

SIZING UP QUAY AS A STATESMAN

How He Compares With Clay and Webster.

WHAT THE PARALLEL SHOWS

Some of the Immortal Utterances of Two Great Men Side by Side With Masterpieces By the Boss.

WHERE IS PENNYPACKER NOW?

JUDGE PENNYPACKER has been good enough on several occasions to suggest that the people of Pennsylvania did not know what a really great man they had in their midst.

MR. WEBSTER ON NATIONAL PEACE

Let us cherish those hopes which belong to us; let us devote ourselves to those great objects that are fit for our consideration and our action; let us raise our conceptions to the magnitude and the importance of the duties that devolve upon us; let our comprehension be as broad as the country for which we act, our aspirations as high as its certain destiny; let us not be piggish in a case that calls for men. Never did there devolve on any generation of men higher trusts than now devolve upon us, for the preservation of this Constitution and the harmony and peace of all who are destined to live under it.

MR. CLAY'S INVOCATION

I have, doubtless, committed many faults and indiscretions, over which you have thrown your broad mantle of your charity. But I can say, in the presence of my God and this assembled multitude I will say, that I have honestly and faithfully served my country; that I have never wronged it; and that, however prepared I am to appear in the Divine accounts, on other accounts, I invoke the country; that I have stern justice of my judgment on my public conduct, without the smallest apprehension of his displeasure.

MR. WEBSTER ON PARTY SPIRIT

Among other admonitions, Washington has left us, in his last communication to his country, an exhortation against the excesses of party spirit. It is not to be quenched, he yet conjures us not to fan and feed the flame. Undoubtedly, it is the greatest danger of our system and of our time. Undoubtedly, if that system should be overthrown it will be the work of excessive party spirit, acting on the government, which is dangerous enough, or acting in the government, which is a thousand times more dangerous. For the government then, becomes nothing but organized party, and in the strange vicissitudes of human affairs it may come at last, perhaps, to exhibit the singular paradox of government itself being in opposition to its own powers, at war with the very elements of its own existence.

MR. CLAY ON FIDELITY

I trust I may be pardoned for repeating a declaration made some time thirteen years ago, that whatever effort there have been many may be discovered in a review of my public service to the country. I can with unshaken confidence appeal to that Divine Arbitrator for the truth of the declaration, that I have been influenced by no impure purposes, no personal motives—have sought no personal aggrandizement; but that in all of my public acts I have had a sole and single eye, and a warm and devoted heart, directed and dedicated to what in my judgment I believed to be the true interest of my country.

MR. CLAY ON INDEPENDENCE

It is one of our great privileges, in a free country, to form our own opinions upon all matters of public concern. Claiming the exercise of it for myself, I am ever ready to accord to others equal freedom in exercising it for themselves. But, inasmuch as the manner in which we may exercise the rights appertaining to us, may exert a powerful influence upon each other, for good or for evil, it is one of the most dutifully, and distinctly, and justly, all measures of public policy which may be proposed for

MR. WEBSTER ON PATRIOTISM

Whenever personal motives influence the conduct of individuals or public questions, they affect the safety of the whole system. When these motives run deep and have an intense and serious conflict with higher, purer and more patriotic purposes, they greatly endanger that system; and all will admit that it is necessary to bring back public officers to the conviction that they belong to the country, and not to any administration nor any party. The army of the country; the navy is the glory of the country; neither of them is either the mere instrument of the administration, nor the mere instrument of the party; they are the institutions of the country, established for the good of the people; and they well alarm the lovers of free institutions, when the officers and departments are spoken of, in high places, as but spoils of victory, to be enjoyed by those who are successful in a contest, which they profess this grasping of the spoils to have been the object of their efforts.

MR. WEBSTER ON PUBLIC TRUST

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MR. QUAY'S BAD MEMORY

Pennsylvania is not debauched and cannot be debauched. Weak men may be bought in isolated instances, but recent experience has shown that a United States Senatorship cannot be bought.—Speech at Phoenixville.

MR. QUAY ON INDEPENDENT VOTING

These regular candidates will be elected unless they are backed in the back by political assassins.—Speech at Lebanon.

MR. QUAY'S MODERATE

You are thoroughly familiar with the issues involved in this campaign. All the national issues will be discussed by those who accompany me.—Speech at Chambersburg.

MR. QUAY'S TENDER SPOT

The pretense that the fusionists is conducted in the interest of good government is as false as the lie that I pleaded the statute of limitations in the trial at Philadelphia.—Speech at Phoenixville.

