THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL R. LEE,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 51—WHOLE NO. 2,552. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1877. NEW SERIES—VOL. 18, NO. 51.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*]y16'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my23:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
1-772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'73 Clearfield, Pa.

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Alleghany House.

ASHLEY THORN,
ARCHITECT, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.
Plans and Specifications furnished for all kinds of buildings. All work first-class. Stair building a specialty.
P. O. address, Clearfield, Pa. jan.17-77tf.

R. M. NEIMAN,
SADDLE and HARNESS MAKER,
Rumbarger, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Keeps on hand all kinds of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Horse Furnishing Goods. Repairing promptly attended to.
Rumbarger, Jan. 10, 1877-tf.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (3:3:73y.)
NEW WASHINGTON.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25.71

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to the room lately occupied by Jos. Dearing, in Shaw's Row, Market street, where he is prepared to attend to the wants of all who need anything in his line. All work done by him will be of the best material, and guaranteed to be first-class in every respect. Repairing promptly attended to. All kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.
JOHN SCHIEFER.
Clearfield, Pa., July 18, 1877-6m.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep26-68-y Curwensville, Pa.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

E. WARING'S
LAW BLANKS
For sale at the Clearfield REPUBLICAN office.
The most Complete Series of Law Blanks published.
These Blanks are gotten up in superior style, are of uniform size, and furnished at very low figures for cash.
Call at the REPUBLICAN office and examine them. Orders by mail promptly filled.
Address, GOODLANDER & LEE,
July 25, 1877-tf. Clearfield Pa.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES.
Looking Glasses, Cheroons, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec18'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

Cards.

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Court House. ap 25,77-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. y:pd

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,68.

S. V. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office one door east of Western Hotel building, opposite Court House.
sept.5,77. CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. jan1'7 |

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY P. WALLACE. JOHN W. WHISLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jun1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

THOS. H. MURRAY. GYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Fie's Opera House, second floor. 2:10'74

CHARLES C. LEIDY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Osceola Mills, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Legal business of all kinds attended to. Particular attention paid to the procuring of bounties, pensions, &c.
Nov. 21, 1877.-1y.

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan:1'76

WM. M. MCCULLOUGH, FRED. G'L. BUCK.
McCULLOUGH & BUCK.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office on Second street, in the Masonic building. jan16,'77

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. jan1'77

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. Jan1'76.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:73:tf.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'76

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on First st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23jy'72

REED & HAGERTY,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, FARM IMPLEMENTS,
Tinware, Nails, &c.,
aug1,'77 Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'75-tf

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 10 '75.

GRANDFATHER'S CHRISTMAS EVE.

AN OLD MAN'S REVERY.

I am sitting alone by my fireside to-night
As I often have done before;
And I list to the voices, so clear and so bright,
Of the children outside the door.
"Christmas has come!" they tell me in glee;
But their glad words only bring pain,
"Christmas has come," Ah me! Ah me!
The song has a sad refrain.

For thoughts come crowding so thick and fast,
The sombre entwining the gay,
Like childhood's friends from the far-off past,
The friends that are gone for aye.
The little ones watch me and whisper low:
"Poor Grandpa is sad to-night;"
I smile, for how should the darlings know
My friends who are out of sight?

They show me a boy brimming over with fun,
Instead of a Grandfather sage;—
In my childish pleasure I try to run;
Have my limbs grown stiff with age?
I look in the mirror, oh who would know
The aged form I see,
The wrinkled face, and the beard of snow,
Can that strange old man be me?

I laugh at the picture; the voice I hear
Has a shrill and hollow sound.
Alas! that, too, has grown cracked and queer.
I glance at my friends around;
They, too, have gone, and I, all alone,
'Mid the little children stand,
A stranger sad in my once loved home.
Ah! friends from the far-off land.

Ye beckon me on; and I fain would go,
For the hour is growing late,
And I long for the time when full well I know
The crooked shall all be made straight.
The face which earth has marked with care
In lines of sin and pain,
Like an infant's brow shall be calm and fair,
And the dim eyes bright again.

