

### SENATOR WOLCOTT TO COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

#### He Tells Why He Cannot Support the Chicago Platform, Even to Secure Free Coinage in America.

Under date of July 23, 1896, Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, issued an address to the voters of that State in which he gave the reasons for opposing McKinley and not following his colleague, Senator Teller, out of the republican party. It is a manly, patriotic, strong and convincing letter, which has rallied to his support a large majority of the republicans of that state. The reasons he gives are as follows: "We are one of 48 states in the Union, each free and sovereign. Within our borders live about one hundred and fifty of the people of the United States. We live in a republic where the majority rules. The vast majority of the people of the United States are honest and intelligent, and are devoted to the perpetuity of free institutions. Our great desire is to induce a majority of the people of the United States to believe. The way to the accomplishment of this result is not by vituperation and abuse. The press of the United States is largely responsible for the bitter sectional feeling now sought to be invoked. It is for us who do not own or control newspapers and who are not in the business of throwing mud, to remember that of the millions of people who will cast their ballots this fall nearly all are as patriotic as we are, and with us equally desirous that the republic shall live, and not die. The people of the United States, and we are Americans from the same loins, we have a common country, a common death and the same God. We live in a republic where it is now being preached should not following among sane men, no welcome among good citizens.

It is now generally admitted that, while the United States, on a gold basis, is suffering from prolonged business stagnation, Mexico, on a silver basis, was never so prosperous as now. The explanation of this difference in the business and industrial conditions of the two countries seems to puzzle a good many people, and especially the friends of the gold standard, who hold to the belief that the gold standard is the condition under which a country ought to thrive best.

The best way to ascertain whether a country is prosperous is to find out what the reward of labor is there and also the prices of those commodities which are in common use. That country is the most prosperous where a day's labor exchanges for the greatest quantity of the necessities of life.

It will be seen that in a few instances the Mexican working man gets as many Mexican dollars as the American working man gets 100-cent United States dollars. Generally the wage-worker who is paid in Mexican dollars gets fewer of them than the American gets of full value dollars. According to Warner this is prosperity. The second table shows that the Mexican pays for the necessities of life in Mexican dollars. The second column shows what he would be asked were he to pay in gold value American money. The third column shows the price paid in this country.

Mr. Bryan has been nominated for the presidency on three separate platforms; by the democratic party, the populist party and by the silver party. The first platform contains, however, a most important statement, pledging the party to the furtherance of the gold standard. To the good faith of this pledge, the history of the party on other questions requires the utter credence; for the platform contains, in its view of the silver question makes it certain to my mind that every effort will be directed by the republican party to secure the gold standard, and if my sincere conviction that silver will again be restored to gold ratio, and that when this restoration comes, it will be accomplished through the action and efforts of the republican party.

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**FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.** The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of the most important at this time, when our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restraining foreign immigration and favor such extension of our laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the Old World. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has raised great bodies of honest, industrious citizens who have added to the wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our civilization who do not sympathize with our Government and its continued ascendancy among the greatest governments on earth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. A PLAIN TALK TO JOHN SMITH. In Which He Is Shown How Free Coinage Will Injure Him. This means you, John Smith. It makes no difference what your calling may be, if you are a workman man the question which now confronts you is of the very greatest importance to yourself, your family and your friends. This question is: Will you, John Smith, vote for the candidates who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1? You are asked to do so on the ground that free silver will make you more prosperous. You know that you would like to get higher wages, have a better house to live in, wear better clothes and be able to provide more comforts and luxuries for your wife and children, and, being a hardworking man who has not had much time to study financial questions, perhaps you are inclined to believe that there's something in this talk of cheap money for the workers. If so, here are some points for you to think over:

OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. The soldiers and sailors of the United States should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The Government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as supplicants for relief in old age or distress, nor regard with disdain the temporary and earnest interest one comrade naturally manifests in the welfare of another. Doubtless there have been pension abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the Government, but the Government which they administered the Pension Bureau must always be fair and liberal. No deserving applicant should ever suffer because of a wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldiers and sailors have freely offered health, strength, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril. And the Government must honor them in their need as in their service with the respect and gratitude which both parties have so often denied the men, who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE AND NAVY. The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine and navy receives the approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping which prevailed in the early years of our history should be again promptly adopted by Congress and vigorously supported until both parties have again attained the sea is fully attained. We should no longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the colossal marines of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete man-of-war fleet. Now that our merchant navy is assuming the position commensurate with our importance as a nation, a policy I am glad to observe the Republican platform strongly indorses, we must supplement it with a merchant marine which will give us the advantages in both our coastwise and foreign trade that we ought naturally, and properly to enjoy. It should be at once a matter of public policy and national pride to assess this immense and profitable trade.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. The pledge of the Republican Convention that our civil service law "shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable" is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years, and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents who have been the advocates of a return to methods of party favoritism which have disgraced our government, that experience has condemned and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take the measure of every man who asks this question. It will seek to improve, but never debase the public service.

OCCUPATION.	Mexico—Value in Mexican Dollars.	U. S.—Gold or Silver.	U. S.—Silver Equal Gold in Value.
Carpenters .....	20	\$1.00	\$2.00
Bricklayers .....	15	75	3.00
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	1.00	2.50
Faithers .....	2.00	1.25	3.00
Master .....	1.25	2.00	4.00
Printers .....	1.25	3.50	4.00
Clerks in stores .....	2.50	1.25	2.00
House servants .....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hotel help .....	50	25	1.00
Boys .....	2.50	1.25	2.00
Farm hands .....	50	25	50
Car drivers .....	75	37	1.25
Cookery hands .....	50	25	2.25
Miners .....	50	25	1.00
Railroad .....	3	30	2.00
Firemen .....	4.00	2.00	3.00
Conductors .....	5.00	2.50	4.50
Brakemen .....	1.50	75	2.00

Tea, per pound, 43¢  
Flour, per pound, 8¢  
Bacon, per pound, 20¢  
Lard, per pound, 15¢  
Beef, per pound, 18¢  
Mutton, per lb., 20¢  
Cotton, per lb., 40¢  
Sugar, per lb., 10¢  
Beans, per lb., 10¢  
Potatoes, per lb., 6¢  
Corn meal, per lb., 8¢  
Rice, per lb., 9¢

From which it appears that the Mexican gets less for his labor and pays more for all he consumes. The day's labor of a car conductor is but 12 1/2 pounds of flour and 1 1/2 pounds of beef. Here the day's labor of a car conductor will buy about 28 pounds of flour and 12 1/2 pounds of meat. Nevertheless, Warner declares that labor prospers in Mexico, and he proposes that the American workingman cast his vote for a candidate who will give him Mexican prosperity. Undoubtedly Mexico is more prosperous than she was 40 years ago. She has a silver standard, and her having a silver standard. American capital has built railroads, which have opened up the country and given value to products which were worthless or of but little value by reason of transportation facilities.

But with all the progress that has been made, that which counts for prosperity in Mexico would count for wretchedness in the United States. I should like to see you feel inclined to vote for Bryan should you study the above tables of wages and prices before they cast their ballots to Mexicanize the labor of this country.

Brooklyn Eagle. William McKinley made a brief speech Wednesday to the surviving members of the regiment in which he served during the war, and in the course of it he said he believed "it was a great deal better to open the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the world." William J. Bryan made a brief speech at the Madison-Squad garden on the night of the 1st of July, in which he said that he believed it was a great deal better to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the world than to open the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the world.

“The Republican party stands for honest money and the chance to earn it.” WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

essential to our prosperity and happiness, by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people and all the States. I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, “Have every inducement of sympathy and interest” to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the North and South and the East and West are not separated or in danger of becoming separated because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over; we are not enemies, but friends, and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order, and its continued ascendancy among the greatest governments on earth.

