At this place hen's eggs were retailed at the store for 4 cents a dozen and other

farm products in proportion.

Hubbard did not gemain very long; he left in disgust and tried to induce me to

leave also, but I had no use for him so I stuck to work as long as it lasted; I then went on a canal boat to Cleveland. When I reached there I was ill and could not work, so I boarded a lake steamer and crossed over to Buffalo. My lodging and breakfast in Buffalo, a mere trifle, ex-

discount, or counterfeit, of which there

were not a few. Next as to farm products: Beef at re-

tail, fore quarters, 3½ to 4 cents pound; pork, whole, 5 to 6 cents pound; mutton,

fore quarters, 25 cents each; hind quar

ters, 30 cents each; shad, one shilling each; potatoes and apples, 12½ cents a bushel wheat flour, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per barrel; bread

The balance of foreign trade was large

ase under nearly all Democratic adminis

In the winter councils had a soup house

opened to feed the poor who had no work

'Very prosperous times," indeed. H. B. Van Benthuysen.

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY.

Statistics show that there are not less

than 65,000,000 telegraph messages sent in the United States every year. The number of telephonic conversations is 750,000,000. There are 2,700 central electric light sta-

tions and 7,000 isolated electric light plants in buildings of all kinds. These operate

candescents, as well several hundred thou sand electric motors. The electric rail

mated that directly and indirectly some 2,500,000 persons in the United States are

MUST HAVE A LIMIT.

vays of the country reach 1 000, with

dearer than now.

Scranton, Aug. 6.

From the Mexican Herald.

Albany.

The Scranton Tribune

M. RIPPLE, Sec'y and THEAS. LIVY S. RICHARD, Ector.

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SRANTON, AUGUST 7, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL. For President. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

STATE. Congressmen-at-Large, GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Eric.

COUNTY. For Congress, WILLIAM CONNELL, of Seranton. For Commissioners, W. ROBERTS, of Scranton.

GILES ROBERTS, of North Abington For Auditors. A. E. KIEFER, of Scranton. FRED L. WARD, of Scranton.

LEGISLATIVE.

For Senator, Twenty-first District, COL. W. J. SCOTT, of Nescopeck. Election Pay, Nov. 3.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. Tariff, not only to furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but to protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. 2. Reciprocal agreements for open markets and discriminating duties in favor of the American merchant marine, 3 Maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world. 4. Pensions and nations of the world. 4, Pensions and preferences for veterans of the Union army, 5, A firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy "and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded." 8. The Hawaliah Islands to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaraguan canal to be built; a naval sta-tion in the West Indies. 7. Protection of American cittaens and property in Turkey. 8. Reassection of the Monroe doctrine. Eventual withdrawal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent, 9. The United States actively to use influence to restore peace and give independdefense of harbors and seacoasts. 11. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral im migrants. 12. Reapproval of the civil ser-vice law. 13. A free ballot and an honest count. 14. Condemnation of lynching, 15. Approval of national arbitration. 16. Approval of a free homestead law. 17. Admission of the remaining territories, representation for Alaska and abolition of resentation for Alaska and according to the carpet-bag federal officers, 18. Sympathy with legitimate efforts to lessen intemperates 19. Sympathetic reference to "the ance. 19. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman."—Con densed by the Times-Herald.

The Republican party is entirely willing to toe the mark on the money question, and is doing so; but it does not propose to let the public forget that it was a deficit Democratic tariff which raised the money question.

One Cause of Unrest.

We are not sure that one of the chief causes of the present uprising among debtors for free silver is not outlined in the following letter from one James L. Alexander, a machinist, in the Chicago Record:

In 1889 I was earning \$2.75 a day as a me chanic. I bought a home, and could sup-port my family, pay my monthly installments on the principal and pay the 6½ per cent. Interest. Since 1889 my carning pow-er has decreased until today I give the same number of hours and my compensation is only \$2.50. I admit that the neces sities of life have decreased in price pro-portionately to my salary. But there is one item of expense that has maintained the same old figure as it did seven years ago, when I contracted the debt, and that is the interest and principal on the purchase price of the home I am buying. And the taxes have increased slightly. In consequence of the decrease in my earning power I was obliged to effect a new loan at the old rates, which was an additional expense of 2%. Now I, a workingman, and one of the masses, have had my earning power lessened, while the capitalist and one of the classes from whom I purchased chased my home receives the same rate of interest, or, in other words, the same income that he did seven years ago, and he has the same advantage of the cheap hat, shoes or hoe that I or the farmer has, so I feel that he naturally would wish a continuance of the present state of affairs, while I feel that a change would better my condition and not injure his.