MR. QUAY AS A "DYING OAK"

It is a long time since I was first here. Many of your grand men have since gone; become nothing but organized party, and in the strange vicissitudes of human affairs it may come at last, perhaps, to exhibit the singular paradox of government itself being in opposition to its own powers, at war with the very elements of its own existence.

MR. QUAY ON FARMING

I own two farms, but what I don't know about farming and what I don't know about very large volumes; and I dismiss the subject.—Speech at Skippack.

MR. QUAY AS A BOSS

Instructions don't vote.—Remarks at State Convention, 1890.

MR. QUAY ON MULES

You have my mule ticket, made up of one Republican and one Democrat.—Speech at Huntingdon.

MR. QUAY AS A BOSS

I do not intend to speak to you upon the national or State issues. I bid you good night.—Speech at Pottsville.

MR. QUAY ON POST OFFICES

If you people wish to have a new post office building you had better send me or for every one of you, if you do, I will guarantee you your new post office building.—Speech at New Castle.

PATTISON ON THE RIGHTS OF LABOR

Official Utterances of the Former Governor.

URGED WISE AND JUST LAWS

The Highest Measure of Protection For All Workers Demanded.

Duty of the State Clearly Pointed Out.

LED THE WAY FOR REFORM

It was shown last week how Governor Pattison's record in approving wise and needful labor legislation exceeded that of any former or succeeding Pennsylvania executive. The following extracts from official documents will show how the legislature was guided in the preparation and enactment of the labor laws now on the statute books of the commonwealth. It may be remarked also that had the former governor's earnest recommendation with regard to honest dealing with the miners, in the weighing of coal, been adopted the present destructive contest in the anthracite mining region never would have been known. At the last session of the legislature a bill passed the house providing for the safe-guarding of the miners' rights in this particular, but it was not permitted to pass the senate by order of the Quay machine. Governor Pattison's record shows that in the future, as in the past, he will firmly maintain every legitimate right of all workers.

Just Labor Legislation Demanded.

A continual, though irregular struggle is now and has for years been going on between these two conflicting elements (labor and capital). Complaints of injustice are constantly being made by one against the other, and such a turn appeals to the state for remedial legislation. Such appeals should not be unheeded, but should be attentively listened to and carefully considered.—Inaugural Address, 1883.

A Better Remedy Than the Bayonet.

For government to shut its eyes and close its ears to the complaints and petitions of any body of its citizens is folly. Such a course corrects nothing and settles nothing. Particularly should heed be given to the appeals of so large and important a part of the community as those depending for subsistence upon the wages of toil. Labor is the main pillar of the state. As an honored statesman of our country has said: "Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the highest consideration and respect." The consideration given to such matters should be deliberate and searching, and the relief thorough and systematic, if it is to be lasting and effectual. I cannot but include in the belief that our political system is capable of providing some other remedy than the bayonet for the settlement of such disputes.—Inaugural Address, 1883.

Arbitration for Labor Disputes.

A measure has been introduced into one of your bodies to provide for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees in certain of the great industries of the state. This is a movement in the right direction. Though limited to but a few of the departments of labor, yet it is a beginning upon a subject that has long ago received legislative action. The concerns of that great body of our citizens who labor for wages are entitled to the most earnest consideration. The law should protect the rights and rights of those employed in this industry demand legislative consideration. A standard should be fixed whereby the fitness of men desiring the position of superintendent, mining boss and fire boss can be determined, and the duties of persons employed in those respective positions can be clearly and specifically defined so as to fix the responsibility in cases of accident.—Annual Message, 1883.

FARMERS FOR PATTISON

Why They Desire the Election of the Reform Governor.

Chairman Cressy, of the Democratic state committee, has received this letter from J. A. Herr, a life-long Republican, member of the state board of agriculture for 23 years, and a prominent member of the Pennsylvania State Grange: Cedar Springs, Pa., Oct. 5, 1902.—As the senior active member of the Pennsylvania state board of agriculture, I have been in a position to study the actions of the governors of the state relative to our agricultural interests. I can testify to the great attention and consideration accorded us by Governor Pattison. During the eight years of his administration he missed but one meeting of the board, and when favorable legislation was enacted it always received his active support and approval. During his term of office he gave proper consideration to all the agricultural organizations of the state, thereby endorsing himself to the entire farming community. I am confident that if elected governor our agricultural interests will be given proper consideration and receive generous treatment at his hands. Very truly yours, J. A. HERR.

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Urging Protection for Miners.

