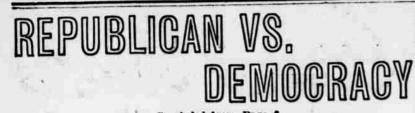
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### Concluded from Page &

CAPITAL

June, 1893 June, 1896		.\$698,454,69 . 659,951,91
Decrease	STOP NOTES	\$38,502,75
June, 1893 June, 1895		\$177,164.21 225,287,90

These figures show that the capital in These figures show that the capital in the national banks during the per od from June, 1893, to June, 1896, had fal-len off \$38,502,750. During the same period the notes of the national banks have increased \$48,122,650. With over \$38,000,000 less capital invested there are nearly \$50,000,000 more national bank notes in c reulation. While the money is increasing, the business of the country is decreasing. This is all wrong, and it is only by a change of pol cy that it can ever be righted.

### Our Trade with Gold and Silver Standard Countries.

In the reports on foreign commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending June 28, 1895, on page 40, is found a table giving the perpage 40, is found a table giving the per-centage of our total exchange of mer-chandise, by countries, during the year ending June 30, 1895. From this table we learn the following facts:

PERCENTAGE OF TRAI	TRIES.
--------------------	--------

With-		cent.
United Kingdom		. 47.94
A TANKARA IN FILLY		11.40
France		2 00
British America	******	9.64
Netherlands		9.01
Italy		1 25
Spain		1 19
British Australia		3 19
Belgium		
	A Country of States	1

These countries are all on a gold standard, and it will thus be seen that \$3.06 per cent. of all the foreign trade of the United States is with gold

of the United States is with got standard countries. From these reports we find, also, that 55.74 per cent, of all the export trade of the United States is with the United Kingdom and British North America. Our people ought to bear this in mind and cease their denunciation of Great Dentein Many scene to have an idea and cease their definition of order Britain. Many seem to have an idea that Great Britain is the greatest enemy we have, simply because she in-sists upon a gold standard; but if their will take into consideration standard that more than fc considerably more export train is with Great Br tain and her provinces, they will discover that in opposing and traducing Great Britain they are fighting their very

best friend. Our trade with silver standard countries is as follows: Per cent. Mexico Central American States ..... ..1.86 Argentina Yenezuela Hawaiian Islands .....

Our exports to silver standard countries for ten months, to June, 1896, were \$60,200,993, while to gold standard coun-tries they were \$659,243,520, or more

1891 and 1892 the purchase of silver buillon for coinage, and for the issue of treasury notes to represent the coin, amounted to over \$50,000,000 a year, yet the price of an ounce of silver declined from \$1.2929 in 1873 to \$0.6439 in 1895, and is still less in 1895.
Decrease in Bank Capital and tac foreign trade of Great Britain being so much larger than that of other nations makes her capital the money center of the world and enables her to dictate to other countries the standard of value or money on which their trade with her shall be carried on. She has four that gold is the best standard for wholesale or international trade, and all countries that trade with her

and all countries that trade with her must do so on the gold standard.

## Immigration as Affected by Change

of Parties. From 1881 to 1893, the number of im migrants during the different adminis-trations has been as follows: 2,717,230 1,876,229 2,165,167 Cleveland ...... Harrison .....

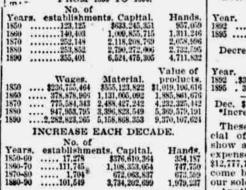
283,938 more than during the four years of Cleveland's. The number of immigrants arriving in 1873, the year that specie payments were resumed, was only 197,954, while in 1880, after a year of resumption of specie payments, there were 480,196 ar-rivals. In 1892, the last year of Harri-son's administration, there were 644,-373 arrivals, while in 1893, the first year of Cleveland's present term, there were 373 arrivals, while in 1893, the first year of Cleveland's present term, there were only 440,783, a falling off of 203,571; and in 1894 there were 356,333 less than in 1892. The number of immigrants in 1894, under Cleveland's present ad-ministration, was 523,252 less than in 1882, under Arthur's administration. Immigration always increases when business in this country is prosperous, and decreases when business is de-

and decreases when business is de-pressed, and the facts above stated clearly indicate that business has been more prosperous under Republican than under Democratic administrations.

