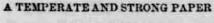
CHAIRMAN QUAY'S ADDRESS

THE CLAIMS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO SUPPORT.



THE ANSWER TO THE CHARGE THAT THE STATE ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN FINANCIALLY RECKLESS AND IMPROVIDENT-WHAT THE PARTY HAS DONE FOR THE PEOPLE-THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

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The Republican party of Pennsylvania, in typealing once more to the people for their suffrages, does so with the conviction that the candidates upon its the term in every way worthy of support; honest, capable, and faith-ful to its principles, and that the record of the party since its advent to power, demonstrates that the Commonwealth has never so prospered as when under Remultican rule.

as when under Republican rule. The Democratic party held almost unbroken control of the State from 1829 to 1858. Excepting Governors Ritner and Johnston, it had all the Governors elected during that period, and controlled the Legislature in both branches in every year but three. During that time it built up an enormous debt of over forty mil-lions of dollars, and produced the Canal Rinz, under which this debt was contracted, which did more to foster jobbery, promote corruption, and establish traffic in office, than any organiza-tion that has ever existed here.

tion that has ever existed here. The Republican party obtained partial con-trol in 1858 and 1859, and was completely successful in 1860, and has remained in power with but one or two interruptions since that year. Under its hands the credit of the State, impaired by the rocklessness of its predecessor, has been restored; the State debt has been re-duced from \$12,000,000 to \$22,000,000, with an accumulation of a sinking fund, practically reducing it to \$13,000,000; a war debt of three and one-balf millions has been paid; the tax of three mills upon all our real estate has been wiped out; a half million has been bestowed upon the citizens of Chambersburg for their upon the citizens of Chambersonry for mon relief from rebel incendiarism; the common school system has been maintained at a present annual expense of \$1,000,000; the orphans of our soldiers have been cared for; asylums for the insane and reformatory institutions have been established and supported; \$1,000,000 have been dedicated to the Centenniai celebration; our internal resources have been devel-oped; bureaus have been crected and maintained for the protection of our mining popu-lation; yet, nowhere in the Union is the burden of a State Government so lightly felt. The State under Republican rule has been honestiy goverued, and her honor heid above reproach. It is alleged by the opposition that the normal expenditures of the State have been increased

since the Republicans came into power. The increase of expenditures have only kept pace with the increase in population, wealth, and the material industries to be fostered by Gov-ernment. Twenty-four years ago the common schools received an annual appropriation of \$150,000 to \$173,000; now they receive one mil-tion. Then there was no expense for repelling invasion or suppressing the rebellion; no Cham-bersburg sufferers to be indemnified; no soldiers' orphaus to be maintained; no iosane asylums to support; few charitable institutions to aid. The Legislature has been doubled in size and expense. To these causes, not to extravagance. corruption, or wrong, the increased expendi-ture is largely attributable. The increase has been for the public good, while the ability to maintain the expenditure has grown with the growth of the State, and strengthened with its strength. Within the last few years the people have been relieved entirely from all direct taxation for State purposes, except partially upon personal property, and the burden of the main-tenance of the government has been imposed upon corporations. The Republican party came into prominence

before the whole world as the sword-bearer of the Nation, to protect and preserve it against internal as well as external foes; and having delivered the Union from destruction, claims that the National Government should be administered upon the principles of those who preserved it, and not upon the principles of

tose who endeavored to destroy it. The doctrine of State rights, though kept in the background, is the distinguishing tenet of the Southern Democracy. Without the South-ern Democracy, the Democratic party of the Nation cannot prevail. It is dominated by them, Mr. Singleton, of Mississiopi, at the last session agress announced boldly his adhesion to

not fail on its notes. The Government requires tionally be substituted. The credit of each is It to keep a redemption fund constantly in the Treasury, and the bonds on deposit are always more than sufficient to pay every circulating based upon the National faith. To increase this currency would simply de crease its purebasing sower. Its present volume is equal to that before the panic of 1873, while the price of nearly every article of consumption is so re-duced that a dollar will purchase more than at

ple, and can never agree to surrender the right of the humblest citizen to live unmolested under his own roof tree, and to contract for his

own labor as he will. The founders of the Commonwealth, a toiling people, handed it down to their posterity with a tille sanctified by struggle, suffering, and sacrifice, indestruct-ible by any of the wild vagaries of socialism or

orimutaism. The safety and prosperity of this State de-

The satety and prosperity of this State de-pend upon the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party. It has proven itself a trustworthy guardian of the interests of both State and Nation. Public security, public con-fidence, and public honor are allke involved in

the coming contest. The voters of the State will be found with the party which has given strongest evidence of its ability to maintain them all. M. S. QUAY. Chairman Republican State Committee.

GOOD REPUBLICANISM AND LABOR.

In answer to the charge that the Republi-In answer to the charge that the kepubli-can party has not favored the passage of laws in the interest of labor, the laboring man and of the poorer classes, the following are cited among recent acts of Assembly, passed mainly

by Republican votes and influence: An act fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in ceal mines. P. L., fol. 38, 1875.

An act to protect the children of this Com-monwealth in their right to acquire useful trades. P. L., fol. 59, 1876.

