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Mexican President's

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President-WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Vice-President-GARRET A. HOBART. STATE.

Congressmen - at - Large-GALUSHA A GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT. COUNTY.

Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL. Commissioners-S. W. ROBERTS, GILES ROBERTS, Auditors-A. E. KIEFER, FRED L. WARD.

LEGISLATIVE.

longed.

the future, of the remote no less than

the immediate future, is now at stake.

hooves the opponent of Bryan to per-

We must credit John Wanamaker

with one good epigram and we are the

more willing to do this in view of the

fact that his campaign speeches as a

night at Pittsburg concerning the hard

Sources of Discontent.

Senate, 21st District—CoL W. J. SCOTT. Representative, 1st District—JOHN R. FARR; 2d District—A. T. CONNELL; 3d District—DR. N. C. MACKEY: 4th District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

If the city is honest in its desire to pectedly large degree the welfare of fulfill its contract with the Turnpike company relative to the repair of the turnpike within city limits, we do not Under such circumstances it ill besee how it can consistently refuse the mit sympathy for a doomed enthusiast company's latest offer to do the requisite work at once and walt until to overmaster duty. next year for repayment. It has been contended all along that the city was anxious to live up to the letter of its agreement, but was temporarily prevented by lack of available funds. Here, rule are alternately flabby and gushing. then, is its opportunity. Let us hope it padded with adjectives and sadly dewill improve the same and end the licient in ideas. Speaking the other tiresome controversy.

The County Ticket.

times he said: "It is the free colnage The Wilkes-Barre Record expresses of incompetent statesmen which has curiosity to know why so little is bebrought us to this stage." The effort to ing said in the local Republican press coin at Harrisburg another statesman of this class will be happily frustrated, concerning the congressional candidacy of Mr. Connell. The reason for that we trust, by the election to the senate next winter of Daniel H. Hastings. ought not to seem obscure to our contemporary. As was remarked by The Tribune at the beginning of the present There is a paper by E. L. Godkin in congressional canvass, this is so prethe October Scribner's which contains eminently a contest between opposing some thoughts of timely interest. Its principles of government that purely subject is American millionaires, and personal considerations necessarily occupy a minor place. It is, we think, their foolish ways of spending money. generally conceded that Mr. Connell is Some of Mr. Godkin's criticisms upon individually well qualified to represent the social aspects of our Yankee pluat Washington the principles for which tocracy do not especially concern the majority of us. He objects, for inthe Republican party is this year constance, to the building of palatial tending. His character, business standhomes for the reason that great houses ing and personal qualities are probought to be found only in the centers ably known to every intelligent voter in the county. This being true it is of large landed estates, which are out scarcely necessary for the Republican of the question in the United States: press to turn aside from its discussion and also because when built it is unof the pending issues to enter into a l der present conditions practically impersonal eulogy of the candidate. His record and achievements speak their own tributes and leave little to be added. When we come down the list to the candidates for county offices, however, small difference. personal considerations naturally and properly play a larger part. The commissioners and auditors of the county, as has already been remarked, are practically trustees for the taxpayers. They are the responsible managers of a it is equality of conditions, that there blisiness the cash receipts and disbursements of which amount each year to nearly \$200,000. When a number of men form a company to operate an industrial plant or conduct a commercial enterprise, they naturally look for managers of experience and good perrobal character. The larger the business to be managed, the greater care they take in choosing competent men to evidence that the owner not only has enormous amounts of money, but does conduct and superintend that business. They give the preference every time not know what to do with it." It is not probable that the objection to applicants who have had experience in the same direction, and only take thus voiced will be effective in deterring the newly rich from ostentatious inexperienced men when others canmanifestations of their opulence, not be found. either in the form of imposing homes In the election of county commission es a-xt month the taxpayers of Lackor in other and equally glaring exhibitions of wealth. There is no way by awanna county should proceed along the same lines that would govern their action if they were stockholders in a private corporation. They should make certain that at least a majority of the board consisted of tried and trustworthy men, whose experience and personal character would give strong assurance of a successful administration of the county's finances. In other words, they should re-elect the present majority members, Messrs. Roberts and Roberts, who have clearly demonstrated their fitness and who understand just poor. what the office calls for. So far as the choice of auditors is days David B. Hill will swell the ranks concerned, the Republican candidates, of the men who have been dropped off Messrs. Klefer and Ward, although the political bandwagon and left behind without direct experience in that office, by the wayside. are both bright and vigilant young men, expert accountants and possessed of every necessary qualification. They court comparison with the candidates of the opposing party and are sure, when elected, to give general satisfaction. Says:

