THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES
We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILLS, and will on the receipt of twenty five cents, mail a copy to any address. ocl5

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

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

G. R. & W. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

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

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Court House. ap 25,'77-1y

S. V. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office one door east of Western Hotel building, opposite Court House.
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 F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 2:1074

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 S. 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. C. 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

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. jan1'78.

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-five 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. aug19'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 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 53d 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 at the charge. 23jy'73

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.
apr1'75-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 16-'75.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 52—WHOLE NO. 2,561. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1878. NEW SERIES—VOL. 19, NO. 9.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb12'71

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. [ap5y16*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. ap'4,'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. my25:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-1'72 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.

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.
NEW WASHINGTON.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [Jan9 '78 tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:2y: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 19, 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, Asiatic Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20 6-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, 1:77-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 Performed Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,
oaking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec10'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

REMONETIZATION, RESUMPTION, AND LABOR.

SPEECH OF

HON. L. A. MACKEY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In the House of Representatives,

Tuesday, February 19, 1878.

On the bill (H. R. No. 1693) to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character.

Mr. Mackey. Mr. Speaker, no bill has been presented to this House since the organization of the present Congress that is attracting at this time more public attention than that which proposes to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar, restore its value and legal tender character, thereby authorizing the government to pay the bondholder in a coin of higher value than that possessed by the currency with which the bonds were purchased from the government when issued. All classes and conditions of our people are agitated on the subject—the rich man, banker, and bondholder, because they say it will depreciate the value of their property and securities. What species of property except money and bonds, I would ask them, has not depreciated, fearfully depreciated, during the last five years, involving a large proportion of the business men of the country in bankruptcy and financial ruin? The poor man is interested in this measure because he sees in it some hope of relief for the starving labor of the country. Is it not time that some other legislation should be had except that in the interest of the capitalist at the expense of the poor man's labor. While I do not expect to add anything new or say anything that has not already been said, and better said than I can say it, well knowing that the people I have the honor to represent on this floor are earnestly and deeply interested in the several financial propositions now before Congress, I cannot refuse to express my views in reference to the provisions of the bill, believing that they are in full accord with the sentiments of nine-tenths of the constituency I represent. I shall support the measure and vote, as I have voted, for the bill in the interest of labor and common justice to the people.

I have faith in that policy of the government which protects American labor and American manufacturing industries, and such legislation as will aid in the development of our resources and utilize in the highest degree the various elements of wealth with which we are so bountifully supplied. Silver is one of the productions of our country just as much as wheat, corn, iron, or cotton. It is dug out of American soil by the labor of American citizens, and it is the duty of Congress by appropriate legislation to give it its highest value. A distinguished Senator said a few days since: "For forty centuries silver has been the money of all nations and all people, and now when it has been the money of all nations and when we have a greater quantity of it than any other nation of the world, we are asked to adhere to a legislation that impairs its value and restricts its uses, and declares that it shall not be used as it has been for money."

If we do not remonetize silver it will be used as bullion, as fractional currency, and in the arts; but remonetize it, and additional use and value will be given to it. The silver dollar we propose to coin is as old as the government. It comes to us from the days of the Revolution, and was born with the Constitution. In the language of the Senator from Virginia, "This silver dollar has been called the dollar of our fathers. For one, I have great respect for it because it is the dollar of our fathers. I am willing to say that I venerate our fathers. I venerate the Constitution of our fathers, the wisdom of our fathers, the patriotism of our fathers, and the virtues of our fathers; and I also have regard for the dollar of our fathers, and having that I desire to see it again the coin of the country." Regardless of the wants and desires of the debtor class, then trembling on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin, the party in power afraid of the open glare of daylight, under the darkness of a "suspension of the rules," taking the bondholders to their hearts, struck down the silver in the interest of the capitalist and creditor class, and against that of the laboring and debtor class.