An act to prevent a debtor from making an assignment to delay the collection of claims for wages of labor longer than thirty days. P. L., tod. 25, 1875

tol. 43, 1870. Supplement to an act providing for the

health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, passed in 1870, üxing a penalty on the owner or agent for violating the law. P. L.,

Supplement to an act to relieve laborers.

workingmen and journeymen from prosecution for conspiracy, passed in 1872. P. L., fol. 45,

An act giving priority in a trial of all claims

for the wages of manual labor in the courts, P. L., fol. 13, 1877. An act providing the means for securing the

health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Peansylvania. P. L., fol. 56, 1877.

tain cases. P. L., fol. 29, 1877. An act for the improvement of the Ohlo river

by the National Government. P. L., Iol. 4,

An act fixing qualification of clerks to mine

inspectors in the counties of Schuylkill and Lu-zerne. P. L., fol. 16, 1878, An act extending the Mine Ventilation act to

counties of Susquehanna and Wayne, P. L., fol. 68, 1878.

act. P. L., tol. 155, 1578. An act to provide for the collection of me-chaoles' and others' claims for repairs, improve-

ments, etc. P. L., foi, 206, 1878. An act to prevent cruelty to children. P.L.,

fol. 119, 1875. An act abolishing tax on trades or occupa-

tions except business tax, in cities of second class. P. L., fol. 87, 1878. An act to prevent frequent changes in school books in the common schools. P. L., fol. 44, 1878.

Supplement to an act passed in 1573, for the

Supprementer to an account of wages of mechanics, min-better protection of wages of mechanics, min-ers, laborers and others, giving wages for labor preference over claims of landlords and all oth-ers. P. L., fol. 207, 1878.

An act fixing the weight of a bushel of bitu-

ninous coal at 76 pounds. P. L., fol. 67, 1878. Resolutions to aid and encourage emigration

An act to amend the Bituminous Ventilation

An act to regulate stay of executions in cer-

fol. 130, 1876.

1876.

more than sufficient to pay every circulating note outstauding. But it may be said that greenbacks are made a legal tender while bank notes are not. This is very true, but it proves nothing. The legal tender "flat" is useful only to compel people to take money that is worth less than it purperts to be worth. That is not the care with bank notes. Although not legal-tender doilars, they any period since the war. To pay the National debt with irredeemable promises to pay is repudiation. The masses of the people of Pennsylvania are honest, and cannot sanction repudiation in any form. The cannot sanction reputation in any form. The remedy for our present difficulties is to be found only in a patient adaptation of ourselves to our surroundings. The current of worldig affairs flows on freeslathic; we cannot turn it back. We are gradually but surely rising from the slongh of debt, incurred when it was so ever to horrow and as we emerge from it we are and must always be worth such dollars. Nobody ever refused the note of a solvent bank, except for three reasons—the first, ignorance of the nature and use of bank money; the sec-ond, an unjust doubt of the solveney of the bank; the third, the distance of the place of issue and the consequent loss of interest during the time necessary to send it home for redemp-tion. Not one of these three reasons applies to the National back notes. The people are thoroughly accustomed to have many the software or insoftware to casy to borrow, and as we emerge from it we will find our way back to National prosperity. The Republican party has always insisted upon the equal rights of men, without regard to color, condition, or nationality. It gave the right to manhood, to labor, and to the proceeds of labor, to four millions of down-trodden peo-

bank money; the solvency or insolvency of the bank does not affect the value of its issues; and the notes of the banks of Dakota are as valuable in every way in Chester county as those of any bank in our own county. Hence it happens that in buying and selling and in the payment of debts, no man everthinks of providing himself with or asking for one kind of money rather than the other, and no creditor in his sense would think of demanding greenbacks, upless it might be to play a sharp trick upon the debt-or. The decree that the back notes should be legal tender would no more add to their value

than its absence has detracted from that value. The bank note circulation is, however, su-perior to the greenback system in one very important sense. Not that an individual note of a bank can be worth more than that in which it is to be redeemed, but in the system and laws is to be rederined, but in the system and have that govern the issue. Universal experience shows that the condition of trade determines the amount of the issue of a bank that is well conducted, and an excessive amount can no more be kept outstanding than a gailon of water can be forced in a quart pot. The note water can be forced in a quart pot. Ins note issues of a bank are coostantly returned to it for redemption. The rule is illustrated by a single fact. During the year covered by the last report of the Comparoller of the Currency, ten National banks were put in the bands of receivers. Their total capital was \$5,544,000 Although five of the failures, including the largest, occurred in the last five months of the year, there were outstanding on the date of the report less than \$750,000 of their circulation, out of a total of \$2,450,000 issued to them. There had been no loss of value to any one of the notes. As long as they circulated they were worth their face, and when they were presented for redemption they were duly redeemed for the Government held more of the bank's capital than the value of the bank notes.-Chester County Village Record.

THE POOR MAN'S DOLLAR.

The greenback dollar-thanks to the Repub lican party-is to-day worth within a fraction as much as the gold dollar. What is the conseas much as the gold dollar. What is the conse-quencef Every article, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, that enters into general con-sumption, is as cheap as it was before the war-many, in fact, are lower than they have ever been. How does this state of things affect the poor man? His wages are about the same as in 1869, and with them he can purchase as much as he ever could. These are indiputable facts which he ought to ponder over before he asks for the repeal of the resumption act-am act intended to wipe out the lingering fraction of difference between gold and paper money.