Your attention is called to the condition of the laws providing for the ventilation of the bituminous coal mines of the state. The safety of the health and safety of anthracite miners has given general satisfaction and brought about gratifying results. The numerous accidents which are constantly occurring in the mining districts call for aid, as far as legislation can go, in preventing their recurrence. Surely every effort should be made to protect the men engaged in adding so much to the wealth of the state. The Factory act should be amended so that no miner shall be employed in any factory or mercantile establishment for a longer period than ten hours per day. I recommend that fourteen years be substituted as the age of employment of children (instead of 12).—Annual Message, 1893.

Wages Should be Paid First.

Labor is fairly entitled to every just protection which the law can throw around it and I am heartily in sympathy with all measures looking to that end. The preferences which the laws of Pennsylvania at present give to the wages of labor in executions, are well-

written and commendable to our legislation. The effect of the present bill however, would, in my judgment, ultimately be to hinder and obstruct improvements, to place property owners at a disadvantage, and to subject them to injury and imposition. Mechanics, journeymen and laborers would, in all probability, be required to waive their rights before being allowed to work in a disintegrated way than helped by the general operation of this law.—From veto of mechanics' lien bill, 1893.

Guarding Lives of Workers—Half-Holidays.

Protection to employees by fire-escapes, better ventilation, necessary hygienic apparatus, inquiry into the cause and responsibility for accidents, and general amelioration of the condition of workingmen and women, have followed the increased efficiency of the factory inspector's department. A commendable system of labor, in behalf of shorter hours of toil, Saturday half-holidays, better assured semi-monthly payments of wages, and inquiry into the supervision of the so-called "sweating" system of labor. The legislature should see to it that every building of unusual height, and any that is likely to be occupied by an unusual number of people, should be amply provided with means of escape in times of peril.—Annual Message, 1895.

Arbitration Better Than the Bayonet.

There ought to be no difficulty in devising a board of arbitration in which both sides might have confidence and to whose impartial judgment both would yield readily for accidents and corporations deriving their life and powers from the commonwealth and seeking its protection, owe to it the duty of serving and carrying out the purposes of their organization. When they themselves are unable to do this, because of a lack of confidence on the part of their employees and an incapacity to satisfactorily adjust the question of wages, they become subject to the visitation of the commonwealth. It has been well said: "The state is bound in the end to interpose; and if the state is to come in at the finish with the bayonet, it may as well come in at the start with the balances."—Annual Message, 1895.

No Step Backward at the Mines.

The coal production of Pennsylvania is one of the great material interests of the state. In carrying it on enormous ventures of capital are required and large risks of property are incurred of ever greater concern, in both the anthracite and bituminous regions. These are the dangers to human life. These have been the subject of frequent legislation, and the enactment of 1893, relating to the bituminous coal mines, went further towards their regulation by the state than any previous legislation. Experience has demonstrated the wisdom and efficacy of the law. Its operation is only confined to the protection and health of the underground employees, but it meets the approval of humane employers who are concerned for the well-being of their operatives. The coal backward should be taken on this subject.—Annual Message, 1895.

Honest Weighing Demanded.

Some complaint continues that miners are defrauded by the use of false weights. If it should be found upon due and impartial investigation that there exists substance for such complaint, the general assembly might fitly consider the propriety of establishing a state office, the incumbent of which would have power at any time, when called upon or of his own volition, to test mine scales or measures and brand mine cars.—Annual Message, 1895.

Protection for Other Workers.

The frequent occurrence of mine disasters in the slate region of the state, accompanied in some cases by the loss of a half dozen human lives, suggests the necessity of extending state supervision and regulation to other underground operatives than those of collieries.—Annual Message, 1895.

"Pluck-Me" Store Crimes Denounced.

Frequent complaints are heard, and some have been made to the law department, from centres of mining or manufacturing industries, that the act of June 9, 1891, forbidding mining or manufacturing corporations from carrying on stores, is violated. Moral coercion is used to defeat all the purposes of the act of 1891, and the laborer continues to be the victim of the so-called "pluck-me" system. A more particular legislative definition of this scheme of labor oppression is demanded. Specific punishment, by fine and imprisonment, of individuals and indirectly engaged in it, would be found efficient as a partial remedy.—Annual Message, 1895.

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Gained Forty Pounds in Thirty Days.

For several months our younger brother had been troubled with indigestion. He tried several remedies but got no benefit from them. We purchased some of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and he commenced taking them. Inside of thirty days he had gained forty pounds in flesh. He is now fully recovered. We have a good trade on the Tablets. HOLLEY BROS., Merchants, Long Branch, Mo. For sale by Green's Pharmacy.



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of any kind. You can never find any better guns or ammunition for we can furnish any kind you want. We are here to meet the demand, so demand what you want. We will arm ourselves to supply it if we do not have it in stock. Our

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