

the April 1	Freeman, ef	1	1	2	
	Lutenberg, 1b	1	3	11	
	Smith, 3b	1	1	1	
EASTERN LEAGUE.	Lake, c	2	3	3	
EASIEMA DEAUCE.	Demont, ss	1	1	9	
and the Control of th	Casey, rf	0	1	1	
Syracuse 3 Scranton 1	Gray, p	0	0	0	
Wilkes-Barre25 Rochester18	McGarry, p	0	0	0	
Buffalo 15 Springfield 9	Committee #1115100001001	-	-	-	1
Providence 17 Toronto 6	Totals	6	15	24	
The second secon	* PROVIDE	NC	2.5		
All scheduled Eastern league ball		D	u	0	

Knight, If

Bottenus, 1f.

Irquhart, 1b.

Wise, 2b.... Drauby, 3b..

Totals ...

Gilbert, 1b.,

pire Snyder.

Shearon, rf

Clymer, cf.....

Dowse, c.....

McKillop, p.....

Herndon, p.....

Leewe, ss.....

Totals 17 15

Toronto 1 2 0 0 0 0 1

Buffalo-Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD.

Earned runs-Buffalo, 8; Springfield,

games were played yesterday. First Lyons, cf. and second place is still held by Spring- Bassett, 3b..... field and Wilkes-Earre, although the latter is steadily gaining. Scranton's Rogers, 1b. loss of the game to Syracuse places the Cooney, ss..... latter in third position, and forces the Stricker, 2b..... former downward to a tie with Provi- Murray, rf..... dence, the latter having won from Rudderham, p...... Toronto: Buffalo is rapidly closing up the ranks, being but two points to the rear of Providence and Scranton. Toronto and Rochester seem to be unable to keep the pace with the other clubs in the league. Standing of Eastern League Clubs

Scranton at Syracuse. Wilkes-Barre at Rochester. Providence at Toronto. Springfield at Buffalo.

THEY COULD NOT BAT.

That's the Reason Scranton Lost at Syra-

ense Yesterday. Special to the Scranton Tribune. Syracuse, N. Y., May 23.-Failure to bat when a hit would have meant victory caused Scranton to lose today's

game. Twice the bases were filled, but the desired hit never materalized. The visitors outfielded Syracuse but could Shannon, sa..... not hit Kilroy with any degree of suc- Donnelly, 3b

Brown was found eleven times and sand persons saw the game. Score: SYRACUSE.

	R	11.	O.	A.	E.
Welch, cf	0	1	2	0	- 0
Simon, 1f	0	1	22	1	- 0
Minnehan, 3b	0	1	5	4	- 0
Griffin, rf	0	1	:0:	0	- 0
Power, 1b	0	0	11	0	-0
Eagan, 2b	1	1	3	33	1
Moss, ss	0.	().	1	4	2
Rafter, c	1	2	1	1	1
Kilroy, p	1	4	1	3	0
	_	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	11	27	15	4
SCRANTO	ON.				
	7.7	The same of	111-	1.0	-414

Radford, ss..... Sweeney, rf..... Vhitehead, 3b..... 0 Johnson, cf..... 0

Hit by pitcher-By Kilroy, 1; by Brown, 1. Wild pitches-Brown. Umpires-Gaffney itches Brown.

Rochester-Wilkes-Barre. ROCHESTER. Shippick 2h R. H. O. A. E.

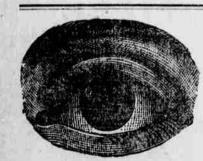
and Swartwood, Time-1.45.

Bulnnick, 20	- 60	34	- 3	- 4	- 2
Daly, ef	1	3	3	0	- 0
Hamburg, 1b	1	1	8	.0	0
Lush, If	3	0_	1	0	1
Payne, rf		4	2	0	0
Hanrahan, ss	2	3	1	1	1
O'Brien, 3b		4	1	9	- 0
White, c	9	2	3	0	0
Wente, c		0	5	- 0	- 0
Duryea, p		0	0	0	0
Harper p		0	0	0	0
must a strong-	**	***	-	-	
Totals	18	18	27	7	4
WILKES-B	ARI	E.			
	R.	H.	O.	A	E.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12.70	72.77	17253		200

Lytle, 1f...... 5 Shannon, 2b..... Betts, cf.... Legotte, rf...... 3 Diggins, c..... McMahon, 88...... 2 Campfield, p...... 3

Totals 25 26 27 11 11 ter, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 3, Two base hits-Hanrahan, Lytle, Betts (2), Lezotte, Earl, Smith (2), White. Three base hits-Payne (2). Hanrahan, O'Brien, Lytle, Lezotte,

Hamburg, Diggins to Shannon, Hanrahan



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[Concluded from Page 1.]

