those encroachments of wealth upon the rights and well-being of the generality of the people which have been gradually but surely progressing under Republican administration of the government. It has contributed to the aggrandizement of a special class. It has promoted the growth of a plutocracy in various ways, but largely through the instrumentality of a tariff system that has made a limited number of beneficiaries enormously wealthy by giving them undue advantages, while it has made life more difficult to the general population by increasing the cost of subsistence through tariff taxation, and by the same means imposing the burden of maintaining the government upon those least able to bear it.

MCKINLEY-ism has, moreover, enabled rapacious combinations to crush out the competition of smaller operators, rendering the people defenceless against monopolies that have cornered the necessities of life. Its principle of special favoritism has brought into existence Standard oil companies, sugar trusts, beef trusts, coal combines and trade conspiracies of that kind, whose exorbitant profits have created a money power that assumes to direct the policies of the government. That power, the offspring of MCKINLEY-ism, has gone into our Congress and our courts and enforced its demand that the incomes of wealth shall not be taxed for the purposes of government. Its influence has prevented the enactment of effective anti-trust laws and has paralyzed the arm of justice in legal proceedings against trade conspiracies and railroad discriminations.

But the greatest usurpation of that money power, built up by the general influence of MCKINLEY-ism, was the enforcement of its demand that the money of the people should be eliminated from our currency system, and a standard be adopted that would put the currency of the country under the control of a trust that manipulated the gold market.

The general trend of MCKINLEY-ism has been to make the interest of the masses subservient to that of a plutocrat caste, and to bring the country under the rule of the money interests, an object that is being effected by policies that are making a few very rich and impoverishing the mass of the population.

Conditions have thus been created in which the larger class find their interests sacrificed for the advantage of a limited plutocracy and a continuance of so great an inequality of benefits is calculated to produce a bitterness of feeling and a ferment of discontent dangerous to the public peace and menacing to the good order of society.

It is in this way that MCKINLEY-ism is preparing a field which may too soon be an arena for the tragic performances of anarchism.

Don't Forget the County Ticket.

It is time the Democrats of this county were waking up to the importance of seeing that an old-fashioned Democratic majority is polled for the entire Democratic district and county ticket. Up to this time everybody has been thinking and talking of the financial question. It has been the one subject that interested all. It will continue to interest, and excite and warm up the voters because they feel the necessity of a change of some kind that will give us something else than the kind of times we are now and have been experiencing. But much as we may be interested in the money question, we should not forget the great importance to the tax-payers to have reliable, responsible and obliging men in the county offices, and men who will not be the tools of the little clique of politicians who rule the Republican party of this county.

The ticket presented by the Democrats of the county is one that, when elected, will do honor to the positions, and prove entirely satisfactory to the people. They are young, intelligent, worthy men, qualified for the different duties for which they have been selected, and will make obliging, careful and courteous officials.

There is not a man on the list whose qualifications can be questioned; nor is there one who is not deserving the vote of every Democrat in the county. It is the duty of the Democratic people and the Democratic workers to see to it that every effort is made to give the county ticket a rousing majority.

Because this is the home of Governor HASTINGS and he wants to go to the United States Senate every effort will be made by his party to carry the county for its ticket, to give the Governor a boom in his senatorial campaign. More than usual efforts will be put forth to place Centre county in the Republican column, and more than usual efforts should be made by Democrats to prevent them doing so.

In your zeal for a system of finance that will give the people good money and plenty of it, don't let HASTINGS and a few of his satellites steal the county from you, Democrats. You have a good ticket. See to it that it has 800 majority. This is the majority you can give it easily.

The Need of More Money.

How Our Present System Oppresses Enterprises—Makes the Country Pay Tribute to Centralized Wealth And Reduces or Inflates Values at the Demand of the Few.

From Col. A. K. McClure's speech to the Grangers at Minnequa Springs. (See Vol. 2, page 112-113-114. Addresses, A. K. McClure.)

We could not pay five cents on the dollar in specie, for the tolerably good reason that we have not got it, and the fact that we could not pay would make both speculators and all others insist upon being paid. The result would be a rich harvest for the limited centers of money, and general destruction in all the channels of legitimate industry and trade.

We need more money for the successful prosecution of our vast and growing pursuits. We need it to be unshackled from the arbitrary control of monetary centres, of political officials, and of Congress. A wise and sound financial system would regulate itself by ready adaptation to the varying necessities of trade, but under our present policy money can be centralized at any time it is the interest of speculators to do so, and all legitimate enterprise of the country made to pay oppressive tribute to those who prey upon the productive wealth of the nation. \* \* \* We need it as the settled policy of the country, and entirely removed from the whims of secretaries of the treasury or the capricious notions or interests of the executive, or the fluctuations of partisan demands of Congress. The regulation of our financial affairs must be by inflexible laws, to which all shall yield obedience. We have no policy, and all business interests are at the mercy of politicians who happen to have power, while the government can pour out millions of reserve without law when politicians or speculators are in trouble, and refuse financial relief, by lawful means, when there is universal prostration in industry, trade and commerce in every section of the Union.