Man may enact laws that are unjust and unequal in their relations to society, but natural laws will always come to the relief of the struggling and oppressed. When in the beginning of the present century England demonetized silver in the interest of the creditor class, there never was a more dismal period in English history than that of the half century which followed the act. It is affirmed that the condition of the laborer was little better than it was during the Middle Ages. Mr. Patterson in his Economy of Capital states that it was a period of national distress and political agitation. There was a great scarcity of money and the masses suffered and clamored for relief. The middle classes groaned under taxation and demanded retrenchment, and the pride of the nation sustained a shock in the peace policy which arose in Parliament, because the nation was too poverty-stricken to wage a successful war. And yet we are asked to follow in the footsteps of England, by those who urge the single standard in this country. We need not follow. Our nation, an empire of empires, needs no teaching from abroad, save that which is derived from the results of experience. With the light of history to guide us, we will keep clear of the rocks upon which the prosperity of other nations was wrecked. But if we are to determine our policy by that of other nations, we must stand by the silver dollar, as its adoption by a large majority of the nations of the earth demonstrates the wisdom of such a course. Of the principal commercial nations of the world England, Germany, Turkey, Portugal, Brazil and Chili use the single standard. The others have adopted the double standard, except Holland and Belgium, and they adopted silver as a single standard of value. The Germanic powers, under the lead of Bismarck, in the interests of the creditor class have also attempted, by enactment, the demonetization of silver.

What is the result? Two hundred millions of dollars of silver have been withdrawn, in a measure, from circulation. After the war with France, receiving from that power an immense sum of money as an indemnity, which being placed in circulation adding largely to the volume of currency, all manner of trades and business began to flourish. Wages advanced, employment of labor increased, and the demand was such as to not alone stop emigration to this and other countries, but also to force a return flow of many who had emigrated to other lands in the hope of improving their condition. Since the demonetization of silver and the consequent destruction of part of the currency of their country a retrograde movement has taken place in the industrial pursuits of that people. The same shrinkage in values has occurred that have characterized this country consequent upon the destruction of part of our currency. Wages have again decreased, business has become stagnant, and general depression of business affairs and ruin of commercial ventures has been the result. Whenever among the nations of the earth history, past or present, points its unerring finger at a government which has deliberately destroyed the money of its people, it alike records the fact of its commercial prostration and industrial decay. Crime flourishes, and virtue hides its head. The music of the mill is hushed in the cry of distress. Hunger and poverty strike hard blows. The voices of starving hundreds pierce the walled houses of kings. Wrecks of savings-banks, insurance and trust companies whose money has been garnered from the poor; ruin of corporations which had employed a vast amount of labor in the construction of works of internal improvement; private credit convulsed, shattered, and torn to atoms; poverty, want, and suicide, and the monuments that history builds to the nations who have strangled their people's industries, and are the mile-stones that mark the golden road to resumption.

Mr. Speaker, the demonetization of silver does not affect the bondholder with his untaxed millions, nor the creditor class with its recorded mortgages upon the farms, lands, and industrial pursuits of the nation. It affects the debtor class, that class which plows and plants, which builds and beautifies, and prospers most when peace and plenty abound in the land, that class who live by the arts and trades of man, who "lift the lever and move the shuttle," who delve in the earth amid its treasures and unloose its rocky rivets, who lay the iron arteries of trade and push forward our inland commerce, who level the forests and build cities, who erect signboards of prosperity everywhere in the broad land, and make the world and mankind better for having lived in it. This is the class that this act impoverishes; the class of no hereditary privileges or entailed estates, but only such as it carves out of bountiful nature by its skill and labor; the class whose greatest capital is its bone and sinew, its intelligence and industry. In this hour of its peril it is the duty of the country, through its law-makers, to come to its assistance by undoing that unwise legislation which has operated so fatally against its interests.