tion of silver in the coinage was that gold went out of circulation and we had practically silver monometallism until after he passage of the act of 1834. For the purpose of restoring gold to the circulation congress, in 1834, changed the ratio from 15 to 1, to 16 to 1, and as this was an over-valuation of gold in the coinage, silver left the country, and from that time on until 1878 we had practically gold monometallism, whenever we had any metallic basis at all for our currency, Gold Would Be Horded. It would be a useless consumption of

CARLISLE

monetary legislation of this and other countries, or to show at length how it affected the movements and use of the two metals by its repeated failures to conform the legal ratio between them. The great and important fact conclusively established by the history of that legis-lation and its effects upon the circulation of the coins of the two metals is, that whenever one of them is over-valued relatively to the other in the coinage laws, with free coinage or coinage upon equal erms, and both are made legal tender unequal valuation is made. The reasons for this are perfectly plain. Both being legal tenders, the least valuable coins will always be used in making payments and will become the measures of value in the exchange of commodities, and consequently the more valuable coins will be hourded or sent out of the country into a recognized. Now, as this is just what has Providence 7 6 3 1 0 0 0 0 0-17 always occurred—at least in modern times, when commercial relations between Earned runs-Toronto, 2: Providence, 1 First base by errors—Toronto, 4; Providence, 5. Left on bases—Toronto, 12; lifferent countries are so intimate and the means of transportation are so rapid and cheap—even when the under-valuation Providence, 7, Pirst base on balls-Off Gray, 2; off McGarry, 3, Struck out-By or over-valuation amounted to only 1 or 2 er cent., I think we are fully justified in concluding that if the United States alone Rudderham, 6; by Gray, 1; by McGarry, chould adopt the policy of free and unlimited coinage of legal-tender silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which would be an overvaluation of that metal to the amount of 100 per cent, all the gold in the country would be immediately boarded or exported or be held as a commodity by speculators engaged in the business of buying and selling it at a premium. If this should be the result, the free coinage of silver would not for a long time add anything

would require more than lifteen years to supply its place with silver dollars, even f our mints coined nothing else. All who have been or may be induced give their support to this revolutionary solicy, upon the asurance that it will give the country more money for use in the transaction of business, will be greatly disappointed, for they will find, when it is oo late, that instead of having more money they will have less, and that it ill be depreciated in value besides. The ntroduction into the currency of a courry of any kind of money about which the least doubt will always operate to drive out the same amount, or bout the same amount, of better money Buffalo2 5 0 0 5 0 1 2 *-15 Springfield3 0 3 0 0 0 3 0 0-3 and thus leave the people with substan-Cally the same volume of currency they had at the beginning. The act providing for the purchase of silver bullion and the First base on errors-Buffalo, 2: Spring field, 5. Two-base hits-Bottenus, Drauby issue of legal-tender treasury notes in Clymer, Garry, Three-base hits-Urqu-hart, Wise 2, Scheffler, Home runsday of July, 1890, and the purchasing se of that act was repealed Nov. I. While it remained in force Units Leewe, Leahy, Sacrifice hits - Leewe, tolen bases - Shearon, Wise, Clymer Dowse, Shannon 2, Scheffler, McDonald. Bases on balls-Off Herndon, 2, Struck out-By Herndon, 3; by McKillop, 3. Hit by pitcher—Bottenus, Wise 2, Scheffler, Double plays—Leewe to Urquhart; Drauby to Leewe to Urguhart, Left on bases-Buffalo, 6; Springfield, 7, Time--1.50, Um-

in. While, therefore, it is not at all cer-

tain that free colnage would ultimately

make any considerable addition to our circulation, it is absolutely certain that

it would give us a depreciated and fluc-

tuating currency, and the question is whether the producers of cotton, wheat,

orn, beef, pork, oil, lard, cheese, and other

exportable articles will be benefitted or injured by such a result. It is an axiom

trade that the prices of exportable pro-

where the surplus is sold, and are fixed

to its nominal value there. If sold in

England for illustration, the prices are

fixed and paid in pounds, shillings, and pence, and not in dollars and cents, and,

rency the producer has at home. The

character or value of the currency in use in the producing country does not affect

the price of the article abroad to any ex-

whatever, for the purchaser the

trades in his own market and uses his

Would Not Increase Prices.

The establishment of a silver standard

here could not possibly increase the price

of cotton or wheat or any other American

product in Liverpool, London, Paris, or

Berlin, whatever effect it may have upon the nominal price in this country. If our

monetary system were so changed that

here the same quantity of commodities

that one dollar will purchase now, it would not affect the value or purchasing

power of the English pound sterling, the

own currency in measuring values.

nsequently, it makes no difference to

the currency of that country according

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

fin. Stolen base-Moes. Double plays- ter's favor, on account of Lanisville's failure to have a stock of spheres on Vard to Clark; Eagan to Moss to Power, hand. There was no scheduled game for St. Louis and Washington.