The frost of age shall melt away,
The voice long hushed shall sing,
As it sweetly rang in childhood's days,
The praises of Omnipotent King.
The wearied soul grown old in sin,
With garments long defiled;
A ransomed soul shall enter in
The kingdom as a child.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

A Debate in the United States Senate on the Bond Question and the Silver Bill.

The discussion in the United States Senate, on Wednesday, December 12, upon the real issue of the day, should be read by all men. The speeches of the Senators being short and to the point at issue, we give the proceedings in full, and request our readers to give the subject an attentive perusal. The proceedings are as follows:—

The Vice President. There comes over as unfinished business of yesterday a resolution, which will be read.

Mr. Kernan. I understand that the unfinished business is the resolution offered by the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Matthews.]

The Vice President. It is about to be laid before the Senate. It will be read by the Secretary.

Mr. Kernan. I was going to ask the Clerk to report the resolution.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution submitted by Mr. Matthews on the 6th inst., as follows:

WHEREAS, By the Act entitled "An Act to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold or silver; and

WHEREAS, All the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said Act, were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin; and

WHEREAS, All bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;" and

WHEREAS, At the date of the passage of said Act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, declared by the Act approved January 18, 1837, entitled "An Act supplementary to the Act entitled 'An Act establishing a Mint and regulating the coin of the United States,'" to be a legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said Acts of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

The Vice President. The pending question is on the motion to refer the resolution with the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. Conkling] to the Committee on the Judiciary.

[Mr. Kernan addressed the Senate at great length in opposition to the resolution. His speech is withheld for revision.]

Mr. Wallace. Mr. President, I shall not attempt to-day to enter into an elaborate argument of this question—

Mr. Beck. The Senator from Pennsylvania yields to me for a moment, and I thank him for allowing me to make an explanation of a question I put to the Senator from New York. I do not propose to make a speech on this subject. I am too new a man here to hope either to convince the Senate of the correctness of my views or to change or influence a single vote. But I asked the Senator from New York a question which he seemed to think had nothing in it, as to the amount of silver coinage of the United States. He stated the fact to be that there had been only $8,045,000 coined, when I suggested to him—

Mr. Kernan. Silver dollars, I said.

Mr. Beck. I meant silver dollars; when I suggested to him that there had been coined since 1874, from 1874 to 1877, sixteen and one half millions of what were known as trade dollars, which I thought it was fair to suggest was part of the silver coinage.

Mr. Kernan. No, they are not legal tenders, but mere tokens.

Mr. Beck. I understand; and therefore the suggestion was regarded as being worth nothing. Now, I assert that it is evidence of the fact that but for the circumstance that silver was demonetized in 1873, we should not only have issued over twenty-four and a half millions of silver dollars as we have done, but the chances are that we should have doubled that amount of silver coinage but for the demonetizing act. Why do I say so? Because Congress made the trade dollar contain 420 grains, and the legal tender dollar only contained 412½ grains; and it with 420 grains required to make the trade dollar we still coined sixteen and a half millions since 1873, it is fair to assume that if we had been allowed to coin the old dollar at 412½ grains, we should have coined a great deal more. That, together with the immense coinage of half dollars, which up to 1873 reached one hundred and eighteen millions, and the half dollars, were till 1853 full legal tenders, shows that there was something in the suggestion I made which the Senator from New York seemed to regard as being of no value, which was that but for the demonetization of silver the coinage of silver would have been greatly increased.

While I am on the floor I want to say one thing, and I say it with all respect to the Senator from New York, that it is the first time that I ever heard a Democrat on this floor, or on the floor of the other House, rise and defend all the acts that have been done by the Republican majority relative to coinage and relative to money, and clamor that the faith of the nation was involved in the maintenance of every act they have done. There have been many acts done that I deny that the people of the country are obliged to maintain longer than till they have the power to reverse them; and many of those acts that have been done have been done against the protest of the whole Democratic party.