If you destroy this class of citizens you crush the firmest element in the construction of the social fabric, an element upon which the country always relies in the hour of its peril; not only does it create great victories by the arts of peace and give strength to the government, but amid the smoke and flame of war it is the class that stands firmest in the shock of battle. Crush this element of a nation's strength by ruinous legislation and reduce it to pauperism and you will by the same law impoverish the nation. From a nation of freemen glorying in the pride and strength of their country you will create a nation of serfs, slaves of the money power whose chains are tightly rivetted.

Instead of the citizen honored and free, walking erect among his fellowmen, conscious of his own strength and security, proud of his country and its institutions, he will crouch at the feet of his money lord, heart-broken, and famished with poverty and toil. Let us not by any act of ours, as the representatives of the people, aid in establishing such a condition of society. The wrecks of nations once great and proud lie all along the shores of history, crushed by those who ruled in the interest of class. It has been asserted here during the discussion of this question that the act demonetizing silver was not only a breach of the Constitution and a fraud upon the people by depriving them of one of their constitutional coins, but that it was also a fraud on posterity by the attempt to increase the national debt which would be theirs by inheritance. The people have a vested constitutional right in the money of their country.

The Constitution of the United States in the use of the word "money" in article 1, section 8, means both of the precious metals, and the power to regulate the value thereof with any other meaning would be absurd. The power to regulate the value of money would not have been enjoined upon Congress had it not meant both gold and silver. Gold and silver constituted the money of the country at that time as it did of the commercial world. England did not demonetize silver until 1809. It is certainly a violation of the [illegible] by any act of Congress, as it deprives the people of one of their vested rights. The Twenty-first Congress of the United States appointed a select committee to "consider the state of the currency." In the report submitted to Congress the following language occurs:

The Constitution of the United States evidently contemplates in the power conferred upon this government to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and the restriction imposed upon the States to make nothing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, that the money of this country shall be gold and silver.

Our system of money established in the year 1792 fully adopts the principle that it is expedient to coin both metals as money, and such has always been the opinion of the people of the United States. I might refer to opinions of eminent men, statesmen, and political economists of this and other countries, who have investigated the subject, and all agree that to abridge the quantity of circulating medium by demonetizing silver will produce an unfortunate result, such a result as we witness to-day in our land. I cannot conceive of a higher duty imposed upon us than to repeal the hasty and fraudulent legislation that robbed the people of a part of the currency of their country. I will not pursue this subject any further as so much has already been said in reference to it on the floor of this House, but I will briefly refer to another subject closely and intimately identified with the silver question.

The act of January 14, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie payments at a fixed time by the contraction of the currency, if not speedily repealed will in my opinion continue and increase the wide-spread disaster and ruin that has befallen our people. In 1865, the year of the beginning of our greatest prosperity, we had a circulating medium of upward of $2 000,000,000 including certificates of indebtedness, compound-interest notes, fractional currency, and national bank notes and greenbacks.

In 1875, ten years later, we had a circulating medium of less than $800,000,000, being a reduction in a period of ten years of more than $1,000,000,000. Of course the shrinkage of values consequent upon this wholesale destruction of the people's money was very great in all kinds of property except that of the bondholder, which increased in value. Notwithstanding this enormous reduction, the act of 1875 decreed a still further reduction by providing for the redemption of fractional currency until the whole amount outstanding shall be redeemed, and also the redemption of legal tenders before January 1, 1879, until there shall be outstanding but $300,000,000 of such legal-tenders and no more. Under the provisions of this act nearly $100,000,000 of the circulating medium, including fractional currency, have been destroyed. Should the act become effectual what the result must be can be imagined when, as gold will not in all probability enter into the circulating medium and silver demonetized, our whole circulating currency will consist of the remaining legal-tenders and national bank notes. The inevitable result of such action will be pauperism and repudiation. But it was never intended by the framers of the act of 1862 that gave us the 5.20 bonds that they should be redeemed in coin.

During the candidacy of General Grant for the Presidency it was charged upon the floor of this House by Mr. Ross, of Illinois, that if Grant was elected the Republican party, at the instance of the money lords of the land, would enact a law making their bonds payable in coin.

Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, whose memory the Republican party should ever cherish and who was the author of the law, arose in his seat and with all the earnestness of an honest conviction repudiated the idea that the Republican party intended any such thing. Said he:

I want to say that, if this loan was to be paid according to the intimation of the gentleman from Illinois, if I knew there was such a platform and such a determination this day on the part of any party, I would vote for the other side, Frank Blair and all. I would vote for no such swindle upon the tax-payers of this country. I would vote for no such species of aggression in favor of the large bondholders, the millionaires, who took advantage of our folly in granting them coin payments of interest; and I declare—well, it is hard to say it—but if ever Frank Blair stood upon the platform of paying the bonds according to contract and the Republican candidate stood upon the platform of paying bondholders twice the amount we agreed to pay them, I would vote for Frank Blair, even if a worse man than Horatio Seymour headed the ticket.

Not only Thaddeus Stevens and others in the House, but Senators Morton and John Sherman in the Senate, declared that the bondholder who demands better money for his bonds than he paid for them is an extortioner and repudiator. Now one of these Senators "sits in the seat of customs" burning and destroying the money of the people under the behest of a law he himself as a chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate aided in passing and adopting.

In no way can we consider the resumption act in a favorable light. In no way is it beneficial to the people if adhered to. All the industries of the country, which by the greatest care and most rigid economy have been able to survive thus far, will be leveled to the earth. All the large corporations which have with a kindly care kept thousands of workingmen from utter starvation will be compelled to suspend their work and bar their doors; and many thousands of wandering men will be added to the vast army who to-day are traversing our land seeking the bare means of support. But I do not believe it is in the power of the government to resume under this act. It is estimated by some of our most careful financiers that it will require $250,000,000 in coin to resume specie payments in January, 1879. Where is this amount of coin to come from? It appears from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to this House, that there is less than $60,000,000 of gold in the Treasury, and only this amount after three years of preparation, part of which is subject to a large amount of accruing gold interest. We can obtain but a small amount of gold from abroad. It is the policy of European nations to keep their gold coin at home to meet their own demands. The only means left will be by the destruction of the legal-tender currency, the inevitable results of which upon the prosperity of the people I have already referred to. Who wants resumption of specie payments? Not the debtor class, and all will admit that they are largely in the majority. Who objects to the greenback dollar? It is the only money this nation needs for its welfare and prosperity. It was good enough for the soldiers who fought the battles of the Union and it is good enough now for the bondholder who paid for his bond in currency worth, as compared with coin, but forty, fifty, and sixty cents on the dollar, and now calls us swindlers because we propose to pay him in coin.

Both Houses of Congress have resolved and declared by a decisive vote, very suggestive to the occupant of the Executive Chamber, that all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the several acts of Congress are payable, at the option of the government, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore such coin to its former value and make it a legal tender in payment of said bonds is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor. The passage of the silver bill by an equally decisive vote will soon, in my opinion, be an accomplished fact.

But the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the resumption act will not avail to promote the prosperity of the nation, unless by wise and prudent laws we stimulate public and private enterprises and encourage such measures as will furnish employment for the men who create the wealth of the nation.

A few weeks since a resolution was introduced in the House, offered, as I believe, not in the interest of the public welfare, called "an antisubsidy resolution," which, if strictly adhered to, would prevent the government from enacting any laws, no matter how well guarded they might be against encroachments upon the public Treasury, that would aid and encourage the development by private enterprise of the resources of the country and the advancement of the internal commerce of the nation.