There are several thoughts which suggest themselves during the perusal of this letter. We judge from the tone of it that Mr. Alexander is an honest, industrious man who is really free to face with the hardship for which he imagines free silver would prove a remedy. But as to the latter point is he not mistaken? In the first place, why have his wages fallen since 1889? Why didn't they fall proir to 1889? If the gold standard had any detrimental effect on the matter, should it not have disclosed itself long before 1889? The gold standard has been in complete and thorough operation in this country continuously since 1878 (and nominally a much longer Why, then, did Mr. Alexander's wages suffer no decrease until af-ter 1889? Evidently the gold standard slarmed at the financial condition and becan justly be acquitted of exerting any gan to withdraw our money from the banks before they began to call in their joans. Between May 1 and October 1, 1833,

up to 1889. Statistics at all events, show that wages in general did.

Now as to the decline in his wage Does it not date from even later than 1889? It certainly does if Mr. Alexanier's case fairly represents the average experience of his class. It dates not from 1889—for during the years 1890, 1891 in this country, purchasing power considered, was higher than at any prior try-but from the latter part of 1892. when it became definitely known to States that an administration would go nto power on a pledge to demolish Protection as a thing "fraudulent," and unconstitutional." We repeat that inless Mr. Alexander suffered from special and local causes, his wages showed no marked decline until after the election of Grover Cleveland, and that in the decline which followed that conumated threat of economic revolution, all wages and all values shared equally. Obviously, therefore, Mr. Alexander is not a victim of the gold standard but of free trade. If free trade burt him, the restoration of Protection ought to help him, Common sense clearly sustains this argument, as it does the further remark that Mr. Alexander ought not to ago with a deceptive cry for "tariff reform" repeat their taking in of him by the new bunco cry of "free silver."

But there remains to be considered much deeper point in Mr. Alexander's letter. We refer to his remark that while the fall in his wages has on the whole been counterbalanced by the simultaneous fall in prices, the interest rate on his debt has remained stationary This is generally true as to long-term loans on real estate security, and it explains as much perhaps as any other economic circumstance why the debtor lass today is politically so ill at ease and so prone to advocate hazardous legislative experiments. The interest between banks and farmers or between banks and small urban borrowers on first mortgage security is identically the same rate that prevailed fifteen or that the purchasing power of money, in the interval, has greatly increased. In

day will buy as much, roughly speaking. consequently be as fair a price for the se of money as five or six per cent, was then; yet the legal rate today is as high as it was two decades ago and on most is still exacted,

This condition of affairs cannot be overcome by free silver coinage. There is absolutely nothing in the prescripcalculated to remedy it. By their own admission, their treatment would bring about still higher interest rates, while the ability of the poor debtor to pay would be in no sense increased, but rather diminished. The remedy, so far is it can be expressed in laws, is to be sought instead in state legislation lightening the borrowers' burdens; and in the working of it out there is need, not of voluble empiries and rattle tongued theorists, but of honest, practical, level-headed statesmanship. trained to believe in and to act upon the ethics of the Golden Rule.

The gold standard suited Lackawanna wage-earners to a T so long as they had plenty of work at good wages; and as a rule they had both under Protection.

The War on the Banks.

One of the charges made in the less scrupulous Democratic prints in connection with the free silver controversy is that in May, 1893 the bankers of the country entered into a conspiracy to contract the volume of money and banking currency then in circulation and produce the money panic and commercial crash of that year, their purose being to force the repeal of the silver purchasing act of 1890. Quotation is made from an alleged circular claimed to have been sent out from New York to the interior banks and calling upon them, at a given time, to retire onethird of their notes and call in onethird of their loans. The point sought to be established is that the banks rule the country and that the way to save the country is to abolish the banks so far as relates to their power of issue, and adopt free coinage.