Mr. Allison. Will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. Beck. Yes, sir.

Mr. Allison. Do I understand the Senator to intimate that the Democratic party opposed, as a political organization, the demonetization of silver in 1873? Was that a party question?

Mr. Beck. I have no doubt they did, so far as they understood it.

Mr. Allison. I have not the slightest knowledge that the Democrats opposed it.

Mr. Beck. When the silver bill is taken up for discussion I hope to be heard upon this question as to how it was demonetized; but I say this now in answer to the question—and the records of Congress show—that when the bill demonetizing silver was pending in the House of Representatives, on the 28th of May, 1872, and the gentleman who then had charge of it brought it up within two days of the final adjournment as a substitute for a previous bill which had been partly but never fully read, that bill having been up on the 9th day of April, 1872, when the question was put to him by divers gentlemen, (and the record will bear me out,) he said that it made no change in the coinage, and relying on his statement that bill was never read, but was passed in the House of Representatives without any man not privately advised knowing what it contained.

Mr. Allison. Yes; but, Mr. President, that bill was debated in this body, and there was no partisan division with reference to that bill in this body.

Mr. Beck. Let me say, in answer to that, that the bill was debated at the third session of the Forty-second Congress in this body, brought up by the present Secretary of the Treasury. The debate will be found at the close of the first part and the beginning of the second part of the Congressional Globe for the third session of the Forty-second Congress, and the whole debate was upon the coinage charge. Not one word was said in that debate as to the demonetization of silver. Senators will I hope read it for themselves, and they will find the fact to be as I state it. Mr. Casserly, of California, insisted that we were to have an immense silver coinage; he stated what Nevada was then producing—$20,000,000 annually; and the present Secretary of the Treasury insisted on having "In God we trust" inserted on the face of the coins instead of the eagle, which was there before and which he said foreigners did not understand. He thought such a dollar would float as far as the silver coin of the foreign nations known as the Latin union would; that was, all over the world. Was there a word said as to demonetizing silver in that debate? Not one, unless I have overlooked it, and I have read it with some care.

Mr. Allison. That is not the point I make. That bill was pending in the Senate for a considerable time. It was printed in the Senate. If it had been objected to by Democratic Senators, a full and complete opportunity was given to Democratic Senators to object to it. Therefore it was passed without partisan division and without partisan debate.

Mr. Beck. I say that debate shows that no man claimed that that bill sought the demonetization of silver, and the record will show the fact that the present Secretary of the Treasury avowed that the object was to make a silver dollar that would float, to use his own expression, all over the world, co extensive with the silver dollar of France, of Switzerland, and of the nations composing the Latin Union. Therefore I insist that it was not demonetized by the intelligent action of the representatives of the people.

Mr. Kernan. It was distinctly charged by the Senator that I acted in some way improperly—

Mr. Beck. Oh, no!

Mr. Kernan. In referring to the demonetization of silver. Now allow me to say a word in justice. I was not discussing the silver coinage question. I was discussing a resolution which declares that it is right to pay these bonds in the dollar of 412½ grains of silver, and I called attention to all of them that had ever been coined.

One other thing. I have not said one word which could make my friend think one way or the other as to whether I approve these laws or not. I argued on the acts of our Government, the authorized Government; whether it was done by both parties or by either party makes no difference to the outsider. I said the Government had made certain laws and the honor and the necessity of that Government and this American people, whether their Government was in charge of the same party or any other, was bound as against the men that trusted to our agents and our Government, to keep faith with them. I said nothing about what was wise or not wise. I said that the Government having taken certain action by its laws and said to the world so and so, we cannot now declare that we will undo that, even if it were wrong, and thus wrong the creditors 6 or 3 or 10 per cent. of the face of their bonds.