Why Gold Is Preferable to Silver—Less Bulky, and Business of Civilized World is Adjusted to It—Laws Cannot Make It Less Acceptable Money—Senator Stewart and Silver States Prefer Gold. Question. What is money? Answer. Any common medium of exchange which is accepted as payment in itself. Q. What is representative money? A. Any common medium of exchange which promises to pay money. Q. What is meant by primary money? A. This is a new phrase introduced to confuse people by suggesting that there is also secondary money. Q. What is money of final redemption? A. This is another late addition to the American language implying that there are several different kinds of money. There is only one kind of money in this country. There are several different kinds of representative money. Q. Give examples of each. A. Gold coin is money. Everything else that circulates, whether of metal or of paper, is representative money. Q. Is silver coin representative money? A. It is. Q. In what way does the government promise to redeem its silver coins? A. By the act of congress of June 9, 1879, it promises to redeem all coins smaller than \$1 when presented in sums not less than \$20. By the act of Feb. 28, 1878, the government promises to receive silver dollars at par in all payments to itself. By the act of July 19, 1890, it declares it to be the policy of the government to keep the two metals at a parity with each other. By two different acts the secretary of the treasury is authorized to purchase coin and to issue the obligations of the United States therefor.

Q. What is the indispensable quality and first requisite of money? A. That it should be universally acceptable. Q. Is there any kind of money universally acceptable but gold? A. There is not. Q. Would not silver be equally acceptable if it were equally legal tender? A. Silver dollars are legal tender. Give any man the option of taking 100 of these pieces or 10 goldpieces of \$10 each and he will choose the latter. Therefore they are not equally acceptable. Q. Is the difference in weight the only reason why gold is more acceptable than silver? A. That is not the only reason now, but it was the main if not the only reason when civilized nations made their choice between the two. Q. What reasons exist now that did not exist then? A. A variation of 50 per cent has taken place in the value of the two metals. In addition to being 16 times as heavy, silver has lost one-half of its value during the interval. Q. Are there any other reasons why silver is not equally acceptable with gold? A. Yes; although a limited amount of silver (and also of nickel and copper) is used as a medium of exchange, it is now a commodity in the markets of the world subject to the same fluctuations as other commodities. People do not like to use a fluctuating commodity as money, and will not if they can get anything better. Q. Have you mentioned all the reasons why gold is acceptable as money and silver is not? A. The most decisive reason is that the civilized world has adjusted itself to the gold standard during a long period of time. All business is bottomed on it. It is an accomplished fact coextensive with the commercial world. To change to another standard would be literally turning the commercial world upside down. Q. Can such a change be produced? A. Absolutely impossible. In a conceivable case one country may turn itself upside down, but that feat would not make gold less acceptable or silver more so, even in that country. Acceptableness is a state of the human mind which laws cannot change.

Q. Is the preference for gold universal? A. It is universal among civilized men. Even the silver advocates in the United States prefer gold in their business affairs, that is everywhere except on the stump. Senator Stewart of Nevada makes his mortgages payable in gold. When he was reproved for this bad example, he said that he merely followed the universal custom on the Pacific coast, where he lives. So we have his authority for the statement that in the section of the Union where the demand for silver is most vociferous everybody prefers gold in his private business. Q. Can you give any other examples? A. The territory of Arizona brought a bill before congress two or three years ago, asking authority to issue bonds payable specifically in gold, on the ground that the money would be borrowed at a considerable lower rate of interest than if they were payable in dollars without specifying the kind of dollars. The state of Utah is negotiating a specific gold loan now for the same reason. Yet both Arizona and Utah are politically for silver.

Q. What do these acts signify? A. Two things: First, that gold is preferable to silver in the general estimation of mankind; second, that payment in gold is an advantage to borrowers.—New York Evening Post. SILVERITE CAMPAIGN URGED. The platform adopted by the silverite wing which controlled the Democratic national convention contains abundant material for stirring campaign mottoes. “Free Silver Inflation,” “Debt Repudiation,” “Property Confiscation,” and “Commercial Stagnation” are brief and truthful statements of the aims of the cheap money Democrats and the certain results which would follow their success in November. Shouting these cheerful strains, the silverites can march to the certain defeat which awaits all movements based on sectionalism, greed, appeals to prejudice and hatred of property rights.