I recorded my vote against that resolution. While I am opposed to granting subsidies as a principle and to indiscriminate legislation in the interest of combinations of individuals for personal gain, yet in the present condition of the country, with its industrial interests paralyzed and two millions of its people without labor, I believe it to be the interest of the people, of the great mass of our intelligent and hard-working men, who to-day are imploring for an opportunity to labor as a means of support for themselves and their families, that the government should lend its aid to such enterprises as partake of a national character and which if entered upon would contribute largely to relieve our workingmen from the deplorable condition in which they now find themselves. The great question of labor with its collateral issues underlies the foundation of all human happiness and prosperity. Man by his organization is an active being. He was created to labor. He is born with wants that can alone be satisfied by labor; and the gratification of his natural desires is the highest incentive to honest toil. By the exercise of his brain, by arts and machinery, he constantly endeavors to promote his well-being, improve his condition; and that keeps him always in a state of want. All the vast improvements of the age, the metropolitan cities that have been founded, the canals that have been dug for inland commerce, the iron rails that have been laid to explore the secret spots of the valley and the rocky fastnesses of the mountains, the ships that bear upon the ocean's bosom to foreign climes the products of our soil and the labor of our sons; the forges and furnaces, factories and mines where labor is found; the telescope by which we peer through the realms of unmeasured space; the printing-press, the great educator of the human race; the silver and gold deposits of the hills and mountains, uprooted and torn by the hand of man from the depths of the earth; all proclaim the wondrous power that reposes in the hands of the Hercules of labor.

The spirit of civilization awakened in Western Europe toward the close of the fifteenth century developed the elements of power and the ingenuity of labor that discovered a western empire settled by hard toil and in the face of extraordinary difficulties and dangers. Its parallel in intensity of action has not been found in history.

Under the stimulus of our free institutions, what has been the slow work of two thousand years in Europe has been performed here in two centuries. In the Old World men were born to wealth which they could not alienate or to poverty from which they could not escape. Under our Republican form of government the dignity of labor was established and the equality of manhood preserved. From the trials and hardships of the Revolution came that principle which, embodied in the charter of our freedom, has created an empire in which honest labor is the foundation of social and political prosperity and where all men are sovereigns. We realize that we live in an age of improvement, in which investigation is active and successful and in which what has already been accomplished is but the brilliant promise of what is yet to be performed. In this Democratic and industrial age, however, it is impossible to call a nation wealthy and prosperous because vast capital is in the hands and under the control of a few individuals, when the masses of the people are struggling for existence. The great problem of modern statesmanship is to determine the question of the rewards of labor. The feudal age has forever passed, when governments were organized to maintain in idleness favored subjects through the toil and sweat of the masses. The aim of national economy with the advance of political equality is to secure a "fair day's wages for a fair day's work." Of the joint products of labor and capital, what proportion should fall to each; what rate of division should be established for the amount of capital invested, and what gain labor should secure in the general distribution, are the questions that are to-day paramount in the exciting struggles of an industrial people. If capital alone is to determine the value of labor, then there is no hope for the permanent improvement of the workingman's condition.

The heart, the spirit, and the energy of his life will be crushed and he will remain the slave of the money lords of creation, with every means of his advancement in intelligence, morals, and physical character destroyed and social order endangered. While it is true that capital can live on its accumulations when labor would starve for want of employment, and therefore true that capital has power to dictate terms in case of disagreement, yet the history of the world exhibits the wisdom of generous dealing with labor. It is the day of prosperity, of good wages and constant employment, that puts heart and hope into a man. He is happy and contented under a condition that presents him the opportunity of becoming his own master; that enables him to educate his children, gather about him the comforts and ornaments of a home, and holds before him the visions of a higher place in the walks of life. But if you make him the slave of a monopoly money power which knows only its own aggrandizement, you destroy the energy of his manhood and the generous impulses of his nature. He is henceforth a tool, and as such becomes the easy prey and victim of the corrupt and designing demagogue, who, like the petrel at sea, "pines in a calm and is happy only in a storm." The French Revolution, unparalleled in the history of the world for its atrocities and horrors, was the result of the shameless abuse of the masses—of the peasantry and working people.

The accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few; the dissoluteness, arrogance, and corruption of the nobility, holding a vast proportion of the wealth of the nation and bearing no portion of the burdens of the State; the abuses of the law; the oppression of the people by extraordinary and outrageous taxation for the support of a dissolute Court and nobility, and the destruction of all business interests and the vitality of commercial and mechanical pursuits produced a spirit of discontent which was stimulated by the idleness and sufferings of the multitude of skilled laborers thus thrown out of employment, and whose mercurial organization demanded constant labor to prevent the name of mob violence from bursting forth and consuming the authors of their own ruin. These acts and conditions occasioned that revolution whose desolations have no equal in the history of mankind. The liberal character of our form of government cultivates a higher order of law abiding citizenship; yet it is our duty as the representatives of the people, invested by them with the law-making power, to see to it that by no unwise legislation we arouse a similar spirit among the masses of our people who toil for bread. Let us resolve to undo and repeal all legislation that strikes at the peace and prosperity of the land by depriving the workingman of an equal chance with the capitalist in the race of life. Let us not enact laws in the interests of one class to the detriment of another; laws that may seemingly benefit a richer class of society, but in their application are often perverted to the great injury of the working classes and always disastrous to industrial pursuits. Legislation for the capitalist has a natural tendency to engender a conflict between labor and capital, and a want of a proper knowledge of the harmony of their interests often creates a spirit of resistance on the part of the working classes resulting in an organization of combined efforts to redress their supposed wrongs, which frequently leads to lawless methods to secure their end.

Harmony between labor and capital is the true relation; all else is an unnatural condition. Capital finds its greatest return in the contentment and willing service of labor; and to labor, capital is the highest and greatest benefactor. Without means to put in operation the great works of the age, the idustrial energies of the nation would be paralyzed. Capital in this country is generally the accumulation of past labor. He who hoards not his gains, but diffuses them in the execution of great designs for the improvement of society and the development of civilization, is that benefactor to the human race who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

I agree with the Representative from Iowa [Mr. Deering], who said upon this floor a few days since:

Capital and the industries of the country are co-operative and the two interests are inseparable. But I divide the owners of capital into two classes: those who gamble in stocks and speculate on the fluctuations in money and securities; and, secondly, those whose money circulates among the people and the rich investments in such active enterprises and improvements as will provide employment for labor and enlarge the bounds of industry. All legislation that tends to stimulate and encourage the operations of this class of capitalists is in the interest of labor and is more productive of good results to the working classes than direct legislation.

Give the workingmen of our country employment with living remunerative wages, and with hearts full of hope and an enthusiasm born of conscious power they will move on in the grand struggle of life, and mountains will be leveled, valleys filled, tunnels bored through the eternal hills, forests cleared, iron rails laid across a continent, furnaces and forges made to roar and blast, mines opened, and factories and workshops send forth the smoke of industry. Nowhere in the world has the result of a harmonious union of capital and labor been developed in a higher degree and to a greater extent in all its usefulness than in our own country. The American nation began its existence with a population of less than three millions and with an area of territory less than eight hundred thousand square miles.

A century has passed, and under the stimulus of a republican form of government administered with a liberal policy we have now a population of not less than forty-five millions, and an area of territory of nearly four million square miles. Our flag floats from sea to sea amid the waving wheat-fields of the valley and the snow-crested peaks of our mountains. The developments of our agricultural industries have been unprecedented in the history of the world. The assessed value of farms and farm stock in the United States in 1870 was $11,000,000,000, and farm products and farm wages for the year 1869 amounted to upwards of $3,000,000,000.

The value of the products of our manufactories has advanced from $20,000,000 to $4,000,000,000. Foreign and domestic commerce have increased with gigantic proportions, and until the policy of the party in power during the last sixteen years, in connection with the inroads made by the war, has almost destroyed our commerce, it was the pride and boast of the American patriot that the sails of our merchant fleet whitened every sea, bearing the products of our soil and our industries to every nation and people whose shores were washed by the tides of ocean. When we behold the results of the vast labor that within a hundred years has been performed within our borders, and then witness the starving condition of the workingmen all over the land, we are compelled to ask ourselves and our wise men and political economists, what has produced this result.