Mr. Beck. I do not propose to deprive the Senator from New York of the benefit of his statement, for whatever it is worth, and therefore do not propose to reply to it. He knows what he said, and let it stand. But I say that all the legislation of this country for the last twelve years has been absolutely in favor of the rich against the poor, in favor of dead capital against active industry, and that the effort now made to prevent us from restoring what was the legal coin of the country at the time the great bulk of the debt was contracted is anti-Democratic. To go back a little, I say that when the 5.20 bonds were issued in 1862 they were made payable upon their face in the legal-tender notes of the country. Every legal-tender note had written across its back the statement that "this note is receivable at its face-value for all debts, public and private, except interest upon the public debt and custom dues;" and when the Republican party in 1869, which the gentleman says the faith of the United States is pledged to maintain—I think I quote his exact language there—undertook to say that the principal of these bonds was payable in gold, they undertook to do what no legislative body had a right to do. It was the duty of the courts and in the power of the courts alone to construe what the meaning of the existing laws on this subject was. Chancellor Kent, Judge Cooley, every writer on constitutional law, so holds. When that act was passed it converted a domestic debt into a foreign debt added over $500,000,000 to the burden of the taxpayers of this country; and when silver is now 8 per cent., as it is said to be, below gold, the act of demonetizing it not only added 8 per cent. to the bonded debt of the country, but it added 8 per cent. to all debts of the country: Federal, State, corporate, municipal, and private. The Government of the United States today owes over $2,000,000,000. Poore's Railroad Manual, issued not long ago, shows that the railroad bonds outstanding are over $2,000,000,000. The debts of States and of the cities within the States are over $1,000,000,000. The debts of the other corporations and individual debts amount to over $2,000,000,000 more, to say nothing of the debts of national banks, making over $7,000,000,000, half of which is held in foreign countries.

Eight per cent. on our indebtedness is $560,000,000; and when the bonds of the United States (to go back a little further) were bought as they were with the legal-tender notes of the country at par and bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest in gold were given to the men who bought them, and they were authorized as national bankers to issue 90 per cent. of what passed as money in their own names, which depreciated the legal tender notes of the country as much as that many more legal-tender notes would, it entailed a burden of at least $22,000,000 a year more on the taxpayers of the country, making in the last ten years $220,000,000. I repeat $500,000,000 were wrongfully imposed upon the country by the act of 1866. Five hundred and sixty millions, being 8 per cent. difference between silver and gold by the demonetizing act, and $220,000,000 in the last ten years, by the amount of taxation added by allowing the national bankers to use the credit of the Government in issuing their notes instead of the Government doing it itself, make $1,280,000,000, a sum many millions larger than was required to pay all the expenditures of the Government from the day Washington was inaugurated up to and including the year 1856, embracing the expenditures for the wars with Great Britain and Mexico and all the pensions that were paid in consequence of both of them.

And now we are told that the faith of the country is pledged to stand by every one of these and similar things. I deny it. The meagre minority on this side of the Chamber has swelled to its present proportions and the power in the other House has passed to the Democratic side because they have pledged themselves in their platforms and everywhere else, whenever they shall have power, to legislate no longer in the interest of bondholders and capitalists, but to arrange the taxation of the country so that its wealth shall bear its proper proportion of burdens, instead of the poverty and labor being as now, taxed almost exclusively.

I am of those who believe this resolution is right, because it is true. I believe that it is a step in the right direction. I feel assured that to force resumption in January, 1879, without making preparation for it by relieving burdens and restoring commerce is calculated and intended to still further depress the industries of the country for the benefit of the men who hold the bonds and other obligations of the people, that the present system of tariff taxation is now so adjusted as to put the money derived from taxation into the pockets of the few and to keep it out of the Treasury. I am convinced that there must be a re-adjustment of all these things and that legal-tender notes must be received for all purposes before resumption is possible.