### Growth of the Manufacturing Industries of the United States from 1850 to 1890.

to 1890. The census for 1890 contains a report of the manufacturing industries of the United States for each census year from 1850 to 1890. By a comparison of these statistics we learn of the enor-mous growth of our manufacturing in-dustries during this period. The fol-lowing table gives the number of es-tablishments, capital invested, handa employed, wages paid, cost of mozease, value of products, and tain \*\*

value of products, and during each dere: CENSUS REPORTS FROM 1850 TO 1890,



Hands, 354,187 747,750 673,559 1,979,237 Value of

 \$80,200,993, while to gold standard countries, they were \$585,243,520, or more than eleven times as much.
 Wages, Maretal, products, 437,560, 01,560,01,5 Wages. Material. products. Spirits ... Tobacco

31, 1865." The interest-bearing debt comprised the following securities: 4 per cents \$618,12 259,175,727.65 1,251,736,439.33 nts ..... \$39,000,000.9 Total interest.bearing debt#2,381,530,294.98 Debt not on interest ...... 463,119,331.69 

Total interest-bearing debt \$55,029,330.0 Non-interest debt 1,000,648,939.3 Debt on which interest has ceased 2,755,875.2 2,785,875.20

Reduction of interest ..... \$125.053,814.07 These figures show an annual reduc-tion of the public debt from the time the war closed to the close of Harri-son's administration of \$70,933,411.40. buring the first two years of the pres-ent administration both houses of con-gress were, for the first time since 1860, in control of the Democratic party. During Cleveland's present term there has already been added to the interest-hearing debt over \$250,000, which bearing debt over \$262,000,000, which makes an annual addition of over \$87.-000,000, and an increase of the annual

Interest of over \$6,000,000. This great change in regard to the public debt is mainly due to the ef-forts of President Cleveland and his party to get rid of the surplus revenue of the government, by lowering the duties on foreign products. In all his messages to compress during his first interest of over \$6,000,000. messages to congress during his first administration, he was pleading to have the surplus revenue cut down by reducing duties, but the Republicans had a majority and would not act up-on his advice. When he was re-elected in 1892 he secured a congress in favor of a low tariff, and the Gorman Tariff-

for-deficit bill was passed, the result of which we are now experiencing. That bill cut down the revenues be-low the expenses, and thirty-year inter-est-bearing bonds have been sold to get money to meet the deficiency. Had congress passed the Wilson Tariff bill, as the platform promised and as Mr congress passed the wilson Tarin bill, as the platform promised and as Mr. Cleveland demanded, the government would have been in the hands of a re-ceiver before this time.

> Receipts and Expenses of the Government, in 1892, Under Harrison, as Compared with 1895, Under Cleve-Innd.

The monthly summary of finance and commerce of the United States for April, 1895, corrected to June 1, 1896, on pages 1310 and 1311, contains tables giv-ing a statement of the receiving hyper-penses of the govern which we ob-from 1892 towing facts: tain "

Total 

Dec. \$52,716,004.55 \$27,285,909.27 \$22,876,760.38

Tobacco, revenue. \$32,048,769,71 \$160,355,490. 30,473,211.77 137,301,700. Year. 892 895 Decrease ...... \$1,575,557.94 \$23,053,795.5 
 Total
 Interest or

 Year.
 expenses.
 Pensions.
 Public Debt.

 1892
 357. Nel. 254. 88 3153. 196. 203. 034 327. 2212. 655. 6
 1895
 362,142,115. 25
 140,403,058.90
 33,483,071.9
 Total Dec. \$15,750,409.73 \$12,777,171.40 \$6,260,416.89 Increase.

ANKS.