		SP TOT, TAX		
Standing of Nation	m	al Leagn		
		W.	L	
ittsburg	26	18	8	
Incinnati	27	18	9	

Littsourg	26	18	- 8	092
Cincinnati	27	18	9	.667
		18	10	.643
Cleveland	26	16	10	.615
Baltimore	20	11	9	,550
Boston	52	12	10	.545
New York	23	12	11	.522
Philadelphia	23	12	11	.599
St. Louis		10	17	.370
		8	16	,333
	23	7	16	.394
Louisville	23	5	18	.216
At Pittsburg-				
	Cincinnati Chicago Cloveland Baltimore Boston New York Philadeiphia St. Louis Brooklyn Washington Louisville	Cleveland 26 Eastlimore 29 Eastlimore 29 Eastlimore 29 Eastlimore 29 Eastlimore 21 Eastlimore 22 New York 22 Philadelphia 23 St. Louis 27 Brooklyn 24 Washington 23 Louisville 22	Cincinnati 27 18 Chicago 28 18 Chicago 26 16 Chicago 26 16 Chicago 26 16 Chicago 27 17 Chicago 27 17 Chicago 27 18 Chicago 27 18 Chicago 27 18 Chicago 27 18 Chicago 28 Chicag	Cincinnati

Pittsburg 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 - 5 Boston 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 4 Hits-Pittsburg 10: Boston, 10. Errors -Pittsburg 4: Boston, 2. Batteries— Lawley and 2. -Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 2. Batteries-Hawley and Sugden; Dolsn and Ryan. Umpire-Keefe. At Cincinnati-

Clements, Umpire-McDonald. At Cleveland-Cleveland 0 4 3 0 3 0 0 *-10

Rochester 2 3 1 9 2 0 1 0 0-18 New York 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0-5 Wilkes-Barre ... 3 0 0 0 4 2 7 2 6-25 Hits-Cleveland, 1; New York, 5. Batter-Barre, 15. First base on errors-Roches-les-Young and O'Connor: Rusie, Wilson and Farrell, Umpire-Emslie,

At Chleago-Diggins (2), McMahon, Campfield, Stolen bases—White, Hamburg, Lytle, Earl, —Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 12, Erors Diggins, Double plays—Hanrahan to Griffith and Kittridge; Gleason and Robnson. Umpire-Murray. At Louisville-

to Shinnick to Hamburg. Left on bases Louisville, 0; Brooklyn, 9. (Game given o Brooklyn at the end of second inning by the score of 9 to 0 on account of oulsville not having a supply of new Cellad No game was scheduled today between the St. Louis and Washington clubs.

STATE LEAGUE.

At Hazleton-Hazleton0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-2 Harrisburg1 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 *-9 Hits-Hazleton, 6; Harrisburg, 12. Errors-Hazleton, 4; Harrisburg, 2. Batter-ies-Fox and Westlake; Huston and

COLLEGE GAMES. At Princeton-Cornell, 3; Princeton, 13.

MITCHELL-GORDON FIGHT.

Will Be Pulled Off in Either the Frothing ham or Music Hall.

It has been decided that the fight between John L. Mitchell and "Jorsey" Gordon, of Philadelphia, will be pulled off either at Music Hall or the Frothingham. The winner is to get 75 per cent, of the receipts and the loser 25 per cent. Gordon will train in Wilkes-Barre, and Mitchell in this city and West Pittston where he is instructor for the National Athletic club. His seconds, Patrick Mur-phy and Harry Mitchell and possibly James Judge, will be in his corner. A referee has not yet been decided upon. Jack Glibride and Dick Hicks, middle-

time to go into a detailed account of the

the coins of the under-valued metal will of domestic inerchandise is nearly \$870,be driven out of circulation and out of 000,000 per annum, and a small percentage use as money in the country where the upon this large sum would very materially make the appreciation of gold affect their as equality in their value can be mainaffect the incomes of our producers. standard is maintained, so that it has been and will continue to be, more and more difficult each succeeding year to pay debts; that this fail in the prices of all commodities is attributable to the appreciation of gold, and that the appreciation of gold and the proposition of gold and th ciation of gold, and that the appreciation in the value of gold has been caused by the alleged demonetization of silver in Ger-many in 1871 and 1873, the omission of the of 473 pounds net weight, or an increase of the United States in 1873, and the suspension of the coinage of silver by France in 1876. It is true that the prices of many things have fallen since 1873, but it is true also, that the prices of many things had failen long before that date. The assertion that the fall in prices since 1873 is due to the appreciation of gold alone is based upon the assumption that the relations between supply and demand have not tion of the cost of production and distributlon, that the facilities for effecting whatever, even nominally, to our stock of money; on the contrary, the immediate financial exchanges have not been proved, and, in brief, that the world has effect of such a policy would be a contracmade no progress in the conduct of its industrial and commercial operations for tion to the extent of fully one-third of our present volume of currency by the expanmore than twenty years. This assumption don of about \$625,000,000 in gold, and it is so inconsistent with well-known eco-nomic and historical facts that it seems scarcely worth while to give it a serious consideration. Reductions in the prices of commodities are generally due to so many different causes that it is scarcely ever possible to ascertain the extent of separate influences. I presume however, that even the most and cate of free coinage would be willing to admit that the invention and use of laborsaving machinery, the extension of our railread systems, the improvement of our water-ways and the great reductions in the rates for carrying freight, the employment of steamships, the use of the tele graph on the land and under the sea, the application of electricity in the production of light, heat and power, the utilization of by-products which were formerly wasted, the introduction of more economical methods in the processes of produc our laborers in skill and efficiency, the greatly reduced rates of interest paid for the use of capital, and many other things