Times were never more prosperous in this country than immediately prior to the rebellion. At that time the amount of meney in circulation was hardly more than half the sum we now tion was mariny more than unit insert we how have. Why, then, is an unit insert amount of money now needed to make times good? The cry of the Greenbackers is that the more money we have the more prosperous we will be. Ask the farmer when he raises an immonse crop of potatoes and throws them on the market wheth er he gets as much for them as when the crop is smaller. How was it last year with that cropi It was immense, and the price per bushel was fifty cents. This year the yield is comparatively a short one, and the price is nearly doubled. Last year his wheat crop was only an average one, and he got \$1.40 per bushel for it; this year the crop was unusually large, and he gets only a dollar. This is not only the case with potatoe and wheat, but with every commodity used among men. It is an unvarying, unchangeable law that the more abundant you make a thing the less valuable it becomes. Money is no exception to this rule. As you increase its volume, you decrease its purchasing power. An expansion of currency means a corresponding expansion of prices. All men admit this. We saw it during the rebellion. When call-



HIS RECORD IN THE STATE SENATE.

THE ACT INCORPORATING THE MILFORD AND MATAMORAS RAILROAD - MR. WARFEL'S

SPEECH ON THE REPEAL BILL-HOW THE DEMOCRATIC GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE VOTED WITH & KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS.

voted with a KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS. From the Pittshurg National Labor Tribune, Work-Ingmen's Organ. Mr. Speer asks the people of Pennsylvania to vote for Mr. Dill as the special representative of honesty and an economical administration of the State government. A reference to the record of Mr. Speer upon the Congressional back-pay salary grab may lead some to doubt his sincerily in the cause of reform, and a ref-erence to the proceedings of the Democratic erence to the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of 1873, which rejected him for this reason as its chairman, may impair their confidence in his right to speak for his

party. The record of Mr. Dill himself does and record of an bin insert doct not sparkle with evidences of his devolton to eco-nomical administration of the State finances, nor of a desire to protect the Treasury from corporate and individual greed. Section 5 of the supplement to the act to au-thorize the New York and Erfe Railroad Com-

Interfacting the sew form and that the number of the pany to construct said read through a portion of Susquehanna county, approved 26th March, 1845, is as follows: "Section 5. That it shall be the duty of the president and managers of said company, as soon as said railroad shall have been completed theorem is supported with a point." through Susqueinanna and Pike counties, Penu-sylvania, to prepare a full and accurate ac-count of the costs of that portion of said road within the territory of this State, authenti-cated by the eath or affirmation of the presi-dent and secretary of said company, and communicate the same to the Auditor General of this Commonwealth, who shall file the state-ment in his office. That after said railroad shall have been completed and in operation to Dunkirk, or shall have connected at the west-era end with any other improvement extending to Lake Eric, said company shall cause to be paid into the Treasury of this State, an-nually in the month of January, ten thousand dollars; and any neglect or refusal by said company to pay as aforesaid shall work a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by this net." Tuis sunnal payment of \$10,000 having at-

tracted the attention of certain covetous gen-tlemen, a bill was introduced at the session of our Legislature of 1870, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Milford and Matamoras Kallroad Company," authorizing Henry S. Mott, D. M. Vanzuken and others to construct a railroad from a point in Milford, in Pike county, to a point near the village of Matamoras in the same county. The county is not large, thriving or populous; indeed, quite the con-trary, and the enterprise was not formidable. The act having been approved 1st April, 1870, was promptly followed by a supplement con-taining the following remarkable section: "Section 4. That said Company shall con-

nect with the Erie Railway at the railroad bridge constructed by the Erie Railway, at the village of Matamoras; and that the provisions of the fifth section of the Act estilled 'An Act to authorize the New York and Erie Rallroad Company to construct a road in the State of Pennsylvania,' approved March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, shall enure to the benefit and be enjoyed by the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company, the Millford and Matamoras Railroad Company, their successors and assigns for the term of ninety-nine years, as fully and to all intents and purposes as if the same had originally been enacted for the benefit of the said Millford and Matamoras Railway Company: provided, however, nothing in this act shall be construed to ex-onerate or relieve the New York and Eric Rail-road from the provisions of the fifth section of said act of March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-sixt and monifed fore. eight hundred and forty-six; and provided for-ther, that said Milford and Matamoras Railroad shall be completed within three years or this act shall be null and void." It will be noticed that this section does not

mention in terms the annual payment of the Erie Railway Company, and one unacquainted with the legislation referred to would not suppose that its effect was to rob the State of \$10,000 annually. It was one of the snakes whose like have been effectually scatched by the new Constitution. The supplement was approved April 6, 1870, just six days after the signature of the original charter. Mr. Dill,

charter, on April 2, 1870, five days before the adjournment, read in place the obnoxious sup-plement, with the snake concealed so ingeni onsly awar down in the fourth and inst section, and had it railroaded through the House under a suspension of the rules; how that the Journal of the Senate showed the bill to have been re-ported without ameniment, and that no record of its having been-amenical or passed the Sen-ate could be found; but that an entry in the House Journal made if appear to have been re-turned from the Senate "with ameniment." which was concurred in. The Senate had no record of such ameniment, nor could be ascer-tain what the ameniment was. The Senator, continuing, spice as follows: aly away down in the fourth and inst section.