I ask the Senate if the silver dollar had not been demonetized, with over seven thousand millions of debt hanging upon this country, with all its industries depressed, with the property of the people reduced because of contraction and the approach to specie resumption, from 25 to 33 per cent., if there is a man in this Senate who would to-day, because silver was lower than gold, vote to demonetize silver? I answer, not one. No man would dare to go before the people who had so voted and ask re-election in the face of the laws recited in this resolution, which show that even by the act of 1869 gold and silver coin of the then standard value were put upon an equality; that by the act of 1870 it was declared that the bonds then issued might be paid in the then silver coin of its then standard value; and the act of 1875 recited the same fact upon its face. In view of these laws, who, I ask, would now propose that the people of this country should be deprived of the right of paying their debts in either the gold or silver coin of the standard value existing at this time? I assert, no Senator would dare to go before his people to-day and ask re-election after he had voted to demonetize silver under existing circumstances; and as he would not, and as that was the coin on which the great portion of these bonds were issued, in which all the railroad debts were contracted, in which the debts of corporations were contracted, in which nine-tenths of the debts now outstanding all over the country, State, Federal, municipal, corporate, and private were contracted, there is no injustice in declaring that we have the right to pay in that same standard silver coin.

But I beg pardon of my friend from Pennsylvania. I rose to make an explanation and have been drawn off a little further than I expected. I will reserve what I may say till the silver bill comes up. I had no idea when I rose that I would occupy more than a minute or two, and I have not pretended to speak to the merits of the question further than to deny that we are in any manner bound, either by good faith or otherwise, to support past legislation in the interest of bondholders against the interest of the great mass of the people.

Mr. Wallace. Mr. President—

Mr. Dawes. Will the Senator permit me to say a few words in reference to the manner in which the bill of 1873 was passed?

Mr. Wallace. I shall occupy the floor but a very few minutes, if the Senator from Massachusetts will pardon me.

Mr. Dawes. I should like now to reply to what has fallen from the Senator from Kentucky, if it will not disoblige the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wallace. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. Dawes. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Beck] has taken up a charge which has frequently been made in the country, and I have no doubt is believed by some, that there was something wrong about the passage of the bill which demonetized silver in 1873, that by some improper action of the gentleman having charge of that bill, without the law-making power either in the House or in the Senate understanding its real meaning, and without any intent on their part, he had effected the demonetization of the silver dollar without their being aware of it, and that that fact was not discovered until recently. I have heard it said that a foreigner, whose name was given, came over here with some $500,000 of money to use (as the phrase goes) where it would do the most good and in the interest of the demonetization of silver. The name of this foreigner, who was here at that time and has been here since, was given for the purpose of adding strength to the charge that this law as it now stands upon the statute-book was put there by some improper means. As the member in the House of Representatives to whose door this charge is laid, was a Representative from my own State, and is now dead and cannot defend his own memory, perhaps the Senator from Pennsylvania will bear with me while I say a few words upon that point.

There never was a charge so void of foundation and so exhibiting the want of examination on the part of those who make it as the charge that, without knowing what was in that bill and with the purpose and with the idea that the bill still continued the silver dollar of 412½ grains as the dollar of the currency of the country, it was passed by Congress, unless it be the charge, equally groundless, that that man came over here with money to induce Congress to pass that bill. The man whose name is used in that connection is a man who was then and has ever been in favor of the silver dollar and of the bimetallic system, and has been delivering lectures in this country in favor of the very object that this bill when it became a law controverted; and yet I say within three days the name of this man who in England and in this country is spending his time trying to convince the business public that the silver dollar ought to be restored, and never ought to have been extinguished as a part of our currency, used in connection with a statement that he came over here and with money in his pocket exercised undue influence over the legislation of Congress in order to effect the very opposite of that for which he is now and was then striving.