reduced. It would require far more time than could be devoted to the subject upon such an occasion as this to discuss the subject of prices in all its details; nor is it necessary to do so for the purpose of this argument, because a very few illusof the contention that the decline is due alone to the appreciation of gold. In 1891, 1892, and a part of 1893 I had the honor to serve on a sub-committee charged by the senate of the United States with the duty of ascertaining the course of prices and wages of labor for as long a period as authentic records would enable us to embrace in our investigation, and, after a most thorough and impartial exam ination of the subject, a report was made which fills four large volumes and emsubjects which cannot be found in any other official form. As to the course of prices and wages the committee was unanimous, though there were differences of opinion among the members as to the causes that had from time to time produced the changes. The prices of many ccupations were ascertained during each year as far back as 1840, and for the pur pose of comparison the prices of commodities and the wages of labor in the year 1860 were adopted as the standard. The sufficiency of the reasons for selecting that year rather than any other will not. I think, be questioned. There were no great inancial or other disturbances during that year, business was in a normal condition in all parts of the changes had been made in the monetary systems of the world for many years, the United States was using gold as the meas-French franc, or German mark in the United States was using gold as the meas-least. The only effect would be that the ure of value, just as it is now, except exchange would be doubled, and the pound that there was no legal-tender silver in sterling instead of being worth \$1.856 in sterling instead of being worth \$1.895 in our currency, as it is now, would be worth \$2.732, and when our people wanted to make a remittance to pay a debt abroad they would have to pay twice as much in apprince of the same number of pounds as they pay now, while the foreigner who wanted to make a remittance to pay a debt here would pay only half as much in his money for the same number of dollars as he pays now. But the exchange would be in a constant change of fluctuation, just as it has been between Great Britain and India on account of the changes in the American producer would be compelled to pay for the risk taken on account of the fluctuations by receiving a less price for his cotton, wheat, beef, and were prosperous and the prices of com-

count of the fluctuations by receiving a less price for his cotton, wheat, beef, and In the first place, the committee unaniother articles. The farmers and planters mously selected 232 articles in common do not export their own products, but sell use which it was agreed constituted the them at home to somebody else who great bulk of the consumption and ex-sends them abroad, and if the exchange penditures of the people, and these articles is steady and the money in which he is were separated into eight classes or to pay for the products has a fixed value groups; that is, clothes and clothing, relatively to the money in use in the country where he expects to sell them, the purchaser here can afford to pay the highest price that would leave him a reagonds, and miscellaneous commodities. sonable margin of profit in view of the lit was found that the prices of articles conditions existing in the market abroad. In other words, he has to incur but one had fallen less than 10 per cent, since risk—the possible fall in the price of the 1873, while the prices of clothes and cloth-products abroad; but if the currency here ing had fallen 32 per cent.; fuel and light is depreciated and fluctuating, if our nearly 24 per cent.; metals and implements. is depreciated and fluctualing, if our money has no fixed and certain value relation to the money in use abroad where he expects to sell the products, there is an additional risk to be incurred while have great influence in determining with a price of the price he can afford to pay the price he can afford to pay the price he can afford to pay the price of the products abroad, he must incur the risk of a rise in the price of the products abroad, he must incur the risk of a rise in the price of the products abroad, he must incur the risk of a rise in the price of the products abroad, he must incur the risk of a rise in the price of the products abroad, he must incur the risk of a rise in the price of the products abroad, and the tributed and is not sufficiently classic to afternoon and played a very exciting game of ball, the score being 4 to 3 is per cent.; humber and building materials of the products, there is an additional risk to be incurred while have great influence in determining the price he can afford to pay the price he can afford to pay the price and afford the products abroad, he must incur the risk of a rise in the price of the products abroad, he must incur the risk of a rise in the price of the products abroad, he must incur the risk of a rise in the price of the products abroad, he can afford to pay the price of the products abroad, he can afford to pay the price and discount of the banking business by the without the risk of a rise in the price of the sentency if the banking business by the with the changing requirements of the three cents and inhabitants, or \$1.25.000, being \$23.41 for each hundred headed. The change of ball, the score being 4 to 3 included. The change of ball, the score being 4 to 3 included. The change of ball, the chang

but will compel the producer to share it by receiving a less price for his cotton or wheat; and this argument applies with equal force to all other articles. It is impossible to estimate accurately the amount of loss which this would inflict upon the American producers of exportable products, but it would undoubtedly be very great, as the value of our exports of domestic merchandize is nearly \$570. affect the incomes of our producers.