These facts, obtained from the offi-cial of Mr. Cleveland's appointment, show a decrease of \$15,750,409.33 in the expenses of the government, of which \$12,777,171.40, all except \$3,573,238.33, has come by cutting down the pensions of our soldlers. Another point to be noticed is the falling off in the revenues of the gove Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Co. Merchants' and Mechanics', 429 Lacka. Traders' National, cor. Wyoming and Spruce. West Side Bank, 109 N. Main. Scranton Savings, 122 Wyoming. falling off in the revenues of the govch was mostly from th following sources: BREWERS. Custom Dues ......\$27,285,909 22,876,760.3 BICYCLE LIVERY. .. \$977,776.9 It seems that the decrease in reve-nues since the Democratic party came in power, all except \$977,776.96, has come from lowering the duties on for-eign products and reducing the taxa-BOOTS AND SHOES. tion on spirits and tobacco. What Is the Matter with the Country? In the foregoing facts we have called attention to the disastrous effects upon a few of the leading industries of the a rew of the leading industries of the country resulting from changes of ad-ministration and changes of policy, in regard to tariff and money. The facts herein produced have been copied from government official reports, and are the most reliable that can be obtained. If the statistics were smalled most reliable that can be obtained. If the statistics were available, it would be found that an investigation in every department of business would develop similar disasters. A brief reference to some of these we have pointed out may serve to fix them more permanently upon the minds of the voters of this county. CATERER. These statistics show that since Cleveland's election in 1892 the business of our clearing houses has been injured to the extent of from \$40,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000; that our foreign com-merce has been diminished by nearly \$1,000,000,000; that our agricultural pro-\$1,000,000,000; that our agricultural pro-ducts have suffered a depreciation in value of over \$1,000,000,000; that there is nearly \$1,000,000,000 depreciation in the value of live stock; that the sheep industries have suffered to the exient of about \$60,000,000 in the value of the sheep, and over \$46,000,000 in the wool DINING ROOM. crop. The number of new railroads being built has been reduced about two-thirds; the number of passengers car-ried has decreased almost 32,000,000 in DRY GOODS three years; there has been a decreas of over 31,000,000 in the net earnings, \$50,000,000 in the net receipts, \$31,000,-000 in the receipts from passengers and \$12,000,000 in the dividends. Dur exports of agricultural products ave decreased \$290,780,000. Unfortu-lately, we have not the statistics to how how disastrous has been the ef-DRUGGISTS. ct upon our manufacturing industries ince the Gorman Tariff bill went into peration; we know, however, that in nany industries the production and rices have decreased almost one-half. The facts in regard to the per capita rculation of money show that it is not cliculation of money show that it is not for want of money nor of good money that all this trouble has arisen. That depreciation of prices has not been caused by the demonetization of silver is self-evident; for, according to offi-cial reports, there is at this time \$433,-000,000, or about \$6 per capita, of standard silver dollars in circulation, whereas previous to 1873 there never had been more than twenty cents per capita. FLORAL DESIGNS. pita. FURNISHED ROOMS. FURNITURE.



IARNESS AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

Fritz, G. W., 410 Lackawanna, Keller & Harris, 117 Penn,

Countries. China, exclusive silver	foney	Der ci	apita.	1
China, exclusive silver			\$1.80	Ł
Turkey, bimetallic			9.39	
Norway, gold			2.71	
India, mainly silver		•••••	3.44	
Japan, gold and silver .			4.00	1
Maying silver	*******	******	9.00	1
Mexico, silver		******	5.00	1
Sweden, gold			. 6.00	
Russia, silver		******	8.17	
italy, gold and sliver			3.59	1
Denmark, gold			.11.72	
Australia, gold			. 16.65	1
Germany, gold			18.56	1
Egypt, gold			19.85	
Netherlands, gold and a	liver		01 24	£
United Kingdom, gold .	and the second		00.44	ł -
United States, gold and	elluga		00.75	ι.,
Belgium gold and silver	Suver	*******	20.02	1
Belgium, gold and silver		*******	. 25.70	100
France, gold and silver	*******		36.81	
The Straits			99 64	

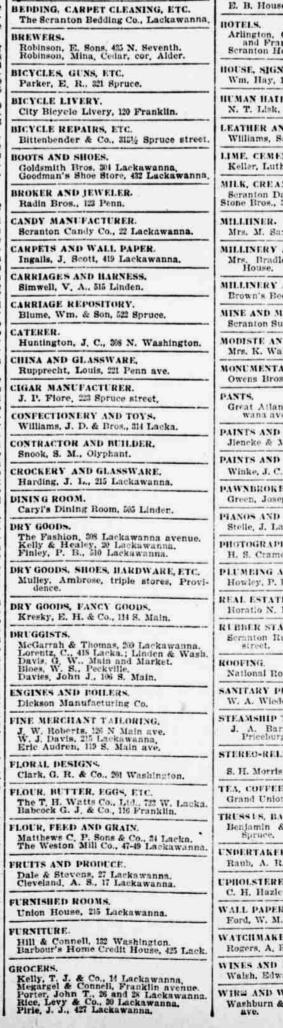
The United Kingdom, United States, France, Germany and Sweden are as prosperous, if not more so, than any silver standard country mentioned. Mexico, with all the boast made of her prosperity, has only \$5 per capita of money, while the United States, with her bimetallic currency, has over \$26,02 per capita of money, and has at least \$21.50 in circulation, according to latest figures. The United States, according to this, has nearly four times as much money, and she has twice as much sil-ver per capita, as Mexico; and yet the free silver advocates insist that the low ver per capita, as Mexico; and yet the free silver advocates insist that the low price of all products in this country is due to the small volume of money in circulation, caused by a contraction of the currency by the act of 1872. These facts ought to make all reasoning men see that such theories are false. The trouble with the country is not want of confidence due to a change of admin-istration and the putting of a party in power that was in favor of lowering the duties, on foreign products, thus ruining the industries, and at the same time threatening to change the stand-ard of our money from gold to silver. H

Linita	d Kingdom	Amount.	J
<b>F</b> Fanc		 1 850 569 990 1	
Chite	a states	 1,544,601,369	

### Receipts and Expenses of the Government During the Different Admin-

istrations. 

