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LAKEVIEW, OREGON, OCT. 14, 1906.

National Republican Ticket.

For President
WILLIAM McKINLEY
of Ohio.

For Vice President
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
of New York
For Presidential Electors.

TILMON FORD of Marion county, J. C. FULLERTON of Douglas county, W. J. FURNISH of Umatilla county, G. F. PAXTON of Multnomah county.

FINANCIAL HISTORY

LAWS ON COINAGE SINCE FOUNDATION OF GOVERNMENT.

How They Were Changed From Time to Time and What Came of the Changes--A Lesson for the Voter to Study.

It has come to pass that the Secretary of the Treasury and other officials of that department are constantly receiving letters of inquiry as to this, that or the other subject pertaining to our monetary system, and our money, and in order to answer such inquiries, and at the same time diffuse other useful knowledge relating to our financial system, the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared and had published a pamphlet setting forth a wide collection of valuable information. It is his hope that this pamphlet will become widely circulated, as, being a plain statement of facts regarding our currency, it is not only a useful work, but a good campaign document for the Republican party. The following extracts are made:

THE STANDARD OF VALUE.

"In providing for the coinage of the precious metals Congress established, by act of April 2, 1792, the standard of value, consisting of certain gold and silver coins, at the ratio of 15 to 1—that is to say, the value of an ounce of fine gold was in effect declared to be equal to the value of 15 ounces of fine silver. A list of coins authorized by the act of April 2, 1792, with their weights and fineness, will be found in another place. Both gold and silver coins were declared to be standards.

"The ratio of 15 to 1 was adopted in pursuance of investigations conducted by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of Treasury, who, in his report upon the subject, said that 15 to 1 was a near approximation to the commercial value of the two metals. It was soon discovered, however, that gold at the ratio of 15 to 1 was undervalued and silver became practically the only metallic money available for use in the United States. In 1834 the ratio was changed to 16 to 1 and in 1837 it was changed to 15.988 to 1. That is the present ratio and is commonly called 16 to 1. By this change silver was undervalued and gold came into use in its place.

"By the act of February 12, 1873, the coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued, and the gold dollar of 25.8 grains of standard gold, 900 fine, was declared to be the unit of value. The subsequent restoration of the coinage of silver dollars under the act of February 28, 1878, was on government account and did not restore the silver dollar to its former place as a standard of value.

"But while Congress provided for the so-called double or bimetallic standard, such double standard has never been effective in this country. From 1792 to 1834 silver was the metal by which all values were measured, and since 1834 gold has been, and still is, the sole actual standard.

MEANING OF 16 TO 1.

"The phrase '16 to 1,' as applied to coinage, means that the mint value of 16 ounces of silver shall be equal to the mint value of 1 ounce of gold; that is, that 16 ounces of silver shall be coinable into as many standard silver dollars as 1 ounce of gold is coinable into standard gold dollars.

"Standard bullion contains 900 parts of pure gold or pure silver and 100 parts of copper alloy.

"The coining value of an ounce of pure gold is \$20.67183, and the coining value of an ounce of standard gold is \$18.80465.

"The coining value in standard silver dollars of an ounce of pure silver is \$1.2929, and the coining value of an ounce of standard silver is \$1.1036.

WHAT IS SEIGNIORAGE.

"This term, as used in the United States, means the profit arising from the coinage of bullion. The government does not purchase gold bullion, but coins it on private account. There is no profit from the coinage of gold bullion, the face value of gold coins being the same as their bullion value, but at the present ratio of 16 to 1 the face value of the silver dollar is greater than in its bullion value; therefore, when silver bullion is purchased and coined into dollars there is a profit arising from such coinage, the amount of which depends upon the price paid for the bullion. For example, there are 371 1/4 grains of pure silver in a dollar and there are 480 grains of pure silver in a fine ounce. The coining value of a fine ounce is therefore \$1.2929. If the fine ounce can be purchased for 70 cents, the profit on its coinage (the seigniorage) is \$0.5929—, and the profit on the 371 1/4 grains of pure silver in the single dollar is \$0.4586—, which is the difference between the actual cost of the bullion in the dollar and the nominal value of the coin.

"The silver purchased by the government is carried on the books of the Treasury at its actual cost, and the seigniorage is declared on the coinage of each month and paid into the Treasury.

COINAGE OF GOLD.

"In the United States there is free and unlimited coinage of gold; that is, standard gold bullion may be deposited at the mints in any amount, to be coined for the benefit of the depositor, without charge for coinage; but when other than standard bullion is received for coinage a charge is made for parting, or for refining, or for copper alloy, as the case may be. Refining is the elimination from the bullion of all base metals. Parting is the separation of any silver which may be contained in the bullion. The charges for these operations vary according to actual expenses. When copper is added for alloy, a charge of 2 cents per ounce is made for the amount actually added. The depositor receives in gold coin the full value of the gold in his bullion, less such charges as are indicated above.

"The mints may lawfully refuse to receive gold bullion of less value than \$100, or when it is too base for coinage; but in practice deposits of gold bullion are accepted without regard to amounts, and rejected only when too base for coinage.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

"Under existing law in the United States subsidiary silver and standard silver dollars are coined only on government account. They are coined from bullion purchased by the government, and the profits of such coinage belong to the government. There is at present no authority for the purchase of bullion for the coinage of standard silver dollars, but, if necessary, sufficient bullion may be purchased to maintain the stock of subsidiary silver.

"The government is still coining standard silver dollars from the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. The amount of bullion on hand November 1, 1893, when the purchasing clause of that act was repealed, was 140,690,852.67 fine ounces, costing \$126,758,280, the coining value of which was \$181,914,961. Between November 1, 1893, and July 1, 1903, there were coined from this bullion 79,195,665 standard silver dollars, of which \$54,833,083 represent the cost of the bullion coined, and are held in the Treasury for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890, while the remainder, \$24,310,582, constitute the gain or seigniorage, and, being the property of the United States, have been paid into the Treasury, to be used like other available funds.

