

### CHAIRMAN QUAY'S ADDRESS

### THE CLAIMS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO SUPPORT.

### A TEMPERATE AND STRONG PAPER

### 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.

The Republican party of Pennsylvania, in appealing once more to the people for their suffrages, does so with the conviction that the candidates upon its ticket are in every way worthy of support; honest, capable, and faithful to the interests of the people. The Republican party since its advent to power, demonstrates that the Commonwealth has never so prospered as when under Republican rule.

The Democratic party held almost unbroken control of the State from 1839 to 1855. 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 millions of dollars, and produced the Canal Ring, under which this debt was contracted, which did more to foster jobbery, promote corruption, and establish traffic in office, than any organization that has ever existed here.

The Republican party obtained partial control in 1855 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 recklessness of its predecessor, has been restored; the State debt has been reduced from \$42,000,000 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-half millions has been paid; the tax of three mills upon all the property has been wiped out; a half million has been bestowed upon the citizens of Chambersburg for their 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 Centennial celebration; our internal resources have been developed; burials have been expedited and maintained for the protection of our mining population; yet, nowhere in the Union is the burden of a State Government so lightly felt. The State under Republican rule has been honestly governed, and her honor has been preserved.

It is alleged by the opposition that the annual 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 of the State. The Government. Twenty-four years ago the common schools received an annual appropriation of \$180,000 to \$175,000; now they receive one million. Then there was no expense for repelling invasion or suppressing rebellion; Chambersburg sufferers to be indemnified; no soldiers' orphans to be maintained; no insane asylums to support; few charitable institutions to aid. The Legislature has been doubled in size and expense; the State has been enlarged; corruption, or wrong, the increased and maintained; 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 maintenance 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 those who endeavored to destroy it.

The doctrine of State rights, though kept in the background, is the distinguishing feature of the Southern Democracy. Without Southern Democracy, the Democratic party of the Nation cannot prevail. It is dominated by them, Mr. Seward, of Mississippi, at the last session of Congress announced boldly his admission to the doctrine that his allegiance was divided and always to his State. No party adhering to this principle can be safely entrusted with the administration of National affairs. The Union, held together in supremacy to the States, would fall asunder upon the dissolution of the assertion of State sovereignty. 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 managed by its principles to administer the government of the Nation, or maintain its integrity.

Controlled by the South, the Democratic party must shape its policy upon the mould of the Southern States, and the Southern States, in turn, must accommodate themselves to the demands of their section. Mr. Goode, of Virginia, who had charge of the bill to reimburse William and Mary College for its alleged loss during the Revolution, gave to his constituents a reason for not presenting a vote, that its passage would effect the elections now pending after the elections he could rally more strength for it, as the immediate fear of public opinion would then be removed from the Democratic members. The policy of Mr. Goode attracts nearly all the friends of Southern claimants. They await a Democratic Congress and Administration, when the Democratic party must give them all they demand. Present duty is no abandonment of the claims. Democratic success will not only increase them, but the Archangel's trumpet, will wake from the dead thousands of others now resting in the grave. 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 of the Confederate army.

For the same reason, the Democratic party is a free trade party. It is the policy of the last year, following the lead of a Committee of Ways and Means appointed by a Democratic speaker from Pennsylvania, to pass the Wood Tariff bill, aimed destructively at the vitals of the Southern States. It is a measure which has driven our workmen out of their employment, 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 bill is as follows:

For the bill, Northern Republicans..... 5  
For the bill, Southern Republicans..... 2  
For the bill, Northern Democrats..... 45  
For the bill, Southern Democrats..... 69

Total..... 121

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

Total..... 134

The Democratic party in Pennsylvania halted on this question—its candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of one vote. As did the Democratic members of Congress from Pennsylvania, until the thunders of popular sentiment from Allegheny to the Lehigh, drove them to a faint recollection to the bill. The Republican party of Pennsylvania, standing firmly by the policy of protection, is in accord with the policy throughout the country.

Our present paper currency grew out of the necessities of the late war. It supplanted a debased State currency, which was the plague and scourge of the people. It is the best currency we ever produced. In sixteen years, scarcely ever has the change of money in this country looked so well from what bank note was handled with success. It is a matter of course, except those interested in it, that it is better than the bank currency is retained or replaced by greenbacks, if the latter can constitute

tionally substituted. The credit of each is based upon the National faith. To increase this currency would simply decrease its purchasing power. Its present volume is equal to that before the panic of 1873, and the price of nearly every commodity is as good as that of a dollar which will purchase more than at any period since the war.

To pay the National debt with irredeemable promises to pay is repudiation. The terms of the National debt are honest, and cannot sanction repudiation 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 worldly affairs flows on irresistibly; we cannot turn it back. We are gradually but surely rising from the slough of debt, incurred when it was so easy 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 people, and can never agree to surrender the right of the humblest citizen to live in comfort 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 title sanctified by struggle, suffering and sacrifice, and is not to be taken away by the wild vagaries of socialism or communism.

The safety and prosperity of this State depend 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 confidence, and public honor are alike 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.

### GOOD REPUBLICANISM AND LABOR.

In answer to the charge that the Republican party has not favored the passage of laws in the interest of labor, the following are cited among recent acts of Assembly, passed mainly by Republican votes and influence:

An act fixing a common law rate, to be used to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coal mines. P. L., fol. 38, 1875.