It is only a fair statement of self-evibe an effective rebuke to the Populism dent truth to say that if the election which ran riot at Chicago, and at the same time, a wholesome guarantee of were to be held tomorrow Bryan and good government. It ill becomes sound his brood of economic and political heresies would be overwhelmingly repudiated by the people. lots by voting for General Palmer. It may be asked, then, why continue Senator Teller says if McKinley is

the fight? Why not let Popocracy exlected he and the other silver senators pire in peace? To this question a sufwill accept that fact as a notice from ficient answer is returned when attenthe people that Protection is of the tion is called to the fact that Bryan foremost importance to them, and will and his few remaining colleagues in therefore cease to obstruct a new tariff the free silver movement have repeatbill. Senator Teller is evidently comedly threatened if defeated this year to continue the battle next year and the next until their plans are eventually consummated. The sound money contest of today is not only for the immediate safety of the country; it is for the rolling up of such an unmistakable the gold standard. It happens to be majority adverse to the Chicago plattrue that the decline in wheat quotaform that its present defenders will not tions has been common to all countries, have the hardihood to rear again the same or a similar standard. If the re-

to those having the gold standard and to those having the silver standard; sult next month should be such as to but the sliverites pretend not to notice give to Bryan and his followers the rethis uniformity of decline save when it motest encouragement: if though Mctakes place in "the enemy's country." Kinley should be safely landed in the They thereby escape the troublesome white house there should be anything task of having to explain why the dewhatever in the returns to inspire in cline is not due to great modern en-Popocratic minds the hope of a possilargements of the world's wheat acreble future triumph for their cause, it age and to improved and cheapened would be only a partial victory for Proharvesting and transporting facilities ection and sound money, and it would rather than to the kind of money used be no sooner won than there would arise in measuring exchanges. enewed agitation and resumed dis-But if the silverites may employ the turbance of the business conditions of price of wheat as an argument against

Term.

the country, calling for the continuagold, Republicans may with equal imtion of a fight already too long propunity also employ it as an argument against free trade. The Statistical For these reasons, therefore, it is es Abstract for 1895 contains a table givcential that every believer in an honing the production of wheat, value of est currency and the chance to earn it the crop, and the average price per by honest toil should enter upon the bushel, each year from 1872 to 1895. work of the concluding month of the The following are the facts concerncampaign with the determination to ing the last four administrations as inmake each blow count. To an unsusdicated in this report:

Produc- Avertion in age bush- price per tion in els.

larfield, Arthur.1881-55 1.821.316.720 \$0.9075 Theveland1885-89 1.686.537.000 .70625 Harrison1889-93 2.017.551.000 .74975 Harrison ... Three years Har-

Three years Cleveland1393-96 1,323,902,088

These figures show the following important facts: That during Garfield and Arthur's administration the production of wheat was 134,789,720 bushels more than it was during Cleveland's; the value of the crop was \$330,586,684 more; and the average price per bushel was 14.125 cents more. The production of wheat during Harrison's administration was 331,024,000 bushels more than it was during Cleveland's; the value of the crop was \$227,442,577 more; yet the average price was only 1.65

the last three years of Harrison's administration the production of wheat was 203,088,912 bushels more than it was during the first three years of Cleveland's present administration; the value of the crop was \$493,345,866 more, and the average price per bushel

mean.

Views on Finance GOLDSMITH'S money Democrats to waste their bal-Mexico Letter in Globe-Democrat.