Why Prices Have Declined.

It is argued that the existing standard of value ought to be abandoned because since 1873 prices of commodities have since 1873 prices of commodities have produced by our producers, and will continue to fall if the continue to fa

containing an average of 439 pounds net weight, while the production in 1893-'4 was 7,549,817 bales, containing an average nearly 200 per cent. In this country alone, besides the great increase that has taken place in competing countries; and in 1894-5 the production here was much larger, being nearly 10,009,000 bales. According to the statistics of the agricultural department, the production of wheat in this country in 1872 was 249,997,100 bushels, and in 1894, 460,267,416 bushels, or nearly twice as much, and there has also been an enormous increase of production in competing countries. But, gentlemen, notwithstanding the great increase in the production of cotton and wheat, here and in other countries, and the consequent dein other countries, and the consequent de-cline in their prices, a given quantity of either of them will now purchase in our own markets and in the markets abroad own markets and in the markets abroad of our fellow-citizens, relying upon the integrity and financial standing of their integrity and financial standing of their integrity and acquaintances, have lent with many other things, the values of cotton and wheat have appreciated.

Wages Have Risen. one thing which has been less affected by the changes in the relation be-tween supply and demand, by improvements in the methods of production and distribution and by the other influences which produce fluctuations in prices of commodities generally, is labor, and it is by far the most important single source income possessed by our people, a much larger amount being expended every year in the payment of wages than for any other purpose. The cost of labor in the other purpose. The cost of labor in the manufacturing and mechanical industries alone during the census year 1889 was \$2.283,216,529, which was nearly two and one-half times the value of all the wheat and cotton produced in the country; and which was thirteen years before the silver legislation, and more than 8 per cent. higher than in 1873, when that legislation

The argument that the reduction of to silver has produced a scarcity of re-demption or metallic money in the world, and that prices are fixed and regulated by the amount of such money in circula-tion, or available for circulation. Neither monetary statistics of other countries, by correspondence with our diplomatic was at any other time in the history of the world. The gold in use as money amounts to \$3,365,300,000, the full legal-tender silver amounts to \$3,435,800,000, and the limited legal-tender sliver amounts to \$519,900,000. The policy of maintaining, or rather attempting to maintain, the so-called double this time, and one of the principal reasons for this is that the effect of the policy was to drive first the coins of one metal and then the coins of the other into the coffers of the hoarders or into the matting the coinage laws and would not remain in use as money.

The Per Capita Argument. I attach very little importance to the per capita argument, because the amount of urrency required in a country depends transacted and the customs of the people in conducting their exchanges, and not at all upon the number of men, women, census returns, it may be worth while to state that the production of gold alone in 1890—and it is much larger now—was nearly two and a half times greater than

some parts of the country at least, is that the people are in debt, and that it is the duty of the government to relieve them by such legislation as will enable them to procure cheap money for the pur-pose of discharging their obligations, and in support of this argument the most exaggerated statements are made as to the depressed and suffering condition of our farmers, wage-earners, and other producing classes. This argument concedes that under the proposed system of free colnage at the ratio of 16 to 1 all the various kinds of currency in use by the people, including the silver dollar itself, would be worth less than it is now, for of course, if this is not to be the result money would be no cheaper than it is them money on time and sold property to them without demanding immediate payment in cash, and that in this way they have enabled many people to carry on useful business and live in comfortable homes who otherwise could not have done so. If it is a crime to lend money to a man who wants to borrow it, or to sell property on credit to a man who wants to purchase it, and has no ready money to pay for it, let the perpetrators be properly punished, but let us not involve the whole country in confusion and disaster and

immolate the innocent and guilty alike

other, and, consequently, about as many

would be actually injured as would be apparently benefitted by scaling the obligations down to a silver standard. The indebtedness of the farmers, mechanics and other laboring classes of our people if we add to this the amounts pail for farm labor, for clerical and other work in mercantile establishments, for domestic debtedness of the great railroad and man-States treasury notes were issed to the amount of \$15,50,002, and there were issed to the enumerate and explain, have affected amount of \$15,50,002, and there were issed to the enumerate and explain, have affected enumerate and explain, have affected to the enumerate and explain, have affected enumerate and permanent addition to the volume of our currency; but they gnore all these great influences in some measure, at least, and yet they gnore all these great influences in the cities, and in the many other occupations which give they gnore all these great influences in the cities, and in the many other occupations which give employment to our people, we should have a sum employment to our people, we should have a sum employment to our people, we should have a sum almost, if not quite, equal to the value of all our agricultural products. It is evident, therefore, that if the alleged that the real addition to our circulation are comprised by the appreciation of gold. I presume, also that the real addition to our circulation accomplished by the issue of nearly \$15,50.7.