An act to protect the children of this Commonwealth in their right to acquire useful trades. P. L., fol. 53, 1875.

An act providing a debtor from making an assignment to delay the collection of claims for wages of labor longer than thirty days. P. L., fol. 45, 1875.

Supplement to an act providing for the legal and safety of persons employed in coal mines, passed in 1870, fixing a penalty on the owner or agent for violating the law. P. L., fol. 130, 1875.

Supplement to an act to relieve laborers, workmen and journeymen from prosecution for conspiracy, passed in 1872. P. L., fol. 45, 1875.

An act giving priority in a trial of all claims for the wages of manual labor in the courts. P. L., fol. 35, 1877.

An act providing the means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania. P. L., fol. 56, 1877.

An act to regulate state of executions in certain cases. P. L., fol. 49, 1877.

An act for the improvement of the Ohio river by the National Government. P. L., fol. 4, 1877.

An act fixing qualification of clerks to mine inspectors in the counties of Schuylkill and Luzerne. P. L., fol. 36, 1878.

An act extending the Mine Ventilation act to counties of Susquehanna and Wayne. P. L., fol. 68, 1878.

An act to amend the Bituminous Ventilation act. P. L., fol. 158, 1878.

An act to amend the law for the collection of mechanics' and other claims for repairs, improvements, &c. P. L., fol. 206, 1878.

An act to prevent cruelty to children. P. L., fol. 119, 1878.

An act abolishing tax on trades or occupations 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 1873, for the better protection of wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others, giving wages for labor preference over claims of landlords and all others. P. L., fol. 207, 1878.

An act fixing the weight of a bushel of bituminous coal 76 pounds. P. L., fol. 67, 1878.

Resolutions to aid and encourage emigration to the West, and calling upon the National Congress to push forward public works and employ the surplus laborers. P. L., fol. 225, 1878.

Resolution requesting Congress to favor contracts for carrying the mails in American built vessels. P. L., fol. 216, 1878.

Supplement to the mechanics lien law, making all liens prior to released money mortgages. P. L., fol. 78, 1878.

Resolution requesting Congress to grant pensions to Mexican war veterans. P. L., fol. 218, 1878.

Resolution calling upon Congress to pass a law preventing railroad companies from increasing freight and passenger charges. P. L., fol. 218, 1878.

Resolutions opposing the passage of the Fernando Wood Tariff bill, because its passage would injuriously affect the industries of the State. P. L., fol. 218, 1878.

In addition to the above acts and joint resolutions, reference might be made to the fact that not a dollar of State tax is now collected from real estate, almost the entire revenue comes directly from the taxes levied upon the corporations 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 orphan schools, asylums and hospitals, mainly paid by the poorer classes of society, owing to their inferior and inadequate 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 prevention of adulterations of food, butter, milk, &c.—the protection of sheep from the ravages of wolves, dogs and wild animals—the examination of the question of convict labor, to ascertain how far and how injuriously it has affected the honest labor of the people—the report of Normal schools—the screen bills, and many others, all in the interest of the people. Nothing has been asked for by the honest laborer of the State that the Republican party has not granted since it came into power.—Pittsburg Commercial.

### GREENBACKS AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

One of the main planks in the Greenback platform and in the platform 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 objections 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 Democracy, has said in the interest of the proposition, and numerous small fry follow after him. Mr. Thurman and many who agree with him beg the question altogether by assuming that the greenbacks are so good money as the bank notes. "It" said Mr. Thurman at Cincinnati, "if the greenback is as good as the bank note, when it has body debts that it is," &c. &c. Certainly it is. The bank note is decidedly superior to the Government paper now, and its superiority will grow greater upon the most important point in the controversy, because when it has been established, the rest of the argument is easy.

If one considers for a moment the functions and attributes of the two kinds of paper, it must be admitted that the bank note is the inferior of the greenback in any respect. It is, and always must be, of value as good as it is, and always may at the time be lawful money. It is receivable equally with greenbacks for dues to the Government. It is a perfectly convertible into lawful money on presentation either at the bank's counter or at the Treasury. A bank can-

not fall on its notes. The Government requires it to keep a redemption fund constantly in the Treasury, and the bonds on deposit are always more than sufficient to pay every circulating note outstanding.

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 "law" is useful only so far as it purports to be worth. That is not the case with bank notes. Although not legal tender dollars, they 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 second, an unjust doubt of the solvency of the bank; the third, the distance of the place of issue and the consequent loss of interest. During the time necessary to send the note to the place of issue, one of these three reasons applies to the National bank notes.

The people are thoroughly accustomed to bank money; the solvency or insolvency of the bank does not affect the value of its issue, except the banks of Dakota are 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 ever thinks 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, unless it might be to play a sharp trick upon the debtor.

The decree that the bank notes should be legal tender would no more add to their value than it would subtract from it. The value of the bank note circulation is, however, superior to the greenback system in every important sense. Not that an individual note of a bank can be worth more than that in which it is redeemed, but in the system and laws 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 gallon of water or a bushel of wheat. The value of the bank note circulation is, however, superior to the greenback system in every important sense. Not that an individual note of a bank can be worth more than that in which it is redeemed, but in the system and laws that govern the issue. 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