The chief source of our financial troubles, of political degradation, and of the lawlessness that flings its deformities before us in many shapes, is the tendency to centralization. Political centralization, MONEY CENTRALIZATION, corporate centralization, all come from one fountain, and all pour out their varied streams of demoralization throughout the land. \* \* \* Under our financial laws, money-centres are omnipotent, and they can oppress the whole industry and trade of the country, OR REDUCE OR INFLATE VALUES IN A DAY, and under our laws bearing upon political power, not only in the reconstructed States, but in controlling centres of the great States of the North, the public will, can be, and has been, defied by the centralized power that must despotic or die.

The Ruin the Gold Standard is Working.

Creating a Population of Dependent Laborers and Mortgaged Farmers.

From Letter of Senator J. D. Cameron to National Republican League, June 11th, 1891.

The single gold standard seems to us to be working ruin with violence that nothing can stand. If its influence is to continue for the future at the rate of its action during the 20 years since the gold standard took possession of the world some generation, not very remote, will see in the broad continent of America only a half-dozen over-grown cities keeping guard over a mass of capital and lending it out to a population of dependent laborers on the mortgage of their growing crops and unfinished handiwork. Such sights have been common enough in the world's history, but against it we all rebel. Rich and poor alike; Republicans, Democrats, Populists; labor and capital; churches and colleges—all alike, and all in solid good faith, shrink from such a future as this.

Where the Republicans Stood in 1877.

If Bimetallists Are Cranks and Repudiationists What Were Pennsylvania Republicans a Few Years Ago?

From Pennsylvania Republican Platform, adopted at Harrisburg, September 5th, 1877.

"Resolved, That the long and successful existence, under the laws of congress, of the gold and silver standard, WARRANTS US IN DEMANDING THE EARLY REPEAL OF THE LEGISLATION WHICH DEMONETIZED SILVER, and established an almost exclusive gold standard; and WE THEREFORE FAVOR A RETURN OF THE FREE AND UNRESTRICTED COINAGE OF THE DOLLAR OF 1793 and its restoration to the position it held as a legal tender during the 80 years of our national existence, thus preserving the equality of the commercial value of the silver dollar with the gold dollar, keeping both in circulation.

Crucifying Labor.

Money Lords Striving to Create a Serfdom Worse Than That of the Middle Ages.

From The London Times and Echo, July 19th, 1896.

"If the single gold standard can be forced upon South America and Asia, as it has been since 1873 forced on North America and Europe, gold must inevitably appreciate to at least four times its present absurd value; or, to put it otherwise, commodities must decline to one-fourth of the present price, and labor, all the world over, be crucified as it was never crucified before—in days of medieval serfdom or even chattel slavery. Such is the contest. If the money lords can force gold monometallism upon the whole world, they will succeed in establishing the most gigantic moneyed aristocracy among the rich, and the worst system among the 'masses' that has ever cursed the hapless sons of men."

A Point That Dr. Atherton Overlooked.

President ATHERTON, of The Pennsylvania State College, delivered an address in this place, on last Friday evening, on the money question. It was asked for by the Republicans, whose club rooms are deserted by the rank and file of that party, and by a few scarce money Democrats, who can get nobody to meet with them, and was announced to be a "non-partisan" presentation of the financial situation, as if the advocacy of a partisan policy could be a non-partisan affair. DR. ATHERTON is a Republican, and DR. ATHERTON'S views have never been known to have been otherwise than in perfect and entire harmony with whatever views a Republican platform might express, and it would have been much more manly and have commanded much more respect if the meeting had been announced as a Republican gathering, which it really was.

It is but two years since DR. ATHERTON was earnestly and vigorously supporting a platform that demanded a supply of money in this country equal to \$40 per capita, while, on Friday night, he vigorously advocated a system that would furnish less than half that amount, consequently we take it that his views upon this subject are fixed more by the expressions of his party platform, than from the needs of the country or a desire for the prosperity of the people.

It is not our intention, however, to criticize the position taken, to cast doubt upon the statements made, or to find fault with the conclusion he arrived at, but to suggest that in his next "non-partisan" address he explain where the benefits to the workingman and farmer come in, from a system that doubles the cost of educating their children at his own institution, as well as

Who the Author Is.

In last week's edition of the WATCHMAN there was a double column article signed by "W. GEORGE WARING." In it the author told "the truth about Mexico" as seen by himself during extensive travel in that country.