record of such amendment, nor count be ascer-tain what the amendment was. The Secator, continuing, spoke as follows: "But there are those who allege injustice to the Legislature, that this bill never did pass in the shape in which it is now found, but that the fourth section was attached after the others had been agreed to by both Houses, and the journal of the House fixed up accordingly. Be this as it may, I have no means of proving or disproving such allegations. I know only this, there is a most singular want of everything that might show the bill to have been properly con-sidered. It is well known that copies of all bills are preserved by both Houses, but this is an exception. I have carefully examined the files on both sides, and had others to assist me who were more familiar with the arrangement of the papers, but we have been unable to find anything in relation to this bill, though the numbers preceding and succeeding are there, and everything else that we had occasion to look for. The tracks are well covered. The book for. The tracks are well covered. The parties who managed this brilliant financhi scheme knew what they were doing, and they left no documentary telltales behind, to rise up and plague them afterward." Then after quoting the obnoxious section he continue:

continues:

"There is the little joker-part of an act entitled simply 'A supplement to the M ford and Matamoras Railroad Company.' And in this connection I want to call the attention of the Progress.

connection I want to call the attention of the Senate to section 8, article XL, of the consti-tution of Pennsylvania, which provides that 'no bill shall be passed by the Legislature contain-ing more than one subject, which shall be learly expressed in the title, except appropria-

"Just how far this title, namely, 'A supplement to the Milford and Matamoras Rairoad Company,' clearly expresses the object of the act, others can determine and govern their uotions of rights vesting under the bill accordingly.

But, sir, there is a further history in relation to this matter. The bill after its supposed passage was hurried to the Secretary's office, and their the champion of the measure represented that his wife was dangerously ill; that he had to get home that nigh; that it was very important for him to get the supplement signed at once, so that he might pay the en-rollment tax, and take certified copies home with bim. The bill was registered and he was directed to take it to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for examination, but instead of do-log so, he took it directly to the Governor, and by making similar appeals and representations in relation to sickness in his family, and mis-representing the character of the bill, he pro-

cured the Excentive's signature. "And here let me remark upon a somewhat remarkable coincidence. When it was necesary to have this bill signed there was somebody sick. When this repealing act was to be considered by the Senate Committee, it was put off from time to time because somebody was alleged to be sick, and I notice in looking was alleged to be sick, and I notice in looking over the record, that when it came up in order in the other branch of the Assembly, the effort was made to prevent its consideration because again somebody was sick. It seems in some way to be connected with a great deal of sick-ness, enough to almost occasion a suspicion as to the character of the malady. "But to return more particularly to the history of the matter, some time in April, 1870, application was made to the Gov-ernor for letters patent, which he refused to grant on account of the peculiarity of the measure, and the manner in which his signa-ture was obtained, and not until the 26th of

measure, and the manner in which his signa-ture was obtained, and not until the 26th of July, 1871, were latters patient granted under the act to incorporate the Milford and Matamo-ras Railroad Company, but no reference what-ever is made theredu to the supplement which proposes to give this nice little annuity of ten thousand dollars to the Company for the term of minute ning years." of ninety-nine years." After quoting the language of Gov. Geary's

mossages recommending the repeal, the Senator had read an article from a Harrisburg corres-

and read an iter Philadeiphia Legener of March 18, giving a complete expose of the matter, and concluded as follows: "The supplement is also in conflict with that portion of the fifth section of the eleventh ar-ticle of the Constitution, which provides 'That is a conflict of the Commonweight shall not in the credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event be piedged or loaned to any individual company, corporation or a ciation." Yet in this act the credit of the Comnonwealth to the extent of \$10,000 annually, for the period of ninety-nine years, is loaned or given to this proposed Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company, a corporation created by the Legislature of the State.

basket and carried his purchases home ; pockets." Certainly no sensible working who wants a dollar with one hundred

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who wants a dollar with one hundred too, will be willing to jeoparilize its value by point for an interest of paper money of the shar kind, which in a very brief time would read its proper value of ten tents per pound. It is difficult to comprehend how some other wise intelligent men can bring themselves in believe in the "flat money" heresy. The fathers of the Republic in their tenchiors in veighed against it, and the great party lealer of their day, Webster and Benton, Generated paper money in no measured terms. Said do great expounder of the Constitution, in a speech delivered in 1852: "Of all the tends vances for cheating the laboring classs mankind, none has been more effectual to that which deludes them with paper non This is the most effectual inventions to fer ize the rich man's field by the sweat of ize the rich man's head by the sweat of the poor man's brow," Of course Webster, the ged-like, would be voted an ignoranns when compared with the Butlers, the Hughes, the Kearneys and other peculiar patriots; but he words are nevertheless true, as those who are now attempting to sow the wind will assured realize when they are results; realize when they are reaping the whir, which

should they succeed in their aim. The currency of the United States was setter in so good a condition since the spring of bein as it is to-day, and it is rapidly nearing price, tion. For the sake of the peace and presen-in of the constant bat it are poster. non. For the country, let it alone until it shall be demonstrated we are able to hear addition debt burdens. Let us get safely out of the source doot burdens. Let us retaining on to the inset of despond in which the panic of 1875 three us and from which we are enserging readmit-unto dry land. Let us feel assured that so have once more a solid foundation breach our feet, and let the currency severit since until it is unmistakably demonstrated that is not adequate for all our wants.-Philadeplay Propress