The Dickson Mandolin and Guitar state banks, saving institutions, trust companies, building and in her declaration she alleges that the temployment to our people, we should have a sum employment to our people, we should have a sum employment to our people, equal to the value of all our agricultural products. It is evident, therefore, that if the alleged depreciation of gold allow have fallen since 1872; but exactly a feat that the real addition to our circulation are the defendant publicly charged her value of all our agricultural products. It is evident, therefore, that if the alleged the value of all our agricultural products. It is evident, therefore, that if the alleged the value of all our agricultural products. It is evident, therefore, that if the alleged the value of all our agricultural products. It is evident, therefore, that if the alleged the value of all our agricultural products. It is evident the alleged that the real addition to our in mercanthe establishments, for dornestic service and for work on railways of all kinds, on water craft, on streets and other improvements in the cities, and in companies insurance companies building. entirely by the appreciation of gold, the should have affected all things about have affected all things alike, because it cannot be defined that, in the absence of other influences, gold in the subject by the sub-committee covered in the absence of other influences, gold in the same persons, and, therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the reverse is true. The investigations of the same persons, and, therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the reverse is true. The investigations of the same persons, and, therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and, therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons, and therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each of the same persons. that there is any such thing as a distinct "debtor class" in this country, for, while nearly every one owes some debts, large found, was that, although eighteen years had elapsed since the silver legislation, both delton and craftice. The laboration and spoke about to fail but for a special statute which club formation, and after Messrs. Ginables allows a married woman to go on her der and Piefer had rendered an instrucpeople, as a general rule, owe very little at any one time, while their employers are taken by Judge Edwards. always indebted to them, because wages are not paid in advance; and, besides many of them have small deposits in savings and other banks, in trust compan ies, in building associations, and large numbers of them have their lives insured prices is due to the appreciation of gold is necessarily based upon the further asis necessarily based upon the further as-sumptions that the legislation in regard banks and insurance companies. The savings-bank depositors in this country last year numbered 4,777,687, and the wives and children of the depositors who depended upon these accumulated earnings for future support doubtless numbered of these assumptions is justified by the facts. The most exhaustive efforts have been made from time to time by the treas
of these assumptions is justified by the facts. The most exhaustive efforts have in the national banks last year, and 1,724,
been made from time to time by the treas
of of them had deposits of less than of cars. At the same time she stepped ury department, through the director of \$1,000 each, while state and private banks the mint, by careful examinations of the and loan and trust companies held deposits for 1,435,638 people. Our life insurby correspondence with our diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and with foreign financial authorities, and otherwise, to ascertain the actual amount of gold and sliver used as money in the of gold and sliver used as money in the world, and the result shows that there is paid, by the people, and the mutual benefit premiums had been paid, or were being now more gold and silver in the aggregate and assessment companies had 3,478,000 members. The building and loan associations had nearly 2,000,000 members, all of tions had nearly 2,000,000 members, all of whom had paid their money in as required by the rules of the body to which they belonged. Here, then, are about 21,000,000 of our people, generally poor, or at least people of moderate means, who have given credit to these great corporations and companies, and, in my opinion, it standard never succeeded in keeping so would be a grievous wrong to adopt any large an amount of full legal-tender silver policy which would deprive them of the large an amount of full legal-tender silver policy which would deprive them of the in circulation in the world as there is at legal right to demand and receive just as good money as they parted with when they made the deposits in the banks or paid the premiums on their insurance policies. The hard-earned savings of the poor ought not to be sacrificed to the

> in public affairs this great wrong car never be perpetrated.

avarice of the wealthy mine-owners the ambition of aspiring politicians, and if the people who have a substantial interest

in the welfare of the country and a just appreciation of their responsibilities as citizens will exert their proper influence

Need an Elastic Currency. Mr. President, but little remains for me to say before bringing these remarks to and children residing in it, but, as there a conclusion. It is not my purpose to are a great many who believe that the discuss upon this occasion the various circulation should be regulated by the propositions which have been made from time to time for the improvement of our banking system, or for the retirement of United States notes, because the questions involved in them are so important and the average annual production of gold and so large that they cannot be properly consilver both during the decade which closed with the year 1800. In 1800 the population of all the countries in Europe and American decade which my time has been devoted. We have an abundance of money in this countries in Europe and American decade with the subject to which my time has been devoted. We ica was 197,505,895, and the production of both gold and silver amounted to \$34.49 disturbances and hard times of 1893 and for every hundred inhabitants, while in 1894 were not caused by a scarcity or 1890 the population of the same countries contraction of the currency, but by a was 465,789,341, and the production of gold contraction of credit resulting from a alone was \$118,849,000, which amounted to #25.46 for every hundred inhabitants, or 26 our currency. So far as the cents more for each hundred people than was furnished by both metals during each year in the former decade. In 1894 the population of these countries was 485,180, and the production of gold alone was tributed and is not sufficiently classic to