President Diaz hopes and believes he will live to see the Mexican dollar as stable as gold. He is satisfied that the state as gold. He is satisfied that the time is coming when sliver will be on a parity with gold, and will stay there, gold and sliver being recognized as stand-ard money by the world. Courteously, but firmly, the president declines to dis-cuss the sliver question for the publica-tion of his views. He will say pothing bill. Senator Teller is evidently com-ing to his senses, at last. The Price of Wheat. The sliverites have based their cam-paign mainly upon the low price of wheat. They charge this low price to the gold standard. It happens to be

He remembers when the Mexican dolla bought three American dollars. That time was when the American soldiers on the Rio Grande wore clothes of war, drew their pay in greenbacks and spen it in Brownsville, Tex., and Matamoras The American dollar in those days was worth in trade on the Mexican borde from 30c, to 37%c. The president of Mex ico wants to see the purchasing power o the Mexican dollar and the American dol lar the same, and both of them worth 10 cents anywhere in the world. He think that the sooner such a result is reache the better it will be for Mexico.

The president and those nearest to hi look for the settlement of the silver que tion through international agreement they do not believe that the present move ment in the United States can accomplis

anything more than agitation; they look for the election of McKinley, although not one word to that effect can be quoted by authority. The Mexican statesman is the most perfect of diplomats, he is pos-sensed of the highest degree of talent, he never slops over in politics, still there are ways in which the views of even Mexican statesmen become known. One who en-joys peculiarly close financial relations with the Mexican government said: "We do not see how the United States can handle this question alone. We believe that if McKinley is elected he has one of the grantest emotionilities ever afforded the greatest opportunities ever afforde

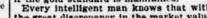
an American president. He can say to Great Britain and Germany and to France You see what the situation is and what the United States will be forced into it the world does not do something for silbushel. ver. We can not stave off action foat .76625 .74975 years longer. Something must be done, The people have the idea that they want silver. If you do not come into interna-

.767 tional agreement, free coinage will be forced on the United States, and you will .51266 suffer with us in the general demoralization.' We believe that Mr. McKinley can bring Germany and France into an inter national agreement which will fix a rational between gold and silver and give a fixed value to silver. It may not be and possi-bly will not be a ratio of 16 to 1. It may be 20 to 1, but whatever it is we want to have an established ratio, on which both metals will be protected in a stable value by international agreement."

This may be taken as the view of the Mexican government upon the silver ques-tion. President Diaz does not believe that the prosperity which his country is enjoying is due to the fact that it was forced upon a silver basis. He admits certain indirect benefits gained in manufactories by the protection which a depre ciated currency has given. He believer in the protection of home industries, but whatever Mexico may have gained from the operation of an inferior standard, the president does not wish the continuance of that standard. He wants silver recog-nized by the world as standard money at a fixed ratio with gold.

DIAZ COMPLIMENTS US. Mexico Letter in Globe-Democrat.

Education is a subject upon which Pres ent Diaz likes to talk. Congress, at his suggestion, has enacted a strong, com-pulsory educational law. The president does not propose to relax his efforts in ooundaries of the republic. "I consider it," he said, "of the first im-





G.B.

BAZAAR

We are offering a publication to our friends, which it will not be out of place to state that it is the most unique work ot its kind ever issued in America, mainly for one reason, "that it gives American ladies, for the first time, a knowledge of coming European fashions in advance of the season."

The great costumers or modellers of Europe have heretofore never been willing to display their coming designs of fashion before the shipment of their models, May 8th for the spring, and September 8th for the autumn. This, of course, has always precluded the possibility of our being in the same season. The magazines there and here have endeavored to divine the coming costumes of the great masters of fashion, but the latter (the modelers) have always jealously guarded their designs, and consequently the magazines have had to depend almost entirely upon guesswork.

In consequence, last year a syndicate of the greatest dry goods houses of America sent a representative to Europe to remedy this trouble. A small fortune was applied, and, to be brief, this is the result.

The color process applied in these pages is the first successful work of its kind known, and the book speaks for itself.

The contributors to the work are almost all court costumers, and each illustration is authenticated by the house from which it emanates,

In conclusion, we trust that our friends will appreciate our efforts in securing the rights for this great publication, which will appear each year, April and September, for the spring and autumn respectively.