RETROSPECTIVE

The Republican party is charged by its opponents with many sine of omission and comsion. It is easy to make charges-a far differ ent matter to demonstrate them to be true When these charges are confronted with incla and figures, it is seen that they have not the least basis of truth to sustain them. We have time and again refuted specific charges against time and again related specific charges against the honesety, economy, and generally beneficial policy of the party, and in pursuit of the facts and figures with which to dispose of these multiclous charges, have been surprised at the completeness of the record which the Repubcan party, in an unbroken administrat eighteen years, is enabled to present as using peachable proof of the faithfulness with whet presented is charged the trust committee with which it has discharged the trust committee to it if the people, in a manner to best serve the inter-ests of those people by restoring the dimen-bered fragments of a great Nation to the her-mony which was broken by its predecessors in the Government, bringing order out of chars and comments the predecessors in the set

the Government, bringing order out of class and comparisive prosperity where universal financial ruin was impending. To properly present this splendid record of the Republican party it is necessary to begin with the period of its coming into power. When Abraham Lincolus, the first Republican Fresh dent, reached Washington through many ti-clositudes, the South had already progressed many stages in the war of the rebelidos, which the Southern Demograms, with the concentration the Southern Demoerance, with the cooperation of their Northern brethren, had been majoring for a period of thirty years. He found the arms and annumilion removed to Southern arsenais and forts, the little army scattered along the distant frontier, and the ships of th navy stationed in foreign ports. The United States Treasury was exhausted, the Government to debt and paying and interest of over \$1,000,000 per annum, with the National credit solution that the Buchanan Administration was paring at the rate of 12 per cent, interest on a small In the rate of 12 per cent, interest on a small loan necessary to meet the ordinary expresses of the Government. Under this condition of affairs the Republican party came into power, to find an organized rebellion of great magni-tude to be met and suppressed. An army sea called into being, money raised, the enemy net and conquered, four million slaves made free, the second States rehabilitated, peace restored, the public credit strengthened, and the integ rity and authority of the Government assured before the world. This was the work of the

Republican party during the earlier and most trying years of its administ ration. To meet the cost of the war taxes were increased until the internal revenue and personal income tax receipts in a single year (1803) reached the vast sum of \$311,174,507.54. reached the visit sam of participation at Nearly everything manufactured or used was taxed. Now the internal revenue tax is con-fined to spirits, ferminated liquors, tohacco, banks and bankers and athesize stamps for parent medicines, etc., and the total tax is re-duced from \$111,174,307.54 in 1856 to \$110.551.

the doctrine that his allegiance was due first and always to his State. No party adhering to this principle can be safely entrusted with the administration of National affairs. The Union, held subordinate in supremacy to the States, would fail asunder upon the first resolute assertion of State sovereignity. The Republican party maintains the recognized powers of the States under the Constitution, but stands like a rock against the right of a State to set up its supremacy against that of the Nation. The party maintaining that right is unfitted by its principles to administer the rovernment of the Nation, or maintain its integrity. Controlled by the South, the Democratic

party must shape its policy upon the mould of the Southern leaders, and the Southern leaders, in turn, must accommodate themselves to the demands of their section. Mr. Goode, of Vir-ginia, who had charge of the bill to reimburse William and Mary College for its alleged loss during the Rebellion, gave to his constituents as a reason for not pressing a vote, that its pas-sage would effect the elections now pending; after the elections he could rally more strength for it, as the immediate fear of public ceasure would then he removed from the Democratic members. The policy of Mr. Goode actuates nearly all the friends of Southern claimanta. They await a Democratic Congress and Administration, when the Democratic party must give them all they demand. Present delay is no abandonment of the claims. Democratic success will not only invigorate them, but, like the Archangel's trumpet, will wake from the dead usands of others now resting in the arave. Their extent cannot be measured, except by the ability of the party in power to manufacture them.

For the same reason the Democratic party in Congress discharged disabled Union soldiers from position, and replaced them by the soldiers

from position, and replaced them by the solution of the Confederate army. For the same reason, the Democratic party is a free trade party. It made a determined effort last winter, following the lead of a Committee of Ways and Means appointed by a Democratic speaker from Pennsylvania, to pass the Wood Tariff bill, simed destructively at the vitals of all the industries of our State. The bill would have driven our workingmen out of employ ment, or reduced their wages to starvation point, and would have succeeded but for the almost unbroken front presented against it by the Republicans in Congress. An analysis of the test vote upon the bill is as follow:

For the bill, Northern Republicans..... 5 for the bill, Southern Republicans..... For the bill, Southern Democrats 69

Against the bill, Northern Republicans, 109 Against the bill, Southern Republicans, 7 Against the bill, Northern Democrats... 15 Against the bill, Southern Democrats... 3

124

Total.....