With all our boasted wealth, industry, and intelligence, with our vast resources, with the energy and courage of our many millions of population, we are to-day very far from a state of general prosperity. On looking around us we behold nearly all our industrial pursuits paralyzed. Trade languishes and commerce has died away. Our workshops are closed, the fires of our furnaces and forges have gone out, and nearly all forms of productive industry are unremunerative. Thousands of workmen with honest hearts and willing hands are without labor and their families are starving in their homes. Labor strikes have been inaugurated in various parts of the country, and misguided, excited men, suffering from effects of unremunerative wages, have rendered themselves liable to be organized government and spreading terror and desolation everywhere on their destructive march. In the language of the Senator from Nevada—

In this country the distress of labor, reaching a point never before known, has culminated in mobs which have given ominous expression to the despair of the people. The Army of the United States, never before used for such a purpose, has been called upon within a week to march to perform police duty, to preserve social order, and to protect private property. The advocates of the gold policy, conscious apparently that it will make chronic this condition of things and permanently demand the same remedy, have insisted that the numbers of the Army should not only be kept up but enlarged, not to repel foreign enemies, guard forts, or enforce the laws of the United States, but to repress the riotous uprising of a hungry, naked, freezing, and frantic populace.

The New York *Tribune*, of the 7th inst., editorially says:

One of the most terribly significant incidents connected with the loss of the Metropolis last week was the fact that one hour after the news that the ship had gone down arrived in Philadelphia, with all the exaggerated horrors of a first despatch, the office of the Messrs. Cullum was besieged with hundreds of hunger bitten, decent men, begging for the places of the drowned laborers. In this city there have been over a thousand applicants at the agency for New South Wales to be sent out as laborers and mechanics on the clipper ship starting this month for Sydney.

These people represent but a fraction of the great mass of unemployed poor in the cities; men who are not paupers from inclination any more than the most respectable reader of the *Tribune*; honest, industrious, frugal, in the majority of cases heads of families, who are out of work, and are ready to go to the other side of the globe, or to the forests of Brazil, to get work to keep their wives and children from starving. It is useless to ignore this miserable, gaunt fact which stares us in the face at every corner. It is not to be dispelled any longer by soup houses on the one hand, organized permanence against tramps on the other. We have had enough discussion on the relative advantages of occasional and organized charity. It is not charity that is wanted; it is work, and the only work which offers now as a relief to the suffering in the cities is farming. How the unemployed mechanics and laborers have got through this Winter, God only knows; they have been greatly helped by the mild weather. But in three weeks Spring will open, and what is then to be done? The revival of business will be too slight to afford them any tangible help. Are they all to sink down permanently into tramps and paupers? Or, in case of a revival of the labor troubles of last July, are we to keep them as a reserve corps, ready, as then, to join, with terrible effect, the side of disorder, riot, and rapine?

Mr. Speaker, what has produced this condition of affairs? Has the earth refused to respond to the labor of the husbandman? Has the sun hidden its face and the gentle rain of heaven ceased to fall? Has the artisan forsworn his skill and the strong arm of labor lost its strength? Not at all. Nature was never more bountiful, the earth never yielded more abundant harvests. Human hands were never more willing. What then has produced this state of affairs? It is said by some to be the result of our extravagance, born of the recklessness of war, and of the enormous peculations and squandering of the public funds wrung by taxation from the toiling and producing masses.

But I assert here to-day as my deliberate conviction, that to the party in power, who for sixteen years and more have controlled the legislation of the country, to their ruinous financial policy and continued aim and desire to legislate in the interest of the capitalists and against that of the laborer, we can honestly charge the cause of the present depressed condition of our country. I believe it to be the duty of the Government to furnish the people with a currency of the highest value and in such quantities as may be required to conduct all the legitimate business enterprises in which an active, energetic people