A Sixteen to One Town. “Is this a 16 to 1 town?” asked the drummer. “It air on Sunday,” answered the native. “On Sunday?” “Yas. Sixteen goes fishin to one goes in to church.”—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE SILVERITE CATECHISM. In Which Free Coinage Theories Are Plainly Stated. What is money? Something made out of nothing by government. Is there any limit to the amount of money which government can make? Only the capacity of the printing presses of the country. What kind of money is the best? That which has the least value. What does “cheap money” mean? Money that will buy very little wealth. Why are some people poor? Because the money they get in exchange for their products or their labor will buy a large amount of goods. How can the poor all be made rich? By stamping 50 cents’ worth of silver “one dollar” and thus decreasing the purchasing power of money. What is a capitalist? A wicked sinner who has worked hard and saved up a little property. What is a patriot? A man who covets his neighbor's property and wants to get hold of it by law. What does “repudiation” mean? It is a simple scheme for readjusting the inequalities between the men who worked and the men who have not. What is the golden rule of the silverites? Do others as they would not do you. What are we to understand by “honesty” and “good faith between men”? That creditors are to be cheated out of one-half of their property whenever the debtors control congress. Why not benefit debtors still more by repudiating all the claims of creditors? That will come later. The public must be educated into silverism by degrees. What is a creditor? A fend in human shape who loaned 100 cent dollars and doesn't want to be paid in dollars worth 50 cents. How will free silver help the farmers? By causing the withdrawal of all loans, paralysis of industry, stagnation of commerce and idleness of millions of workers who now buy farm products. How will the 16 to 1 scheme benefit the working classes? By making them pay twice as much for everything they buy, while giving them little or no increase in wages. It will also confiscate half of their savings bank deposits. What is a silver mite owner? A good, kind, unselfish citizen, who doesn't want higher prices of silver so that he will get rich, but simply because he loves his fellow man. Does his love for the workers lead him to pay more than market rates for his labor? Not much. Business and sentiment are two different things. Besides he doesn't have to. What is a sound currency? Dollars with 50 cents' worth of silver and 50 cents' worth of fiat or paper dollars all flat. What is the chief duty of a good citizen? To hate everybody who is indolent and thrifty, and to meekly swallow all the nostrums of the cheap money office seekers. How can the people be made prosperous? By setting class against class—encouraging the investment of capital; contracting the currency by ruining employers, driving out gold and overthrowing our sound financial system.—Whidden Graham.

The Grand Army of Creditors. The gentlemen who think that they have made an attractive bid for votes by proposing a 50 cent dollar for debtors to pay their debts with are reckoning without their host. Every state of the Union is full of creditors, and they will never consent to defraud and cheat themselves. Among these creditors are: All persons who work for wages, salary or by the piece. All members of building and loan associations. All depositors in savings, national, state or private banks. All holders of life, fire and accident insurance policies. All members of benevolent and fraternal insurance orders. All holders of industrial insurance. All widows, orphans or wards dependent wholly or partially upon the income from investments. All educational and charitable institutions dependent wholly or in part upon the income of their endowments. In fact, the 50 cent silver dollar would be of advantage to few persons in the long run save the speculators, who would gamble on the inevitable fluctuations in its purchasing power and in the price of commodities.—Exchange.

Some Things Nobody Can Do. It is idle to “hurl defiance” and boast of what this great nation can do. It never has been able to maintain bimetalism under free coinage of both gold and silver, even when the conditions were far more favorable than now. This nation is unquestionably “broad enough to legislate for its own people without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth,” but this nation tried for over 80 years to secure bimetalism under a legal double standard and completely failed. And as this nation, “broad” as it is, is not able to work miracles, it can no more perform such a feat now than it could in the past.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE PRESENT STANDARD BEAT FOR ALL. The present currency standard should be maintained because it guarantees an honest dollar to rich and poor alike. The farmer is sure of full value for his products. The laborer knows that his services are paid for with honest money. If the currency maintained on the present gold standard is the “money of the wealthy,” as the free silver advocates assert to awaken the prejudices of the common people, by the same token it is acceptable to the poor. The wisdom of the present basis is seen in the fact that individuals prefer a gold standard dollar every time, and what is best for individuals is best for the nation.—Detroit Free Press. The ratio of summer girls to summer men at the seashore resorts is 16 to 1. McKinley is the choice of the people.