The bill that demonetized the silver dollar was drawn in the Treasury Department in 1870. It did not become a law till 1873. It was reported in this branch in the winter of 1870 from the Finance Committee, and in the very first report and in the very first print of the bill the old silver dollar was demonetized and reduced to a subsidiary coin containing only 384 grains. It was in pursuance of a report from the Comptroller of the Currency in which he recommended precisely that same thing in print. It went through various stages in that Congress, and in every stage it was reprinted, and in every reprint of it was contained the provision demonetizing the silver dollar. It did not become a law during that Congress. It was reported in the next Congress, containing that very same provision demonetizing or reducing to a subsidiary coin the old silver dollar of 412½ grains; and when it passed this branch and went to the other House it was reprinted again. In all it was reprinted twelve times, and I submit to the Senator from Kentucky that in every one of those twelve reprints of that bill the old dollar that had been theretofore coined was demonetized and extinguished. The Comptroller of the Currency in his second report upon the subject called attention to the fact and gave the reason. When the bill was reported in the other branch for consideration there it was first introduced by a distinguished member from Pennsylvania. Upon that occasion that member called the attention of the House to the fact that it demonetized the silver dollar. It went to the proper committee in the House and was in due time reported and reprinted, and in that reprint was contained the provision that extinguished this dollar.

Mr. Hereford. Will the Senator from Massachusetts allow me to interrupt him? Is he not aware of the fact that in the House of Representatives, of which we were both members at the time when the committee having charge of that bill reported it, they reported a substitute, and that although it was demanded that the substitute should be read, the Speaker announced that the previous question having been demanded it could not be read; and although Mr. Holman, of Indiana, and Mr. Brooks, of New York, demanded that the substitute should be read, the Speaker of the House announced that it could not be read; and it never was read, and was passed without any member of the House knowing a line or a word in it, without its ever being read or printed?

Mr. Dawes. There is nothing so commendable in this world as patience; it relieves us of a great deal of trouble; and when I get to the last day of the consideration of the bill, if I omit to state what was done then, the Senator from West Virginia shall have an opportunity to call my attention to it.

Mr. Hereford. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him for about three minutes to read from the Congressional Globe what did take place?

Mr. Dawes. I propose to read from the Congressional Globe myself. If the Senator prefers now to address the Senate—

Mr. Hereford. No, sir.

Mr. Dawes. My purpose is to state the fact that every man who had a desire to know what was in that bill had more than the usual opportunity to know what was in it; and it is more than can be said of almost any bill that has become a law that had, as I have said, twelve reprints, and in every one of them the old silver dollar of the currency and of the legal tender was extinguished and reduced to a subsidiary coin of 384 grains. Upon the day that the bill was considered in the House my then colleague, [Mr. Hooper,] in discussing section by section the provisions of the bill, used this language:

Thus far the section is a re-enactment of existing laws—

I read his words—

In addition, it declares the gold dollar of 25.8 grains of standard gold to be the unit of value, gold practically having been in this country for many years the standard or measure of value, as it is legally in Great Britain and most of the European countries. The silver dollar, which by law is now the legally-declared unit of value, does not bear a correct relative proportion to the gold dollar. Being worth intrinsically about $1.03 in gold it cannot circulate concurrently with the gold coins. * * * The committee, after careful consideration, concluded that 25.8 grains of standard gold constituting the gold dollar should be declared the money unit or metallic representative of the dollar of account.

Again, he said:

Section 16 re-enacts the provisions of existing laws defining the silver coins and their weights, respectively, except in relation to the silver dollar, which is reduced in weight from 412½ to 384 grains; thus making it—

I am giving you the language addressed to the House of Representatives by the man who is charged with having obtained legislation extinguishing the dollar of 412½ grains without the knowledge of the House—

Thus making it a subsidiary coin in harmony with the silver coins of less denomination, to secure its concurrent circulation with them. The silver dollar of 412½ grains, by reason of its bullion or intrinsic value being greater than its nominal value, long since ceased to be a coin of circulation, and is melted by manufacturers of silverware. It does not circulate now in commercial transactions with any country.