dokars as he paid out. The producer must pay for both of these risks by receiving a smaller price for his commodities, and the proportion to the actual depreciation of the money in which they are paid. To litustrate my meaning, when silver is the proportion to the actual depreciation of the investigation establish three facts to 52 cents per ounce, the buillon contained in a silver dollar would be 45 cents for cent by the the price of silver should advance to 150 cents per ounce, the value of the buillon contained in a silver dollar would be 45 cents—an increase of nearly 4½ per cent. Now, the price of cotton or wheat will not rise in proportion to the depreciation of the scools, is, that the fall in the prices of the commodities the fall in the price of 60 of the country, were about 4 per cent. higher the object of the country, were about 4 per cent. Now, the price of cotton or wheat will not rise in proportion to the depreciation of the dollar in which it is to be paid; that is, the purchaser for export will not pay for it at the rate of 45 cents for each dollar when silver is worth 00 cents an ounce, because he knows that silver may rise to 61 of 62 cents per ounce hefore he can sell the product abroad and get his money for it, and he knows that if this happens the gold he receives abroad cannot be exclusion of gold, for instance, but the prices of the commodities have obeen uniform, of a tricles, and therefore cannot be attended to the appreciation of gold, for instance, the will not take all this risk upon himself, but will complet the producer to share it by receiving a less price for his cotton or where the contract of the cont interrupt the regular course of their contracts, interrupt the regular course of their business and destroy the foundations upon which their industrial and commercial systems have been constructed. The spirit of conservatism is still strong among our people, and, notwithstanding the delusive promises and selfish appeals that are now largely influencing their opinions in some parts of the country, the truth will ultimately prevail and I

THEIR SILVER WEDDING.

have no doubt of the result when the tim

for final action comes

Celebrated by Representative and Mrs W. K. Beck, of Moscow.

Twenty-five years ago yesterday Representative and Mrs. W. K. Beck, of Moscow, were united in marriage. Their silver wedding was celebrated last night, and at their pleasant home many THEIR CLUB ROOMS DEDICATED friends who had gathered to tender congratulations, were received with bounteous hospitality. The desorations were beautiful and the refreshments were delightful.

Through the courtesy of General Manager W. F. Hallstead the midnight Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fast line from New York, stopped to accommodate the returning Scranton guests, who were as follows: Dr. and members of the West Side Republican Wint, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Guernsey, Mrs. Kate Hawley, Mrs. B. F. Killam, Many were the prominent personage Attorney S. W. Edgar, Misses Clara ney F. W. Fleitz, Thomas H. Dale, and and Leona Gregory, Mrs. M. A. Greg- others.

B. J. Cannon, Misses Cannon, Miss Moi- tertainment.

A VERY GRAVE CHARGE.

Pickering.

defamation of character.

IT WAS COSTLY COAL. Woman Killed While Gathering It on the Spencer Plane.

An Italian woman known as Williams, residing at Spencer's field, Dun-more, was instantaneously killed on the Watkins, of Hampton street, suffered a

afternoon. The unfortunate woman was picking coal on the plane and moved from the avenue, gave a party yesterday afternoon unconsciously in front of an up-trip which struck her and passed over her body, mangling it in such a terrible tams. manner that the head was severed from the trunk.

Coroner Kelley will hold an investigation into the matter. This is the sec- from are ond accident under similar circumhad 3,478,000 stances in the same place within a few years.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.

was cut to pieces. wanted to wash his hands. The wo- church and congregation. Those in super-

BASE BALL BRIEFS.

The Young Hustlers defeated the Actives of Park Place by the following score: Young Huslers, 15; Actives, 9, George Westlake was quite seriously injured in the Carbondale-Lancaster game at Carbondale yesterday. He will be com-pelled to lay off for several days. The F and Gs of Olyphant would like

to arrange a game with the Trojans. R. J. Gallagher, captain; P. McLoughlin, manager. Answer through The Tribune. The Trojans of Olyphant challenge any club of the same place, the Rosebuds pre ferred, to a game at any convenient date

The Sunsets of Taylor accept the chal lenge of the Ellis Boys to a game of ball to be played on Mullin's field at 2 p. m., sharp, Saturday, May 25. P. Sullivan, manager; Michael Day, captain, The team of No. 18 school and the Sail-

ors met on Gammon's Hill yesterday afternoon and played a very exciting game of ball, the score being 4 to 3 in favor of No. 18 school. F. Hughes, the

The Finest That Are Offered

to the Trade.

122 N. Main Avenue, Scranton.

ON OTHER SIDE OF CHANNEL

Some Events of the Day on the West Side of the City Noted.

Many Prominent Republicans of the City. Song, Music and Speech Making-Funeral of Elmer Williams Today at 3 O'Clock News Notes.