Total receipts
Cleveland (1855-80)- Total receipts
Harrison (1889-93) Total receipts
Three years of Harrison (1890-53)- Total receipts
Three years of Cleveland (1893-96)-       Total receipts     1,224,892,293,23       Total expenditures     1,335,150,072       Total deficit     110,296,809,29
From these figures it will be seen that the surplus revenue during Garfield and Arthur's administration was \$201.210,- 065.86 more than it was during Cieve land's administration; and during Har- rison's the surplus was \$22,666,165.17



BARNESS, TRUNKS, BUGGIES, E. B. Houser, 133 N. Main avenue.	MEDALLE
HOTELS. Arlington, Grimes & Flannery, Spruce and Franklin. Scranton House, near depot.	CONTENT OF THE OWNER
HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTER. Wm. Hay, 112 Linden.	2,000,000
HUMAN HAIR AND HAIR DRESSING. N. T. Lisk, 223 Lackawanna.	
LEATHER AND FINDINGS. Williams, Samuel, 221 Spruce.	Made and Sold in Six Month Total Pro
LIME, CEMENT SEWER PIPE, Keller, Luther, 313 Lackawanna.	
MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, ETC. Scranton Dairy Co., Penn and Linden. Stone Bros., 308 Spruce.	WASHBURN, CRUSBY
MILLIINER. Mrs. M. Saxe, 146 N. Main avenue.	The A Mill Alone produc
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING. Mrs. Bradley, 206 Adams, opp. Court House.	Largest Run
MILLINERY AND FURNISHING GOODS. Brown's Bee Hive, 224 Luckawanna.	Washburn, Crosby's Superlati Pacific Coast to St. John's, New Four
MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES. Scranton Supply and Mach. Co., 131 Wyo.	and Scotland very largely, and is re- world.
MODISTE AND DRESSMAKER. Mrs. K. Walsh, 311 Spruce street,	SETIO L DATE
MONUMENTAL WORKS. Owens Bros., 218 Adams ave,	MEGARGEL
PANTS. Great Atlantic \$3 Pants Co., 319 Lacka- wana ave.	
PAINTS AND SUPPLIES. Jiencke & McKee, 306 Spruce street, .	WHOLESALE
PAINTS AND WALL PAPER. Winke, J. C., 515 Penu.	
PAWNBROKER. Green, Joseph, 107 Lackawanna.	WE CARRY AL
PIANOS AND ORGANS. Stelle, J. Lawrence, 308 Spruce.	Burden, Phœnix,
PHOTOGRAPHER, H. S. Cramer, 211 Lackawanna ave,	American,
PLUMEING AND REATING. Howley, P. F. & M. F., 231 Wyoming ave	Juniata Steel,
REAL ESTATE. Horatio N. Patrick, 220 Washington.	X. L. Steel,
RUBBER STAMPS, STENCH.S, ETC. Seranton Rubber Stamp Co., 538 Spruce street.	Toe and Side Weight
ROOFING, National Roofing Co., 331 Washington.	NEVERSLIP CALKS, WAGONMAKERS
SANITARY PLUMBING W. A. Wiedebusch, 234 Washington ave.	
STEAMSHIP TICKETS. J. A. Barron, 215 Lackawanna and Priceburg.	BITTENBENDER & C
STEREO-RELIEF DECORATIONS AND PAINTING. S. H. Morris, 20 Wyoning ave.	
TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE. Grand Union Tea Co., 103 S. Main,	THE DICKSON MAN SCRANTON AND WILKES-BA
TRUSSIS, BATTERIES, RUBBER GOODS Benjamin & Benjamin, Franklin and Spruce,	Locomotives, Stationa
UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY, Raub, A. R., 425 Spruce,	HOISTING AND PUMP
UPHOLSTERER AND CARPET LAYER. C. H. Hazlett, 225 Spruce street.	-
WALL PAPER, ETC. Ford, W. M., 129 Penn.	CA CONTROLLA
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Rogers, A. E., 215 Laekawanna.	Che and and and
WINES AND HOUORS. Walsh, Edward J., 32 Lackawanna.	
WIRE AND WIRE ROPE. Washburn & Moen Mfg Co., 119 Franklin ave.	For sale by JOHN H. PHELPS, Phar Spruce Street, Scranton, Pa.
and the second	



Superlative S

FLOUR

HBUR

# BARRELS

hs, ending March 1, 1896, duct of



ced 1,000,000 Barrels, on Record.

tive is sold everywhere from the indland, and in England, Ireland ecognized as the best flour in the