The Democratic party in Pennsylvania halted on this question-its candidate for Governor avoiding the initial vote in the Legislature-as did the Democratic members of Congress from Pennsylvania, until the thunders of popular sontiment from Allegheny to the Lehigh, drove them to a faint resistance to the bill. The Re-publican party of Pennsylvania, standing firmiy

by the policy of protection, is in account the party throughout the country. Our present paper currency grew out of the necessities of the late war. It supplanted a necessities of the late war. It supplanted a debased State currency, which was the p of commerce, and a prolitic source of loss Already practically at par with gold, it is the best currency we ever produced. In sixteen years, scarcely ever has the changer of money in this country looked to see from what bank the note country source to see from what oaks the note he handled was issued. It matters nothing, ercept to those interested in National banks, whether the bank currency is relained or re-placed by greenbacks, if the latter can constitu-

to the West, and calling upon the National Congress to push forward public works and employ the surplus laborers. P. L., fol. 223. 224, 1878. Resolution requesting Congress to favor con-

tracts for carrying the mails in American built vessels. P. L., fol. 216, 1878, Supplement to the mechanics lien law, mak-ing all liens prior to advanced money mortg-ages. P. L., fol. 76, 1873.

Resolution requesting Congress to grant pen-sions to Mexican war veterans, P. L., foi. 218, 1578.

Resolution calling upon Congress to pass aw preventing railroad discrimination reight and passenger charges. P. L., fol. 218,

1575. Resolutions opposing the passage of the Fernando Wood Tariff bill, because its passage would injuriously affect the industries of the State. P. L., fol. 221,1878.

In addition to the above acts and joint reso-lutions, reference might be made to the fact that not a dollar of S ate tax is now collected from real estate, almost the entire revenue coming directly from the surplus capital invested in the cornorations of the Commonwealth, thus leaving labor and industry free from the burdens of the State. And this entire system of taxation has been the work of the Republican party. Reference might also be made to the large

annual appropriations to the erphan schools asylums and hospitals, mainly used by the poorer classes of society, owing to their inferior and imadequate facilities for maintaining the destitute and afflicted in their homes, whilst the book are full of acts of Assembly passed recently for the protection of the rights and privileges of all the people-the preven-tion of adulterations of food, butter, milk, etc.the protection of sheep from the ravages of neeless dogs and wild animals-the examinathe question of convict labor, to ascertain how far and how inturiously it has affected the honest labor of the people-the sup-port of Normal schools-the screen bills, and many others, all in the interest of the people. Nothing has been asked for by the honest labor of the State that the Republican party has not granted since it came into power .- Pittsburg

GREENBACKS AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES

One of the main planks in the Greenback platform and in the platforms of the Democratic party in sundry Western States is the demand that National banks shall be abolished and Government notes or greenbacks be substituted in the place of the bank notes. There are ob jections without number to this proposed substitution, and the only supposed advantage of the operation is more than offset by the practical disadvantages that directly accompany it. Mr. Thurman, the leader of the Ohio Demog-racy, has come out in favor of the proposition, and numerous small fry follow at his heels. Mr. Thurman and many who agree with him the question altogether by assuming that the greenbacks are as good money as the bank notes. "if," said Mr. Thurman at Kamtlton, "it the greenback is as good as the bank note, and noody denies that it is," etc. Certainly it is dealed. The bank note is decidedly superior to the Government paper now, and its superiority will grow greater upon the resumption of speci-payments. This is perhaps the most important payments. This is perhaps the most important point in the controversy, because, when it has seen established, the rest of the argument is CSSY.

If one considers for a moment the functions and attributes of the two kinds of paper, it must be admitted by all that the bank note is not the iferior of the greenback in any respect. It is, and always must be, of value as great as what ever may at the time be lawful money. It is receivable equally with greenbacks for dues to the United States. In the temperature the United States. It is instantly convertible into lawful money on presentation either at the bank's counter or at the Treasury. A bank can-

from eight cents in 18 thirty-five in 1864, the workingman found out very unmistakably that an expansion, or rather a redundance of currency, meant higher prices; it was the same with everything else as with

Does any man doubt that a like result would follow an enormous issue of greenbacks? We think not. What good, therefore, would all this paper money do him? Does he think he could borrow it more cheaply then than now There is plenty of money in the National banks now, which he can get if his securities are satisfactory; if they are not satisfactory he could not borrow it though it were a thousand times plen-tier than at present. Even as a borrower his condition would not be improved under the proposed new greenback dispensation. Who are the men that are urging and heading

this poor man's movement for cheap money! Are they not almost without exception men who are bankrupt in principle as well as in pocket. Men, who having lost standing with thele former associates, have now pushed their way to the head of this new movement, not to retrieve their reputations, for they are hopelessly lost, but to put money into their pockets by this contemplated money revolution.

Of all men, he who earns a hand to mouth living for himself and his little ones is the least able to bear any unnecessary tampering with the money in which he is paid. He needs the best dollar that can be made; he ought to have a dollar that is always worth the same amount not one worth one hundred cents to-day and fifty or seventy-five cents next week. He has a greenback doilar to-day worth practically as much as a gold one, and which resumption will put on a level with the best coin money in the world. Yet evil men, for their own base purposes, ask him to vote against resumption; ask him to take a step that seeks to dishonor the money in which his week's services are paid. No one pretends that if the resumption act is set aside the paper dollar will be worth more than gold. If there is any change whatever it must be in the other direction; his money must go down instead of up, and to bring about that consummation is what the greenback leaders are now trying to persuade him. In fact, reare now trying to persuade him. In fact, re-sumption has already come to the poor man he can purchase all he needs for his present paper dollar as he can with a silver or a gold paper do sue. Prices are at a specie level to him. he ready to change this state of things? He cannot improve them do what he will, but his vote against resumption may lead to the fuffation of war times. Reason and common sense say, leave well enough alone.-Laucastar New

