

A Mother's Advice To Her Boy.

FROM HUNTINGTON HERALD.

McMINNVILLE, Ore., Aug. 2, 1896.

My Dear Boy: As you will probably cast your first vote for president this fall you must be right. Every vote will count. The people, the voters, do not understand the situation. They know something is the matter with the country, but they do not know just what it is, and a man in your position hears everything talked that is thought of and consequently gets a little mixed. Now, my dear boy, I am going to explain the situation as I understand it, and shall endeavor to show you that the free and unlimited coinage of silver is the only thing that will relieve our present financial distress.

In 1792, after the revolutionary war and after England had with drawn her troops, the United States had less than three million inhabitants; but this handful of men were lovers of liberty. They drafted a constitution and in it made provisions for coining money and regulating the value thereof. As soon as the red coats left our shores congress convened, and as the United States had no money except the British money, and having declared her independence, the first step to pursue was to establish a UNIT OF VALUE, as everything must be calculated from the unit, and composed of a sum or a multiple of units. Congress, therefore, fixed the monetary unit to consist of 371 1/4 grains of pure silver as the unit of values. That much silver was to constitute a dollar, and each dollar was a unit. Of course the alloy to be mixed with it was to give it hardness and durability. Congress then provided for all money to be counted from, or measured by, this unit or dollar. Gold was made money, but its VALUE was counted from these silver units or dollars. The ratio between silver and gold was at that time fixed at 15 to 1, so that in making gold coins their relative value or weight was regulated by this ratio.

This continued to be the law up to 1873. During all this time the unit of values was never changed, and always contained 371 1/4 grains of pure silver. During all this time it was utterly impossible for anyone to say that the silver in a silver dollar was worth only 50 or 60 cents, or any other number of cents less than 100, because it was the unit that measured all other values. 371 1/4 grains of pure silver being worth \$1.29 per ounce. However, this act did not regulate the price of silver bullion; that was regulated by the law of supply and demand—if there was a limited supply and unlimited demand bullion could rise above or below \$1.29—but never below \$1.

In 1834 congress changed the ratio from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1. That is, the silver dollar was the unit and was left the same size—371 1/4 grains—but the gold dollar was made smaller; that is, it was changed from 24 7-10 grains of pure gold to 23 22 100 grains, thus giving more gold to be coined into dollars, etc.,

but the silver dollar remained the unit of value and continued so until 1873. Both gold and silver were legal tender for all debts, both public and private, and the mints were open to the free coinage of all silver that came.

Thus, up to 1873, this nation was upon what is known as a bimetallic basis, but in fact it was a free silver basis, with gold as a companion metal, enjoying all the privileges of silver except that silver fixed the unit and regulated the value of gold. This was the free and unlimited coinage of silver, or bimetallicism. Silver is the money of the people—gold, the money of the rich. Silver was, and still is, the most favored by the people because it is not so easily cornered by men having a design to speculate in money by making it scarce, as gold is at present. Prior to 1860 there was, according to the report of the secretary of the treasury, \$105,000,000 of foreign silver in this country. \$8,000,000 was coined into silver dollars and \$97,000,000 into halves, quarters, dimes and five-cent pieces, which could not be cornered by Shylock for speculation.

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RACES! RACES!!



\$800 In Purses.

The Burns Jockey Club will give five days racing, September 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1896.

FIRST DAY, SEPT. 1.

- 1st, 1/4 mile dash, free for all, purse \$150
2d, 600 yard dash, for Harney county saddle horses that never run for public money, purse 50

SECOND DAY, SEPT. 2.

- 3/8 mile dash, Harney Co. horses, purse 100

THIRD DAY, SEPT. 3.

- 3/8 mile dash, free for all, purse 150

FOURTH DAY, SEPT. 4.

- 1/2 mile dash, free for all, purse 150

FIFTH DAY, SEPT. 5.

- 3/8 mile and repeat, 2 in 3, free for all, purse 200

Ten per cent entrance fee required in all races. Entries to be made with the secretary on or before 8 o'clock the evening before each race. In all races 5 horses to enter and 3 to start. First horse 75 per cent, second horse 25 per cent. The races to be governed by the Blood Horse Association Rules.

W. W. JOHNSON, President. H. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul Volks Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. WM. KEIL, 678 Selby Ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by



WANTED—I desire to correspond with Oregon parties who may be able to supply me with choice Indian relics such as spear heads, arrow heads, stone pipes, ect. Write me, telling me what you have. Address: H. P. HAMILTON, Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

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