It is unnecessary to tell intelligent men that no such circular was ever distributed. It appeared for the first time in a political novel called "The New Pilgrim's Progress," the author of which refled his identity behind anonymity. Since then it has been going the rounds of the Populist weeklies, traveling faster than denials for the reason that the Populists apparently prefer to think ill of banks; and it has recently made its city, papers that appear to be willing to print any bit of trash, however absurd, that will help on the incitement of class prejudice and social unrest. For Here are a few facts from personal exthis reason it may be worth while to perience and observation in those beauti-make inquiry as to the course of the ful times of 1842. make inquiry as to the course of the national banks of the United States during the year 1893 We quote now

First, as to the national banks conspir ing to retire their circulation. Their outstanding circulation on January 1, 1895, was \$165,000,000 (in round numbers); on January 1, 1894, it was \$195,000,000. Their "conspiracy" to diminish their circula-tion consisted in increasing their circulation \$28,000,000 during the year. Second, as to their calling in their loans. It is a fact the contrary unless Mr. Alexander's experience was exceptional, his -wages must have increased steadily from 1878 igs a total of more than \$500,000,000 in five banks \$100,000,000 in five banks \$100,000 in five banks

months that we took out of the banks and hid away, until the storm should blow over. Now I rise to inquire, How could these banks do otherwise than call in their leans in order to obtain this \$500.

In their leans in order to obtain this \$500.

In depositors, unless they were to close their doors and stop business entirely? But let us see what they recally did. On April 1, 1892, the New York clearing house banks had on hand \$150,000,000, which was \$15.000,000 more than the reserve required by law. On April 1, 1892, the had on hand \$150,000,000 more than the reserve required by law. On April 1, 1892, the y had on hand \$150,000,000 more than the reserve required by law. On April 1, 1892, the y had on hand \$150,000,000 more than the reserve required by law. On April 1, 1892, the y had on hand \$150,000,000 more than the reserve required by law. On April 1, 1892, the y had on hand \$150,000,000 more than the reserve required by law. In other words, these New York banks had loaned all the money they had a legal right to loan, and also \$16,500,000 less than the amount required by had to passage on a steamboat going to Cincinnati, and paid our fare with dirty state bank are should like money the boat was under way were discounted to be seen. It was a lucky hit that we prepaid our fare, for those who paid after the boat was under way were discounted by per cent, on most if not all the bills they offered.

When we reached Cincinnati there did not seem to be life enough in the city to sacre a setting hen off her nest. We found the party to whom we were directed, but his works were closed. There did not seem to be any possible show for finding employment in that city. We boarded another steamer and went furnaer up to he commend the party to whom we were directed, but his works were closed. There did not seem to be any possible show for finding employment in that city. We boarded another steamer and went furnaer up to he commend the party to whom we were directed, but his works were closed. There did not seem to be any possi onths that we took out of the banks and he settled down to work for \$3.00 a month

dence that the testimony of a witness | shanty who is caught in one falsehood is not entitled to credence in any particular unless thoroughly corroborated. Here the Democratic press is caught bearing deliberate false witness. There is no excuse for the circulation of such transparent falsehoods against the banks. It is a demagogic begging of the question that belittles and unsettles the whole controversy for free silver. No statement on the silver side will hereafter deserve acceptance as true until thoroughly corroborated from reliable

"The Republican party stands for honest money and the chance to carn it by honest toil." WILLIAM M'KINLEY,

Dr. Cuyler writes in the Evangelist: The utterances of a few religious fending the free coinage of silver admits that it will drive out gold, and thus produce silver monometallism. The editor also declares that it will give us taking were good and bankab's, or at a 'cheaper money.' That really signifies cheat money; for it will force its 50-cent dollar on every poor minister in his salary, on every servant girl in her payment from the savings bank, and every soldier in the receipt of his pen-The churches this year may

3-pound loaves, 8 cents, and other cat-ables in proprtion. Sugar and tea were well stand for national honesty and civic righteousness, not indeed as mere ly against us, showing clearly that there was too much importing and too little work doing at home, which has been the generalities, but as living duties urging the election of William McKinley. Says Major Handy: "You can detrations.

pend upon it that every dollar expended by the Republican national committee in the conduct of this campaign will be spent for legitimate purposes, that the books will stand the light of day and that there will be no debt carried through the next four years." On this platform Mark Hanna can capture every doubtful Republican pocketbook.

Mr. Bryan says that at the proper time he will deny convincingly that about 1,000,000 are lights and 15,000,000 in he is in the pay of the silver mine owners. For his sake we hope he will. But he cannot deny that he is doing | miles of track and 25,000 cars. It is estitheir work and that if successful at it they will live on Easy street foreyor interested in electricity as their mean

In judging such predictions as Chauncey F. Black's that the silver men will Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. carry Lackawanna county it is well to remember Brother Colborn's story about the farmer and the frogs. A few silver men can make a great deal of

Ex-Senator Ingalls of Kansas has declared unequivocally for the gold standard. The west is fast falling into

It is intensely amusing to notice how delicate a subject the tariff issue is among Democrats.