THE Bellefonte Republican asserts very em phatically that "the supposition that Andrew G. Curtin will sweep the Democratic, Republi-can and Greenback vote of that county is all folly. In the first place there are hundreds of Democrats who cannot and will not vote for Secondly, his course towards the Repubhim lican party is sufficient to drive away even his personal friends in that party. If their votes are worth having, Curtin should at least respeet them. And in the third place, the Green-backers will not touch him because of his soft money proclivities, as he is no doubt the largest stockholder in a National bank, and in intimate connection with other corporations." Verily, the "great war Governor" will have

a "hard row to hoe" among the voters of the Twentieth district. Greenbackers will be officially instructed not to support him, and the on now arlses: Where will the votes come rom to elect him?

THE Republican party, on the other hand, has stendily and persistently advocated one uniform line of policy. First, it saved the conntry from dismemberment and dissolution, and now it is in favor of preserving its credit by an honest payment of its debus in honest money. Honest, thinking people will consider the relative course of the two parties, and act accordingly.—Washington Reporter.

the Democratic candidate for Governor, voted for both these bills. Shortly afterward the first installment of \$10,000 was actually drawn from the State Treasury and paid into the treasury of the corporation, or, as was alleged, was used in defraying the expenses of this legislation.

The bill had been improvidently approved by the Executive, and, its true character becoming apparent, Gov. Geary, in his annual message of 1871, made it subject to the following recommendation:

THE MILFORD AND MATANORAS RAILBOAD. "About the close of the last session of th Legislature an net was passed and approved entitled, 'A supplement to the Milk Matamoras Railroad Company.' The fourth section of this enactment seems to have been intended to take from the State and give to the company the \$10,000 bonus paid into the State Treasury annually by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, under the fifth section of the act of 26th March, 1846. Soon after the adjournment my attention was directed to the subject, and to guard against less, I caused the Attorney General to give notice to the New York and Eric Railroad Company that the State would look to that corporation for the payment of the annual bonus as heretofore, notwithstanding the passage of the supplement referred to. I regard the latter as having been enacted and approved through inadvertence in the hurry of a closing session, and, as inisty and inconsiderate legislation, at variance with the settled policy of the State, and highly prejudicial to the public interests; and I the carnestly recommend its immediate repeal, or at least so much of it as relates to the

No action having' been taken, in 1872 he

again alluded to it as follows: "The Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company. About the close of the ression of the Legislature in 1870, an act was session of the Legislature in 1870, an act was passed and approved entitled 'a supplement to the Miltori and Matamoras Railroad Com-pany.' The fourth section of this enactment seems to have been intended to take from the fourth and the thinker of the one of the take State and give to the company the \$10,000 bonus paid into the State Treasury annually by the New York and Erie Railroad Company under the fifth section of the act of 26th March, 1846. Soon after the adjournment my attention was directed to the subject, and to guard against loss I caused the Attorney-General to giv tice to the New York and Erie Railroad Company that the State would look to that corpo-ration for the payment of the annual boous as heretofore, notwithstanding the passage of the supplement referred to. I regard the latter as supplement referred to. I regard the inter as having been enacted and approved through in-advertence in the hurry of a closing session, and, as hasty and inconsiderate legislation, at variance with the settled policy of the State. and highly prejudician to the public interests, and I therefore earnestly repeat the recommen dations in my last annual message for the immediate repeal of this obnoxious law, or at least of that part of it which relates to the bosus. The State having long since abandoved the policy of paying money out of her treasury for the construction of railroads, there is weither

the construction of the sense tion of the fraud, its purposes and projectors. In this speech Mr. Wartel gave the history of the bonus of \$10,000 from the Eric Railway.

and its attempted diversion from the State Trensury to that of the Milford and Matamoras Railroad, setting forth how that one Wm. H. Dimmick, a member of the House of Representatives from Pike county, owner of 583 shares of the Milford and Matamorrs Railroad Company, while seventeen shares only were di-vided among six other stockholders, to bring the company under the law and entitle it to a

the Legislature of the State. "Now, the only allegation that I have heard against the repeal of this offins section, was with reference to the question of vested rights. To that I have only to answer in a few words. If this Miltori and Matamoras Rellroad Company have any vested rights to this aunuity, it recrives them either by the letters patent or the supplement to its charter. But it cannot get such rights from the leiters patent, for no reference whatever is made therein to the provisions of the supplement, and it cannot et them from the intter, for that is in conlict with the Constitution, and, therefore, vold. But even if it should be coust: tutional, its passage and approval was secured by trickery and misrepresentation, and it is therefore not entitled to that consideration due

to bonest and proper legislation. "Yet upon a call of the yeas and uars, with a full understanding of all the facts, Mr. Dill voted against the repeal. "When Mr. Dill next appears before the foot-

lights in the character of a reformer, let him explain this vote, and then we will call his attention to other like indiscretions."

FINANCIAL FOLLY.