This work will be on sale at Trimming Counter at only

10 CENTS PER COPY.



cents less per bushel. Again, during

was 25,434 cents more. If this discrepancy in value of pro duct between free trade and Protection periods does not constitute a strong argument in favor of the early restoration of a conservative Protective tariff. then we do not know what plain figures

Chairman Jones of the Popocratic committee says he is "thoroughly satisfied with the general situation." So, by the way, is Mark Hanna.

Safeguard the Future.

Evidences are multiplying that the campaign of William Jennings Bryan for president of the United States on the basis of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1; the reconstruction of the supreme court to fit Populistic ideas; the powerlessness of the federal government to enforce national law over the protest of anarchistic state officials, and free trade is going to pieces. Bryan himself has exhausted his physical resources; the Popocratic campaign treasury is reported to be empty; the exodus from the party of sound-money Democrats has left great gaps in the party's organization which cannot be filled, and in every direction are to be seen in-

Richard Harding Davis, has taken oc possible to fill them with guests worthy of a cultured person's interest. These casion to deny that since success has objections may or may not be true; one has tried to draw away from the recoldoesn't care much whether they are lections of his early days as a newsor not. To the rank and file it makes

paper reporter. He also enters a vigorous disclaimer to the numerous stor-But a third objection presented in ies current in print which represent the paper to the erection of great dwelhim as always saying or doing some lings has a more general pertinency. caddish or snobbish thing. Just why "If there be," Mr. Godkin writes, "what he should be specially marked for puris called a 'note' in American polity, suit by the satirists of the press or singled out for immolation on the alshould neither be an immoderate display of wealth nor of poverty, that no tar of false representation he cannot understand; but perhaps it is only man should be raised so far above the one form of tribute to his success. No generality in outward seeming as to man ever amounted to anything in this excite either envy, hatred, or malice." And to build "palatial abodes" is to world without having as a price of his eminence, to serve as a target for de flaunt, says Mr. Godkin, "In the faces traction by the envious. of the poor and the unsuccessful and greedy the most conspicuous possible W. J. Arkell is the publisher of the

comic paper, Judge, and Clark Howell is the publisher of the Atlanta Constitution. One is an enthusiastic "gold bug;" the other, an irrepressible silverite. Arkell recently offered to wager his paper against Howell's that Bryan wouldn't get 100 electoral votes, but although the Constitution claims that Bryan will be elected, Howell does not accept.

which this class can be reached save through an appeal to their own sense In the opinion of competent judges \$75 would be an ample price for a firstof propriety, which in many cases is none too exalted or refined. But it is class bicycle and would allow for reaundeniable that if the politics of the sonable profits all along the line. The near future in this country are to be big firms will of course try to keep the kept comparatively free from the vioprice higher than \$75, but sooner or lent class antagonisms and aggravated later it will fall to this level. And phases of social discontent which obwhen it does, there will be a much largtain already in older civilizations there er use of wheels. must be forbearance on the part of the rich no less than on the part of the

The failure of Senator Tillman to ac cept Congressman Brumm's offered contribution in part payment of the

The chances are that one of these expenses of another speaking tour of the anthracite fields is to be seriously regretted. The Republican state com mittee ought to get Tillman to come back, if it costs its last dollar.

The "crowned assassin of Constanti United States District Attorney

The Proper Decision.

Harry Alvan Hall, of Elk, in a letter do to avert the culminating indignation resigning as a candidate for presidenof Christendom is to do a little more tial elector on the Democratic ticket, tall lying. It remains to be seen wheth er the Christian Powers will be willing The platform adopted by the recent so-

to be again played for reubens. called Democratle convention at Chicago is opposed to everything the Democratic party has stood for in the past. It is not And so Representative James Kerr. the platform of a Democratic convention

but a convention of Socialists masquerad field, puts the gold clause in his leases ing under the name of the greatest party and mortgages. Verily, this silver hat was ever organized to protect the movement is prolific of amusement. rights of the common people; a conven-tion composed of men who are not Demo-crats, but who by false pretenses succeed-

ed in having themselves elected as dele intends to be once again a national gates to a Democratic convention in order to destroy the party and to deny the prinsenator. Well, Platt has the ability. the experience and the "git" to make a ciples upon which it was founded, at the same time taking possession of its organ-isation. The machinery of the party today good one.