The article, in itself, is very convincing in the facts dealt with, but we thought it would be more so since the author was once a resident of this county. W. GEO. WARING was superintendent of The Pennsylvania State College experimental farms, having been Mr. W. C. PATTERSON'S predecessor. He makes his home at Tyrone now, and is a man of considerable means. When in this county he was well thought of and now that you all know exactly who he is we trust you will look up last week's edition and read the article over again.

There will be so much more in it when you know the man who wrote it.

Free Silver Meetings in the County.

Bryan and Sewall meetings have been advertised for the following times and places.

Monday, Sept. 21st—At Pleasant Hill school house, Patton Twp. At Knox's school house, in Benner Twp. Tuesday, Sept. 22nd—At Holts Hollow school house, Boggs Twp. At Mt. Eagle, Howard Twp. Wednesday, Sept. 23rd—At Boalsburg, Harris Twp. At Gravel Point school house. Thursday, Sept. 24th—At Spring Mills, Gregg Twp. At Stormstown, Halfmoon Twp. Friday, Sept. 25th—At Baileyville, Ferguson Twp. At Woodward, Haines Twp. Saturday, Sept. 26th—At Madisonburg, Miles Twp. At Pleasant Gap, Spring Twp. At Filmore, Benner Twp. At Brungart's school house, in Miles Twp. Monday, Sept. 28th—Fairview school house, in Boggs Twp.

Gray and Hicks in Phillipsburg.

Editor WATCHMAN.—W. E. Gray, of your city, and Congressman J. D. Hicks, of Altoona, held forth in South Park, Phillipsburg, Pa., on Friday evening, September 11th. They had also held a meeting at Cuba mines in the afternoon. There was a good sized audience in both cases. At Cuba, in the language of Hicks, "the people listened as though they were really hearing the truth (?)" In the park, however, it was not all truth, for the speakers not only contradicted each other but each one contradicted himself. One said: "The silver dollar now passes at face value because it is redeemable indirectly in gold." The other said: "It is the stamp of the government that makes it good."

Gray got off the old chestnut about the enormous profit to the silver mine owners in case of free coinage, but in less than 15 minutes he took the opposite extreme, declaring that the laborer's wages would be cut in two by means of a fifty-three-cent dollar. Hicks made himself ridiculous in the same way and on the same point. He also stated that the coal trade of this region had been injured under the operation of the "Wilson tariff." For the information of Hicks and others I give figures from the United States statistical abstract for 1895, showing the number of tons of bituminous coal and coke imported and exported, for the years 1892 and 1895. The years 1892, according to Republican authority being the prosperous year under the McKinley tariff and the year 1895 being the only full year reported under the Wilson bill.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1892, 1895. Coal and Coke (Imported) 1,374,518 (1892) vs 1,284,656 (1895). Coal Exported 2,374,988 (1892) vs 1,700,498 (1895).

Imports diminished under Wilson bill 89,892 Tons. Exports increased under Wilson bill 674,492 Tons. The exports of coke are also largely increased in 1895, over 1892, as given in dollars, but the tons are not given for 1892.

If this is the way the Wilson tariff hurts the coal trade let us have more of it. They also falsely declared that more had been done for silver since prior to 1873. It should be plain enough to any school boy that when we coin all the silver offered for coinage we do more than when we limit the amount coined. The very acme of free coinage is the opening of the mints to all that may be offered.

They tried to make out the silverites as favoring the silver standard, as in Mexico, and prated about the Mexican dollar, as though we, instead of ourselves, had debased silver and raised the stop—thief cry of the 50-cent dollar. It was claimed that bonds are payable in gold which is not true of United States bonds, and where it is true of individual or corporate bonds the law that permits such discrimination against one and in favor of another coin of the government is in plain violation of constitutional provision, and the attempt to shift the blame for such legislation on the opposite party is cowardly in the extreme.

Both the speakers expressed great concern about the many Democrats who have changed their minds since their national convention, as though it had never been the custom for the majority to rule and the minority to submit. In this it is well to remember that wise men may change their minds but fools never. It is a good thing to have a mind to change. Speaking politically there are many who have no mind but that of the party or the party boss.