Is it human nature to be dishonestf may well ie asked in view of the attitude of many people in this country towards the financial status of the Government. It would seem, indeed, tint the present cry for more greenbacks is meant to be repudiation of our pligated faith and credit, because that is what an illimitable losse of paper promises to pay amounts to, and nothing less. Ever since the close of the reseliion and the grand proportions of the Reublican party became known, a studied and ersistent effort has been made by an unserupulous opposition, North and South, to belittle the Government it sought to destroy and to impair its credit by medding with its currency. It reached its crowning disgraceful act when Samuel J. Randall, representing in part this great manufacturing and mercantile city, pre-scatted and passed to its enactment, in 1871, a bill demonstizing the sliver dollar. This injury was repaired by the present Congress, no count much against Mr. Randali's wishes. In 1875, Congress provided for the resumption of specie payments, in order that our currency values may be equalized, and we are close to

specie payments to-day, with an increased onsi-ness in all departments of trade and a glowing prospect of future prosperity, if things are per-But the untutored, inexperienced and im-pressionable thousands of our people, under the guidance of most unprincipled demagogues of the Butler school, are clamoring for camp

money and plenty of it, under the insanc idea that when money is plenty they shall have an abundance of it, and threaten to so disturb the financial credit of the Government that there will be a fatal relapse of industry in all its ram-ifications. Less than twenty years ago, the volume of the currency in the country, including is sues of State banks, was in round numbers \$250, 000,000. That sum then was deemed ample for the business wants of the people. The volume of currency in the Union to-day amounts to \$570,000,000, or nearly three times as much as existed in 1860. Considering that our increase

of population and industries have not by any means been doubled, it is evident that there is in abundance of money in the country to-day to meet all the requirements of trade. Again, the greenlack clamorers should remember that cheap money means dear provisions and when, as the laboring man so aptiv put it, conducted upon the sot "one went to market with his money in the pies.-Patteburg Herald.

621.74 in 1878. Reductions have also be made in the customs tariff, the receipts from which in 1872 amounted to \$316,370,256.77, and in 1878 to \$120,170 680 20-thus showing in the two sources of revenue a total average reluction in the year of \$286,792,549.37.

From these grand results it will be seen that the Republican party was not only pathole, as shows in its prompt response to the call for men and means to save the Union, but that all i perminary obligations were used promptly, the National integrity sustained and strengthened, and the craft of the stationed and strengthened, and the credit of the country, at home and abroad, restored, so that instead of borriwing money, as in the last Democratic Administration, at 12 per cent., to earry on the ordinary affairs of the Government, it is now funding its six percent, honds into four percents, is the ready sale of the latter at home and abroad, Another feature in the administration of the

Republican party is its integrity. The net eve-nues of the Government since the party came into power amount to the enormous sum of \$5,523,934,302.15, while the net ordinary etpreditures have gone up to the even litter sum of \$7,463,620,265,13. Yet this money has all been collected, handled and disbursed with scarcely the loss of a single dollar. Some lew small losses have occurred before the funds reached the Trensury, and while in the hands of collectors or banks of deposit; have very nearly all been ultimately recoured A call of the United States Senate, in $\pi r \approx 0^{-1}$ tion offered by Senator Davis, of West Virginis, was made upon the Secretary of the Irusury, April 16, 1874, for a statement of losses in the conjection of internal revenue. The state-ment was made, and it shows that from 1852 the year in which the internal recentle system was established, to 1970, the collection

amounted to \$1,452,561,705.08, and the amount remaining due is only a fraction over one ditu of one per cent. of that sum. From 1820 to 1875 there was collected \$600,047,480.20, and from the officers who collected this vast amount of money there is to-day due only \$653,716.01. about one tenth of one per cent, of two collec-tions. And let it be remembered that even this amount is not yet an absolute loss to the flor-erament, for the accounts are still open, many of them being in litigation and others in process of settlement by other methods, so that outstanding indebtedness will in time be largely reduced from the figures shown in this report

On the Sist of May of this year, the tim which the Treasury report is brought up, were but seventy-five of those ex-officers were but screenty-fice of those ex-officers shift having charges against them, two humber and twenty-four having settled their accounts in full. The amount still due is placed at Si-116,503.43, beine only fifteen per cent of the amount due in 1870. When it is thus sheen that the collections up to June 30, 1977, amounted to \$2,321,847,457,30, and that a collecting that vast amount a loss of only about three millions of dollars occurs, it would seem to be hard to point out a period in the history of this, or, we might say, any other country where such faithful stewardship has country where such faithful stewardship has

been displayed. These are but a few of the many achieve ments of the party which has controlled pub-lic affairs for the past eighteen years. It is a work of which no party need be ashamed. in its substantial results, in the good accom-It is substantial results in the good out be-plished and biessings conferred upon our pen-ple at home, and in its moral, civilizing, and progressive effects on the nations abroad, this will ever be remembered as one of the most re-markable periods in our history. -Polyneils Miners' Journal.

Tax Internal Revenue Department presents a groad showing when in two cears it has co-lected \$225,712,622, and only \$11,005.55 under counted for. Not a dollar of less will tucounted for. Not a dollar of less will the United States experience, as the sureties in the expensive necessaries of life, for an illimitable issue of paper money will restore the dark days when, as the laboring man so aptiv put it, "one went to markets with his money in the

as a ... a .is is aft if a j Out attached. Tuby het afte & charm with us.] TINSLEY & M.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,