

THE GRAHAM LEADER.

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BIGHAM & CRAIN,

Have Removed to the Randolph Building, next door to the R. G. Graham Drug Store, where they have one of the nicest and best stocks of

GROCERIES,

To Be Found Anywhere.

They make a specialty of

FRESH FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, ETC.,

And are always supplied with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

They pay Cash for all

Marketable Country Produce,

And Can Always Supply Their Customers With Everything in This Line.

Telephone Line in Connection.
BIGHAM & CRAIN.

PRICE BROS.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
SADDLES & HARNESS.
We carry a full and complete stock.
Fine Hand Work a Specialty.
All Repairing Done Promptly at Low Figures.
GRAHAM TEXAS.

The J. B. Norris Hardware Co.
ARE CARRYING AN IMMENSE STOCK

BUGGIES, HACKS, WAGONS,
CARRIAGES, PHAETONS,
SURREYS, HARROWS,
CULTIVATORS



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
WIND MILLS, TANKS, PUMPS, PIPING, ETC.

Our Tin and Repair Shop is Complete.
AND ALL ORDERS WILL BE EXECUTED ON SHORT NOTICE.
A large Stock of Heating and Cooking Stoves,
which are the "SUPERIOR," "WOOD HAWK," "CHAR-
TER OAK" and other popular brands, which we are selling
at Reasonable Prices.

GRAHAM TEXAS.

PORTER & EDDLEMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, &c.

Everything in our line kept constantly on hand or made to order on short notice.
BUGGY TOP REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

E. P. Norman, President.
F. Arnold, First Vice President.
J. B. Norris, Second Vice President.

W. T. Stewart, Cashier.
J. T. Norman, Ass't. Cashier.

The National Bank.
Surplus, 25,000.

Making Money Hand Over Fist.

"The Patriotic Sons of America" is a secret political organization headed by Dr. Marion, formerly a prominent greenbacker of Georgia, who claims to be a descendant of Gen. Francis Marion. The membership is made up from the industrial classes and the headquarters of the organization are in Washington near the capitol building. As described by the St. Louis Republic correspondent, "the organization may have been gotten up for the selfish ends of certain men, but it is working on the feelings of that class which followed Coxe to Washington. Besides the president, the order has 1500 vice presidents. These officers are the organizers and they have been appointed in every state. It is the duty of the vice presidents to organize lodges and secure signatures to a 'petition and protest' which will set forth to congress that there is no money in the United States and that the workmen are every day getting poorer; that the per capita circulation is less than \$20, when it should be \$50. It will ask congress to pass a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue \$2,000,000,000 of greenbacks and to coin all the silver and gold bullion in the treasury and to grant free coinage to everything and everybody. It is proposed to get 5,000,000 signatures to the petition." Members of the order, it is stated, declare that their petition must be granted by congress or there will be "another invasion of Washington by an army 100 times larger than that of Coxe. The plan for distributing the money is by division among the members of the order and those who join will receive shares. The president is to give each vice president a check on the secretary of the treasury for \$10,000 in payment for his services. Each man who becomes a member and is not an officer is to have \$900. These checks are to be ordered paid by congress when it passes the bill authorizing the issue of the billions of greenbacks and the coinage of all silver and gold." Some of the checks on the secretary of the treasury for \$10,000 each have been issued to vice presidents of the organization, but of course it will be some time before any of them are cashed, Pauline.—Dallas News.

The Austin Statesman considers the Georgia lawyer who declined to fight a duel because it was a violation of the laws of the state and a violation of every principle of the Christian religion a braver man than the one who accepts a challenge. The Statesman adds: "It requires more courage for a man to be a good man than it does for a man to be a bad man, a fighter, a brawler, a bully and a duelist. The man who stands up for principle in the face of prejudice is the worthy and valuable citizen. The man who would risk killing a fellow man for fear of a sneer at his bravery is a very weak man, unworthy of public confidence or esteem. Down with murder in any shape, whether by the code duello or the knife in the dark. It is all the same. It is murder for fear of being called a coward or for robbery of the victim. One object as bad as the other. We regret of a contemporary did not mention the name of the lawyer; we would like to know the name of such a man, as it delights us to add to the list of names of the men we respect and admire."

Seymour is pulling for all in sight. At a recent democratic convention instructions were made for her own citizens for congressman, state senator and representative. There is such a thing as biting off more than you can chew. The next move we expect to hear of is Seymour trying to add Wichita Falls to her city government.—Mineral Wells Gossip.

If you want a stopper for a bottle of acid or any substance that would naturally call for a glass stopper because of the danger that the cork would be eaten up by the contents of the bottle, take the cork and steep it in vaseline. It will then be impervious to acids of any kind and no action of chemicals will decay it. It will, in fact, be as good for all purposes as a glass stopper.

What is Bimetallism?