"The seigniorage is an addition to the volume of money in the country, while the silver dollars representing the cost of the bullion are not, since they are paid out only in redemption of the Treasury notes of 1890, whereupon the latter are canceled and retired, as prescribed by the act of July 14, 1890.

"The total expenditure by the United States for silver bullion, exclusive of subsidiary coinage, is:

Under act of February 28, 1878	\$308,279,200 71
Under act of July 14, 1890	155,931,992 00
Total	\$464,211,192 71

"There have been coined from the bullion thus purchased standard silver dollars of the face value of \$498,493,215, and there remain uncoined 77,454,263.37 fine ounces, which cost \$70,079,834.30.

The present bullion value (July 1, 1900) of the standard silver dollars coined is	\$286,596,424 07
And the present bullion value of the uncoined bullion is	47,625,393 82
Making total bullion value of	\$334,221,817 89

"The space required for the storage of 1,000,000 standard silver dollars is 250 cubic feet. The standard silver dollars in the vault of the Treasury and the several subtreasuries, June 30, 1900, amounting to about 430,000,000, require 107,500 cubic feet of space.

THREE PER CENT LOAN OF 1906-18.
"In 1898 the war with Spain involved

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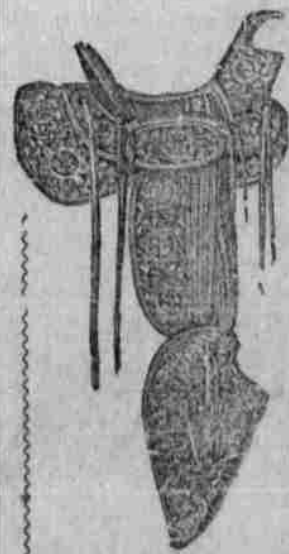
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We do not believe the people of Lake county will object to another four years of Republican good times, good prices and good bank accounts.

The government has proved itself invincible in the recent war, and out of it has come a nation which will remain invincible forevermore.—William McKinley.

Prince Taun, self-proclaimed dictator of the Chinese Empire, has been degraded by order of the Empress, and all honors and official power has been taken from him.

Wherever our flag floats; wherever we raise that standard of liberty, it is always for the sake of humanity and the advancement of civilization.—William McKinley.

Only seventeen days more before election. Study the issues carefully, gentlemen, and there is no doubt you will come to the right conclusion—whether to vote for prosperity and good times or panic and hard times.

Polls received from Bryan's own county in Nebraska show that he is rapidly losing ground even there. The

Republican gains, as reported by forty out of fifty-two precincts, averaged from 2 to 27 a precinct, or a total of nearly 400. The outlook in Maryland and Kentucky is most flattering for Republican success.

There is one man in Lakeview who believes that, in the event of the reelection of William McKinley, the close of his second term will be marked by the crowning of Mark A. Hanna emperor of America. It is scarcely necessary to mention the fact that the man wears a number six hat, a number ten shoe, and reads the San Francisco Examiner every day.

In 1898 the San Francisco Examiner said: "Then, when it came to securing military bases in the West Indies, these same Democratic leaders chafed and haggled over items of war expenditure. Now, again, they are giving evidences of opposing the popular will in the matter of the annexation of the Philippines. It is high time to call a halt. The Democratic party will not follow such leadership. The people have already repudiated it." Now it is trying to pass this repudiated thing for legal tender. Who will receive it?

the government in expenditures which could not be met by the revenues then being received under existing law. Congress accordingly enacted what was known as the war revenue act of 1898, which was approved by the President, June 13, 1898. Besides providing for an increase of revenues, it authorized an issue of bonds.

"The total amount of bonds issued under this act was \$198,792,640.

"The 3 per cent bonds are payable in coin, and while it is not specified in their terms that they are payable in coin of the standard value of July 14, 1870, they are in effect payable in such coin. Up to this time the government had never issued any bonds payable, by their terms, either principal or interest, in gold coin or in silver coin.

"During the recent session of Congress, however, there was enacted a bill, possibly known as the financial bill. Under this act the government, for the first time in its history, has issued bonds payable specifically in United States gold coin."

MR. BRYAN'S PURPOSE.

Mr. Bryan's purpose, if elected to the presidency, is to overthrow the gold standard and establish the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or, in other words, all people having bars (or bullion) of silver, worth now in the market about 47 cents to the dollar, shall have the privilege of taking it to the United States mints and receive a silver dollar for every 47 cents' worth of silver deposited. What should be the result of a bimetallic scheme of Mr. Bryan's? One of two things must happen, namely, every silver dollar (now practically kept at par with gold) would depreciate and drop to 47 cents on the dollar, or else the government (that is, the people) must pay the difference. Mr. Bryan says: "Elect me to the presidency. The Senate is safely Republican, and it would be impossible for me to do any harm to the country during the next four years." In God's name will the country elevate to the highest position in the gift of the American people a man who would make such a base assertion as that—or a man who advocates the adoption of the 47-cent dollar? We believe not; Mr. Bryan cannot fool the American people by his cry of "imperialism."

Give us four years more of Republican prosperity, then we may be able to stand four years of Democratic free trade.

We hear of new Republicans all over Lake county, and there will be many silent voters for McKinley on the 6th of next November.

Mr. Beckman told some plain truths at the Republican meeting last Thursday evening that set the people to thinking again.

Wait until you hear from Bryan's own State. The people of Nebraska are prosperous and Mr. Bryan cannot convince them otherwise.