Here, sir, he discussed the silver dollar with the bill before him; told the House just exactly where it had been placed in all the twelve prints of that bill; and the gentleman from Pennsylvania upon the committee who reported the bill in the first place, and turned it over to my then colleague to be managed in the House—I mean a Representative of one of the Philadelphia districts, the oldest member of the present House, [Mr. Kelley]—called attention to the same fact, and said that he wanted to go further than that bill; said that he wanted to follow the example of England and make the gold dollar, as in England, the absolute and only unit. I will read what that gentleman said:

This bill is a mere codification. There are one or two things in this bill, I will say to the gentleman from New York, with his permission, which I personally would like to modify; that is to say, I would like to follow the example of England, and make a wide difference between our silver and gold coinage. But as I was charged with a bill that looked only to the codification of the mint laws, or mainly that, I did not feel it well to interject into that bill any of my own peculiar ideas. I would have liked to have made the gold dollar uniform with the French system of weights, taking the gramme as the unit. I have expressed myself very earnestly on that subject, but I did not feel that I could impress my personal views on a general law, and, therefor, I preferred, as I introduced yesterday a resolution touching the silver coin, to have this question come up as an independent question.

Mr. Beck. Will the Senator from Massachusetts allow me to say a word? The Senator from Massachusetts will recollect that I have not said a word about the history of the demonetizing bill, except in response to questions from the Senator from Iowa. When he asked me certain questions, I answered them according to my recollection of the record; but when the silver bill comes up I hope to be able to show by the record that the bill as passed never was read in the House and that the gentleman having charge of it distinctly avowed that it made no change in the law. Now, will the Senator from Massachusetts answer me who that distinguished gentleman was that he referred to as some Englishman who had taken part in this bill and who was opposed to this thing?

Mr. Dawes. The distinguished Englishman to whom I referred, who was charged with having come over here to do precisely the opposite of what he did, was Ernest Seyd.

Mr. Beck. I observe, it the gentleman will allow me, that on the 9th day of April, 1872, when the bill was read up to its sixth section and laid aside and never taken up again, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Hooper] remarked:

The bill was prepared two years ago, and has been submitted to careful and deliberate examination. It has the approval of nearly all the Mint experts of the country, and the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Ernest Seyd, of London, a distinguished writer, who has given great attention to the subject of Mints and coinage, after examining the first draught of the bill, furnished many valuable suggestions which have been incorporated in this bill.

I suppose he is the same person.

Mr. Dawes. There is no doubt about that fact; but that does not quite go to the point that he approved of the demonetization of the silver dollar in face of the fact that he was at the same time earnestly, openly, publicly protesting and urging against it.

Mr. President, my desire was to show to the Senate that this bill in the beginning and throughout all its stages was intended to demonetize the silver dollar; that the discussion of the question of the silver dollar in the bill and what the bill provided in respect to the silver dollar was open, free. Another member of the same committee, from Michigan, whose name has now escaped me, called attention more explicitly than either of these members to the actual condition of the silver dollar in that bill.

Mr. Beck. Mr. Stoughton.

Mr. Dawes. Mr. Stoughton. Now it is true, Mr. President, that after this discussion to which I have alluded, upon the next day a substitute with the sanction of the committee was offered by my then colleague and that passed without being read.

Mr. Beck. Not the next day; six weeks afterward.

Mr. Dawes. The next day that the bill was under discussion the bill was recommitted to the committee; and it was brought back from the committee; and on the very day on which it was brought back, just at the close of the session, it was brought back as a substitute for the original bill, and the difference between the substitute and original bill was just this: The subsidiary dollar of 384 grains was left out of the bill which finally passed. The old dollar of 412½ grains was never in the bill, unless I have been misinformed and have examined the records to no purpose. The reasons for the design of the bill to extinguish that old dollar were given; whether sound or not I am not going to trespass further on the indulgence of the Senator from Pennsylvania to discuss for a moment; but the reasons were given. Everybody that cared to listen to the bill knew that it the bill passed in that shape the old dollar of 412½ grains would cease to exist. When the bill came back the committee thought that a subsidiary dollar reduced in value to 384 grains was of no use, and they left it out. The charge that the old dollar thus passed out of the currency of the country by any artifice or without the knowledge of those who passed the bill, is a mistake, and does great injustice to those, living and dead, who managed the bill and presented it to both branches of Congress and by whose efforts