"Bimetallism" is a compound word made up of the prefix "bi," meaning two, the stem or base, "metal," meaning in this discussion gold and silver, and the suffix "ism," meaning pertaining to or doctrine of; hence we have the word bi-metal-ism, meaning the doctrine of the use of two metals, gold and silver, as money. The word was invented or formulated by the distinguished French economist Cernuschi to express the idea of a universal or international system of coinage. His system is the true bimetallic system. He says: "I desire that, for the future, the two precious metals, gold and silver, should perform the functions of money on a perfectly equal footing. This means not the adoption of one standard by some nations and another by others; but that the two metals be simultaneously adopted everywhere, or at any rate over an area sufficiently wide to determine the monetary status of the two metals and their relative value throughout the whole world. To bring this about I propose that by an international agreement free mintage should be given for silver just as for gold and that full legal tender power should be given to both metals at a fixed ratio of value."

This is the bimetallic system and Cernuschi invented the word "bimetallism" to express it. He says: "There will be confusion, disaster and panics as long as the choice of the monetary standard is left to the legislative measures of different countries, each acting individually, instead of being the result of international agreement. For since the value of money depends on the use made of the precious metals by the commercial nations as a whole, it follows that the choice of a standard ought not to be a matter of choice for the decision of different countries acting independently, but on the contrary should be the result of international agreement."

The only monetary system that could be established by international agreement is the bimetallic system. Cernuschi the inventor of the word and all other bimetallicists of repute whom I have read or seen quoted use the word bimetallicism to represent a monetary system that is applicable alone to a union of commercial nations. Not one of the reputable bimetallicists of the age recommend the adoption of the bimetallic system by the United States or any other nation alone. They all on the contrary make the positive statement that such action by any one nation acting singly would be disastrous. Chas. Dana Horton, President Andrews of John Hopkins university and Francis A. Walker, all distinguished leaders on the silver question, declare that the adoption of bimetallicism by the United States alone would result in disastrous failure, so far as the use and circulation of the two metals are concerned, and would result in more hardship than good to the cause of silver. Dana Horton, a man of profound learning, with a reputation as a scholar and writer second to none, a bimetallicist from principle and education, says the adoption of bimetallicism by the United States alone would place her in a position of disadvantage with other commercial nations and degrade her to a level with China and South America. Hence it is plain that the legitimate meaning and proper use of the word "bimetallism" is to express the idea of a universal or international system of coinage by a union of the commercial nations of the world. These bimetallicists claim that an agreement between the chief commercial nations of the world on one given ratio (say 16 to 1) would keep the value of silver relatively to gold inviolable and cause the concurrent circulation of both metals in all the countries of such a league. This is what the word bimetallicism means. They say, and truly too, that the application of the bimetallic system to a single country will not secure the concurrent use and circulation of both metals; since, as soon as one of the other metal falls in the bullion market below the legal ratio, the other metal will be driven out of circulation and the

country left with only one metal to circulate. The plan of applying the bimetallic system to a single country was tried in England in the 17th century and so completely failed to secure the circulation of both gold and silver that she abandoned the scheme in 1796 and formally adopted the single standard in 1816. Since that time she has grown to be the greatest creditor nation in the world and it is just to say that her wise monetary system has had much to do in bringing her to this exalted position.

The plan of applying the bimetallic system to a single country was tried in our own country from 1792 to 1834. In 1792 congress passed a law authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of fifteen parts of silver to one part of gold and made both metals, when coined of course, full legal tender for all debts both public and private. The statesmen of that day believed they had adopted the ratio that was identical with the market ratio as it existed in general commerce. And perhaps they had but the market ratio between these two metals varied from month to month and year to year as did the ratio between all other marketable products, and by 1808 instead of one ounce of gold being worth 15 ounces of silver it was worth 15.12 ounces. A money broker could take 100 pounds of gold to the market and sell it for 1550 pounds of silver, take 1500 pounds of this silver to the mint and have it coined into legal tender money worth under the law 100 pounds of gold. He makes the 50 pounds profit, or estimated by percentage, we will have a difference between the legal and market ratio varying from one half to three per cent. Say the difference is 2 per cent—a man owes a debt of \$1000; he can pay the debt with \$1000 in gold or \$1000 in silver under the law, but if he pays in gold he will pay 2 per cent more than the silver in his \$1000 is worth. He melts his \$1000 in gold, takes it to a broker and sells it for \$1020 in silver, pays his debt with the \$1000 in silver and pockets the \$20 as premium on his transaction. Now if a man owing \$1000 could make \$20 and pay his bill by melting your gold and coining silver how much could a firm of brokers make on a debt of millions; and how long would your gold last? Now if they could speculate in a divergence of ratio of only 2 per cent and deprive us of our gold what might we expect, to establish free coinage now at a legal ratio of 16 to 1, when the market ratio is about 30 to 1 and the per cent of difference nearer 50 than 27. But the question may be asked, did we lose our gold between 1792 and 1834? The fact that congress changed the ratio from 15 to 16 to 1 in 1834 ought to be proof enough for any man of ordinary intelligence. But we will produce a witness who was on the ground at the time. Thomas H. Benton, in a speech before the United States senate in 1834, when the question of a change of ratio was before that body, used this language:

"The object of my endeavors is to enable the friends of gold to go to work at the right place to effect the recovery of that precious metal which their fathers once possessed, which the subjects of European kings now possess, which the citizens of the young republics to the south all possess, which even the free negroes of San Domingo possess, but which the yeomanry of this America have been deprived of for more than twenty years and will be deprived of forever unless they discover the cause and apply the remedy to the root of the evil."

The process of speculation as illustrated above was one of the chief causes that operated to deprive us of our money metals under the trial of bimetallicism in this country between 1829 and 1834. France tried the same plan one year after another, changing her ratio twenty-eight times in twelve years and finally in disgust abandoned the scheme and went to the gold basis. Every first-class nation on earth that has tried the scheme has abandoned it. Then I ask in all candor, is it reasonable that the intelligent and

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curls, cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children.
Dr. G. C. Osceola, Lowell, Mass.
"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, nuxgome, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
Dr. J. F. Kitchell, Conway, Ark.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.
The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

well informed men of the day, in view of these facts, would advise the adoption of bimetallicism by the United States alone? Most assuredly not! They have never used the word in that restricted sense. They always use and realize the idea of an international union of coinage and wherever the word is used as applicable to a single country its meaning is prostituted and misused. The use of the word or the system which it represents as applicable to the United States alone is the work of politicians; either mine owners and chronic office seekers, who are destitute of qualifications that would recommend them to possessions of responsibility. The gold standard men are the only true bimetallicists. They are in favor of international bimetallicism, the only kind of bimetallicism that is worthy of consideration. The gold standard men want gold as the standard with the largest possible safe use of silver among the people and in the markets. We want gold for the standard because all the great and progressive nations have adopted that standard and because they all use large amounts of silver in their circulation. We are under the gold standard now and have \$600,000,000 more silver in circulation than we had during the whole time (61 years) bimetallicism was being tried in this country from 1792 to 1833. The practical question before the people is the use and circulation of both gold and silver as money with equal purchasing and debt-paying power. And the question to be settled is whether we will remain under the gold standard where we have lived since 1833—excepting the war, of course, when paper held sway—and have both gold and silver to circulate side by side, and always equal, or whether we shall go back to what is improperly called bimetallicism and be forced, by law to have one money metal instead of two. Under the gold standard we bring to the aid of our silver the power of the government to make it good. Our free silver friends who are green enough to think they are bimetallicists would take from silver the guaranty of the government to make it good and by free, unlimited coinage degrade the silver dollar to its market value. The moment the government loses control of the amount of silver to be coined that moment silver rests on its own merits and the silver dollar will sink to the value of the par silver it contains, which is now about 50 cents. Under unlimited free coinage all silver is coined on private account, and to be on a parity with gold must be worth \$1.29 an ounce; for the government, to guarantee the equal

purchase power of the two dollars, would have to guarantee all the silver in the world to bring \$1.29 an ounce, a thing it could not do. But under the gold standard as we now have it, with the power to limit the amount of silver coined, she can never get any farther than the starve books. We tried his plan twice in the history of this country and failed both times; under free coinage from 1792 to 1834 we lost our gold, and from 1834 to 1853 under the changed ratio, but still under the bimetallic plan, we lost our silver. It is estimated we have \$900,000,000 in gold; can we afford to take the risk of losing this large amount of money by trying another experiment with bimetallicism? We don't want any more of that kind of bimetallicism. We want the kind that will give us both gold and silver to circulate side by side in the hands of the people, every dollar equal to every other dollar in the purchase of goods and in the payment of debts. We say history is full of examples where single nations acting independently have tried unlimited free coinage and failed to secure the circulation of both gold and silver and therefore we are opposed to the United States adopting it alone or singly. We can only think of three characters that would be benefited by the unlimited free coinage of silver—the money-broker, the silver mine owner and the man who wants to pay his debts in money that is worth only fifty cents on the dollar.

We appeal to the democrats of Young county to consider this question well before committing themselves to a monetary system that will bring disaster and ruin to their homes. Yours for true bimetallicism,
J. W. GALLAGHER.
The world didn't come to an end and neither did the comet strike us. Thus it is with many calamities that people foolishly anticipate.
DELICATE WOMEN
Should Use
BRADFIELD'S
FEMALE
REGULATOR.
IT IS A SUPERB TONIC and exerts a wonderful influence in strengthening her system by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.
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