FORMER DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

dent on corporations and banks:
"In 1842 we had no national bank—that's a big fact, to start with. In 1842 we had a compromise tariff, which was gradually being lowered. We had the principle of bimetallism, both gold and silver as money metals, on an equal."

It will be apparent to a child born on this day that by yesterday's effusion in the Times Mr. Merrifield forfeited the right to have his pants sustained by more than one suspender at a time.

Editor Lynett is not better the principle of th

metals, on an equal footing. The entire public debt, bonds and all, amounted to only \$20,000,000. The nation was practic-heart to sigh for rest. ally out of debt and the government was being run according to the dictates of the honest economy which seeks to spend less than the income, "The special breed of Democrats with

whom 'yes' means 'no,' and which makes a point of first denying the intention to do the very thing it is actually doing. and has meant all along to do, was still future. "Such was the political tree of 1842. Its

fruit was general good times—no beggars. In 1896 we have everything in the way of governmental policies which we did not have in 1842. The government has re-versed its practices in each of the particulars we have named. Hence, the treis just the opposite to what it was in 1842 "So are the fruits."

As Mr. Watson was a lawyer living in the south he must have known very little about the condition of affairs among the way to the Free Press and Times of this wage corners and farmers of the free etates north and west. He says there "was general good times—no beggars." That might have been true in the then slave states, but it was far from the truth

The writer was one of a small party who went west in the fall of '41 in consequence of dull times. During two menths pre-ceding the first of '42 we were engaged in from a letter by J. L. McCreery written husking standing corn in a 500-acre field belonging to Unce Sam. For this the gov-ernment paid us is cents a day, agout \$4.50 month and board. Early in January we left for Fort Leavenworth on foot an walked all the way across Missouri to St Louis seeking work as we went along. That being, at that time, a slave state, about the only employment a white man could get at that season was "niggar driving." But as I was not cut out for

that sort of business I did not accept a position.

One of the party named Hubbard and myself crossed the Mississippi river and started on foot into Illinois. The first attractive farm house we came to we ap-





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OW PRICES

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IN ORDER TO KEEP OUR WORKMEN EMPLOYED WE WILL

crossed over to Buffalo. My lodging and breakfast in Buffalo, a mere trifle, exhausted my funds so I had to beg my way again. After a couple of days I secured a ride on a canal boat and was boarded and taken as far as Rochester. Here he captain said he could not afford to carry me any further, although I assured him that if he would take me through to Al-MAKE AND LAY ALL CARPETS bany I would get some money from my parents and pay him. I went on foot a while till a met another enerous captain who took me through to Sold During the Month of August Now, for the observation, and this ap-Now, for the observation, and this applies principally to one city. There were more laborers than there was work. There work was not plentifut. Day laborers pay was 50 cents to 75 cents a day; mechanics 75 cents to \$1.25 a day. House rent less than half the present price and no modern conveniences. Work was large-ly paid for by orders on stores, money FREE OF CHARGE was hard to get. The silver in circulation was mostly Mexican coins. The paper money in circulation was state bank notes which were at a discount when away from home. Ev-

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Greenbacks derive all their value from the solvency of the government which prints them. Silver dollars derive nearly half of their value from the solvency o the government which coins them. If too many greenbacks were printed, and too many silver dollars coined, they would be at a discount from their face value. STEADY WORK AT GOOD WAGES

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Enlarged opportunities to earn 100-cen

dollars are what the people will get by electing McKinley and Hobart and a Republican congress.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchu The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 3.38 a. m., for Friday Aug. 7, 1896.

From all accounts members of the local Democracy are "getting together" in a manner that may require the efforts of the police to pull them apart. There is a suspicion that Nate Vidaver considers himself a bigger man that the mayor of Scranton.

Astrologer Raphael says that the Sun was parallel to Mercury yesterday. All we have to say is don't let it occur again, Rafe. Midsummer Jingle.

'Tis well, now, to keep shady, And mind where you are at; For Old Sol's rays may down you While talking through your hat.

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JAMES W. OAKFORD, ATTORNEY-at-Law, rooms 55, 64 and 65, Common-wealth building. BAMUEL W. EDGAR, ATTORNEY-AT-A. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 423 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa. URIE TOWNSEND, ATTORNEY-AT-Law, Dime Bank Building, Scranton, Money to loan in large sums at 5 per

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