Happy good fellowship premeated last evening's successful endeavor of the Mrs. C. W. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. club to entertain its friends and also incidentally to display enlarged and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Carr, Mrs. Myers, beautiful club quarters to the guests. Misses Emalene and Yolande Killam, present the list including Judge H. M. Miss Francia Kiliam, Dr. E. M. Green, Edwards, Mayor W. L. Connell, Attor-

ory, A. G. Hollister, Miss Nellie Hollis- The room had been especially decoratter and Mrs. Carrie Cobb, of Hollister- ed for the occasion. Colored lanterns ornamented the exterior, and on the The Moscow guests were: Mr. and insde flags, bunting and, more than all, Mrs. H. L. Gaige, Mr. and Mrs. Charles the natural beauty of the apartments. Suter, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Gardner, Mr. | lent an air of home-like comfort to the and Mrs. D. W. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. W. place. Potted plants were seen on the F. Clements, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fanfield, chairman's table and a crowded house Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Yeager, Mr. and Mrs. completed material for an evening's en-

lie Noach, Miss Sue Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. | Professor John Davis opened the fire-O. E. Vaughn, Florence Pelion, Mrs. works with a brilliantly executed piano Frank Pelton, Mrs. F. A. Miller, Miss solo, and President W. S. Mears in-Miller, Miss Alice Scanlon, Mrs. Stan- troduced Judge H. M. Edwards as ton, Mr. and Mrs. Poston, Mr. and Mrs. chalrman. In accepting the position Charles Haverstrite and Horace Simp- the judge said: "Were this a political meeting I would not have consented to act as chairman, thinking such a position, under the circumstances, improper and insulting to a people that have by Mrs. Connolly Against Mrs. intrusted me with confidence, I am proud of membership in this society, Mrs. William H. Pickering, of Dun- and I wish to congratulate the young more, began action against Mrs. Mar- men for their successful endeavors garet Connolly, of the same place, yes- which have culminated in these handterday, to recover damages for alleged some apartments, made, of necessity, larger for the accommodation of the

issued at the instance of Mrs. Pickering. extent that the young men were com-She had no one to furnish ball for her pelled to remaind. Attorney F. W. and would have been compelled to go Fleitz was introduced and spoke about to fail but for a special statute which club formation, and after Messrs. Ginaboth debtor and creditor. The laboring recognizance in such cases if she can-mental duct Mayor W. L. Connell spoke not furnish bail. Her recognizance was about the mission of the West Side Republican club. The celebration was one of the most notable ever held on this side.

> Brief News Notes. Morgan B. Williams, of Wilkes-Barre, is in town to attend the funeral of Elmer

Spencer plane, near the Spencer kick in the face by a horse while he was Brothers' colliery, Dunmore, yesterday playing about the animals on the commons near the Round woods. Mrs. G. R. Hill, of South Hyde Park

> to her niece, Miss Myrtle Williams, in honor of her eleventh birthday. Those present were: Misses L. Louise Phelps, Elsle Powell, Maud Williams, Myrtle Raught, Katie Davis and George Will-Robert Morris todge met last night and

took action on the death of Elmer L. Williams. The pall-bearers were selected from among the lodge membership and are: Edward James, Lewis Davis, John R. James and Will R. Lewis. The lodge will attend in a body, meeting at 2.15 p. m. in the lodge hall.

The funeral of Elmer Williams will oc-

cur today at 3 o'clock from the parental home on South Main avenue, Revs. J. T. William Willis Jumps in Front of a Freight Train.

Pleasantville, N. J., May 23.—A de
Pleasantville, N. J., May 24.—A de Pleasantville, N. J., May 23.—A demented man giving his name as William Willis, of Philadelphia, who created a furore in this town yesterday by his anties, threw himself in front of a quests that the class line form at the corresponding to the property of the property o freight train on the Philadelphia and ner of Main avenue and Hampton streets.

Atlantic City railroad last night and In the Scranton Street Baptist church last evening a supper was served between One of his exploits was rushing into the hours of 6 and 5 by lady members of the church whose surname initials are either A, B or C. The affair was patronized very liberally by members of the wanted to wash his hands. The woman was almost crazed by the insane intendence were: Mesdames Ashleman, man's announcement.

Archer, Asbury, Alney, Atkins, Adams, Armstrong, Hush, Beddee, Bryant, Bel den, Buckalu, Carpenter, Chimard, Conklin, Corliss and Collins. After the supper a social time was enjoyed.

> West Side Business Directory. PHOTOGRAPHER-Cabinet Photos, \$1.40 per dozen. They are just lovely. Con-vince yourself by calling at Starner's Photo Pariors, 101 and 103 South Main

> GROCERIES - Revere Standard Java Coffee is unexcelled. The leading coffee of the day. For sale only at F. W. Ma-son & Co. Fine Groceries, 116 South

SECOND HAND FURNITURE—CASH for anything you have to sell. Furni-ture, Stoves, Tools, etc. Call and see the stock of J. C. King, 1024 and 1028 WALL PAPER-Go to Fred Reynolds,

203 North Main avenue, and see his complete line of Wall Paper, Paints and Window Shades. Just opened with PLUMBING—William D. Griffiths, 113 North Main avenue, does first-class Plumbing, Steam Heat and Gas Fitting.