s in the hands of the representatives of the revolutionary element of our popu-lation. Its candidate is preaching the gospel of hate, sowing the seeds of enmity

between the rich and poor and striving to array the employed in hostility to the employer. I believe that the welfare of lanche. bought a big bargain counter in Goth-

employer. I believe that the weifare of the country-for the present, at least-will be best conserved by the election of the Republican candidates, and I intend to vote for Major McKinley, and to ren-der every assistance that lies in my hum-ble power to the success of his campaign. promptly to explain why he neglected

portance that the ignorant should be educated. It is my desire that the chisaren of come to him as an author of fiction he this generation in Mexico shall acquire the knowledge which the children of other na-tions are given. It is the heritage I hope to leave behind me, that the children of Mexico shall be able to talk with Ameri cans, either in the English or Spanish language, and to say, "Thank God that our late president has educated us, and that we can converse and can transact our business in either language."

In the course of the conversation refer-ence was made to the fact that the president had sent his son, Porfirio Diaz, ir to the United States to attend school. "Why did you do that, Mr. President?

Was it because the schools of Mexico were not equal to those in the states?" he was asked "No," replied General Diaz: "we have

schools here that are equal to those in the states. I sent my son to the United States to learn the habits and customs of the American people, and, at the time, to learn that time is money, and not Idleness. That is the motto of the Amer

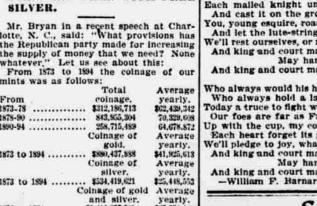
ican people, I wanted him impressed with it.' President Diaz is a strong believer in the benefits to be derived by the mingling of Americans with Mexicans. The encour igement he has extended to American coming to Mexico has been inspired by omething more than the motive of ma erial property. Something said about the increasing number of Americans settling in Mexico prompted the president to say with emphasis

"I consider that the republic of th United States of America is the grandes on God's footstool. The people are indus. trious and progressive. This country, al though not so large as the United States as enough land for all the American who want to come here and live with m and my people. The Americans spread education among the Mexican will ple and teach them much that they do not

"Say to the gentleman," said Presiden Diaz, turning to the interpreter, as leave was taken, "that we want to be united as brothers, the United States and Mexico Our country is open to Americans. As he said this the president lifted and spread wide his arms in a most expressive csture.

"They can come," he added, "and live here; when they die, they will die old."

MORE MONEY WITH GOLD AS A STANDARD THAN WITH FREE SILVER.



yearly. \$67,374,19 1873 to 1894 In 1881 we coined \$96,850,890 of gold, and during the three years 1880-82, following re umption, we coined an average of \$75,-

015.618. During the three years previous to the passage of the Sherman act we coined only an average of \$24,420,640 of gold, the coinage in 1890 being little more than \$20,-

During the three years after the Sherman act, however, we coined an average of 157,110,134, and in one year 1594 our mints coined \$76,546,160 of gold.

The reports show that in 1881, when we coined \$56,000,000 of gold, we coined only \$27,000,000 of silver; in 1890, when we coined only \$20,000,000 of gold, the coinage of sil-ver was \$39,000,000; in 1894, with \$79,000,000 of gold, it was only \$9,000,000 of silver.

nople" apparently thinks all he has to nints was as follows: From coinage, 1873-78 \$312,186,713 1878-90 the would-be free silver Moses of Clear-90-94

1873 to 1894 They say at Albany that Tom Platt 1873 to 1894

We cannot for the life of us under stand why Arthur Sewall should remain so consummately anxious to keep

in way of the coming Hobart ava-Now that Brother Wanamaker has

am, maybe he will bid lower on Dor Cameron's job. Treasurer Morrison, of Troy, ought

Mr. Hall has reached the proper dedubitable symptoms of disintegration. I cision. The election of McKinley will to take that \$68.