I am glad to note that there are many Republicans and some Prohibitionists who have political minds of their own and are changing them to the free silver side. Is it any wonder that our friends the goldites are vexed? But Mr. Hicks capped the climax of absurdity when in one sentence he favored a high tariff wall and in another declared that the tariff to do is to invite foreign capital to our shores to revive our waning industries. Truly he is a philosopher. Foreign capitalists of course would favor American labor and divide profits with them. It will indeed be a sad day for America when, not only our means of transportation and travel, our avenues of communication and our medium of exchange, but our industries generally are in the clutches of foreign Lords. May Heaven deliver us and ours from such direful calamities. ISAAC GUSSE.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

A CLEVER SWINDLER WORKS BELLEFONTE PEOPLE.—Previous to last week no one who enjoyed (?) his acquaintance thought that Noah W. Ream, who operated a little stove mill near Hublersburg, in this county, was a particularly shrewd or cunning man. Weighing about 160lbs., he is not quite the average in height and has a full, round face that is adorned with a dark moustache. Bready looking little eyes don't go far towards lighting up what would impress the physiognomist as a very dull countenance. And a drawing manner of speech, with a peculiar twist of the mouth, add more to the general impression that while Noah might run a stove mill he would possibly succeed better if he had a good accountant to look after the business end of it.

All men are fooled, sometimes, and Noah has done his share toward proving how easy it is for a fellow to dupe men who are rated as always being on the alert for just such games as he played on them.

Some time ago he purchased a stove mill and fixtures from Mrs. Miranda Biekle, having received a conditional lease, providing that the property should not pass into his name until the purchase money was paid in full. At different times since the purchase he had paid \$190, \$60 and \$200. The mill was kept in constant operation, yet he seemed always to be hard up. He banked at the Centre County, in this place, where he usually deposited checks and straightway checked his credit out. Most of his remittances were from the Williamsport iron and nail company, of Williamsport, and the Richard Grant Co., of New York city. These firms consumed his product and paid him for it.

On Tuesday of last week he came to town to settle up some business at the court house. He owed costs, etc., on an execution that had been held over, but before going up he went to the Centre County, where he had a balance of about \$110, and deposited two checks. One was for \$161.32, on the Chemical National bank of New York, and drawn by the Richard Grant Co. The other was for \$186.50 drawn by the Williamsport iron and nail company. The bank passed them both to his credit and gave him \$50 in cash. He then went to Richard's sons jewelers, on High street, and bought a filled case gold watch, paying for it with his personal check for \$16.50. The jewelers, of course, are out the price of the watch.

George T. Bush was visited. There Ream bought a \$10 kodak, paying for it with a check, which George took right to the bank and had cashed, though it has since been charged up to him again. So he is out the kodak.

John Walker, who has a bicycle agency in conjunction with McCalmont & Co., on High street, was the next victim. Ream had bought a wheel from him over a year ago and called to pay the balance that he owed on it. He gave John a check, drawn by the Williamsport firm, for \$128.46 and received a receipt in full and Walker's check for \$70 in change. This check the Pennsylvania railroad ticket agent cashed, later in the day, by giving Ream a ticket for Chicago and the balance in money.

The swindler then went to J. C. Meyer, Mrs. Biekle's attorney, and lifted one of the two remaining notes against his mill. It was for \$117.01. He gave Mr. Meyer his personal check for it and requested that he be presented at once for payment as he wanted to get his bank book balanced before going away. The check was deposited at the First National, went down to the Centre Co., was passed to the former's credit there and then Mr. Meyer was given credit with it. The Centre County is thus the loser of that amount unless it can put the loss on Mrs. Biekle or Mr. Meyer.

At the same time Ream gave W. G. Runkle a check for \$25 for services. Then he went up to the jail and gave Sheriff Condo his check for \$23.63 to cover the costs alluded to above. Then he made the same request that he had of Mr. Meyer and the sheriff sent the check right down to the bank and got the money. The next day, however, the bank persuaded the sheriff to write a check covering the amount, so he is the loser there, unless the court will grant power to correct the return made to it.

Landlord Dan Keller, of Keller's hotel, is more than likely a loser to the tune of \$128.74. Ream got him to endorse a check that the Jackson, Crider & Hastings bank cashed for that amount. It was drawn by the Richard Grant Co., and was on the Chemical National.

There may have been other Bellefonters fleeced, but these are all we have learned of. Wm. Pealer, of Spring Mills, is said to be a loser to the amount of about \$160.00. He holds two of Ream's notes, one for \$30 and one for \$70 on which Ream had forged his father's, J. B. Ream's, signature. Then Mr. Pealer is endorser on a note for about \$60 that is now in the Centre County here for collection.

The Millheim bank is reported to have cashed a check for \$186, signed by the Williamsport firm. Now all the checks signed by the Frederick Grant Co., and the Williamsport iron and nail company are forgeries; as are the signatures of J. B. Ream to the notes Noah gave and got Mr. Pealer on. The consequence is that the fellow is actually in \$248.74 in cash, a kodak, a watch, a bicycle, the note on his mill, his lawyer's services, the costs in his case, the three Pealer notes, etc.

Ream is a married man, his wife living now on her father-in-law's home below Penn Cave. It was he who brought the Frablers before the January quarter sessions for having set fire to his mill.—What made his day's work so profitable