

The annual meeting of the Nebraska Press association will be held at Kearney, January 23 and 24. Kearney is making preparations to entertain the newspaper men in a fitting manner.

GEN. L. W. Colby of Beatrice is talked of as a candidate for Governor next fall. General Colby would be an excellent man, and we would like to see Gage county push him to the front.

WE COPY from the Sidney Telegraph an article on bi-metalism by General H. A. Morrow of Fort Sidney. It puts the subject in a light that can be understood by all, and is worthy of a careful perusal.

DURING the late session of court in Kimball county a banquet was held in honor of Judge Church and the new members of the bar. There were eleven new attorneys admitted. Judge Church responded to the toast of "Our Judiciary."

THE papers made a pretty good guess at the verdict in the Cronin case, but were not quite right. Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Burke were found guilty of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life; Kunze guilty of manslaughter and given three years imprisonment. Beggs was found not guilty. The sentence in each case was fixed by the jury.

CONGRESS is expected to get down to work in earnest after the holidays. The members from the West and especially from Nebraska should not forget that the people expect a readjustment of the tariff, to the end that the burdens of taxation may fall equally upon all classes as near as may be. And the internal taxes must also be looked after. The tax upon tobacco is an unjust burden upon poor people. Repeal the tobacco tax.

A RASH cowboy just in from the wild west undertook to eat a piece of raw beef steak weighing about a pound, in a Halstead street boarding house, says the Inter Ocean. A piece lodged crosswise in his throat and choked him to death before it was extracted. The story is a slander on the cowboy; the fellow was an imposter. No true cowboy would be choked to death by a little piece of beef steak lodged crosswise. Besides, if he had been a cowboy it would have taken him only half a second to have thrown a rope around the beef and hauled it out.

SENATOR WILSON, of Iowa, has presented a bill in congress to prevent the mailing of newspapers containing lottery advertisements. The bill should become a law. A lottery is only another name for a gambling device, so conducted that the chances are nearly all on the side of the institution. Gamblers are not fools; they do not play a game of their own selection where the chances are equal. Let the government do all it can to protect the innocents.

CONGRESSMAN DORSEY has been appointed chairman of the committee on banking. Having been in the business, Mr. Dorsey has excellent knowledge of the banking laws; this added to his long experience in congress qualifies him in a high degree for the important position. This illustrates the importance of keeping a man in congress more than one term. It is rare indeed that a new member is assigned to any important position, and he must be a man of exceptional ability if he receives any recognition at all.

THE appointment of C. H. Gere postmaster at Lincoln is a proper recognition of his long service in the state. He is a pioneer newspaper man of Nebraska, having been connected with the Journal from its start, and few men have done more for the state and for Lincoln than Mr. Gere. Like most newspaper men, however, he has received very little praise, and no reward for his public services. THE TRIBUNE is pleased to see Mr. Gere honored.

THE Omaha Republican has a mathematician who has arrived at the conclusion that the number of men who captured Jeff Davis bids fair to exceed that of Washington's body guard. The writer was not just on the spot when Jeff Davis was captured, but he saw him afterwards and also saw several of the men who made him a prisoner. We think we should be counted in as one of the captors.

AUNT MARY TYLER died lately in Somerville, Massachusetts, at the age of 83. She was the original Mary of that widely read nursery rhyme "Mary's Little Lamb." There should be a monument erected to perpetuate her memory. Upon one side in the pure white marble should be cut the figure of a lamb, with the words underneath—

Mary had a little lamb, Its fleece was white as snow. On another side a little girl going to school, the lamb following, and the words— It followed her to school one day. On the next side should be a

school scene above the lines— It made the children laugh and play To see the lamb in school. The people of Somerville should by all means erect this monument.

BIMETALLIC CURRENCY.

The proceedings of the Silver Convention recently assembled at St. Louis, has directed afresh the attention of the American people to the subject of bimetalism. What is meant by bimetalism? In political economy this term means that gold and silver, when coined into money, are both to be used alike as legal tenders in the payment of all debts regardless of their amount. In other words, where bimetalism exists, the two metals—gold and silver—are the money of the country, and are equal in every respect as mediums of exchange in all business and commercial transactions, and are interchangeable. At present this is not the case in the United States. Silver is used only for "small change." As a legal tender it is only good in amounts of ten dollars while gold is a full legal tender for all amounts. Until within a few years silver with gold constituted the metallic currency of the country. It was so far demoted in 1873, by congressional action, that it can now be used as a legal tender only to the amount of ten dollars. In a country like the United States, where silver is one of the chief products, it is not difficult to understand why a large proportion of the people, especially in the silver producing states and territories, should be impatient under the congressional legislation which took from silver a very large part of its value; and the impatience is greatly intensified by the reflection that the legislation which accomplished this partook more largely of the nature of a trick than of fair and honest law making. At present the United States coins into money all gold presented at its mints, but in the article of silver it is provided by law that not more than four millions nor less than two millions of dollars shall be coined per month. As a matter of fact the amount of money coined per month from silver does not much exceed two millions of dollars. In value, by weight, as fixed by law, gold and silver coined into money stand in the relation of each other as one to sixteen. That is, gold is worth sixteen times as much as silver—or to state it differently it takes, in weight sixteen times as much silver to make a dollar as it does gold. The amount of silver money in circulation in the United States is about six dollars to each inhabitant, while in France, for example, there are fifteen dollars for each person. In 1888, the gold coin in the United States amounted to about seven hundred millions of dollars, while the silver money amounted to a little over three hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars. What the yearly yield of silver in the United States is we have not the data at hand to determine—but it is more than double the amount coined into money, perhaps three times the amount. What becomes of the remainder? It is used in the manufacture of jewelry, utensils of various kinds, ornaments, and in the arts, and a large amount is shipped to Asia where it is always in great demand. But the United States, as a silver producing country, is brought into competition in the markets of the world, with the south American states, which produce silver in far larger quantities than we do.

In a word, all silver not used for coin goes into the exchange of the world like other economic goods and is worth what it will bring in gold. It is simply a commodity to be bought and sold. Is it to be wondered at then that the silver producing states and territories should demand of congress that silver be remonetized, that is, coined in large, if not unlimited quantities, and made a full legal tender in all business transactions? The history of silver as a legal tender which is a test of its value as a factor in the currency of the world, is very curious. In 1871, there were but three states in Europe in which gold alone was the legal standard of value for money. These states were England, Portugal and Turkey. In France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Russia, Spain and the United States, the double standard—gold and silver—existed by law, and silver as much as gold was a legal tender. France was the support and prop of the double standard. After the Franco-Prussian war, which ended so disastrously for France, in 1871, Germany, governed more by prejudice against the French than by enlightened political views, and being desirous of replacing the old state coinage of silver by a new gold coinage which should bear the emblems of a unified country, demonetized silver, thereby committing a political blunder, the equal of which in enormity cannot be found in the annals of any other nation.

Bimetalism is impossible except by the concurrence and co-operation of the great commercial nations, France, England, the United States, Germany and Italy. The action of Germany, seconded by England, necessitated similar action by other nations, and the result may be seen in the fact that silver has been demonetized by all European nations and by the United States. The South American

states adhere to the silver standard. What action can the United States take to protect the silver product? Clearly they cannot in the face of counter action by united Europe make silver a full legal tender for debts of all amounts, but what they can do is to double the amount of our silver coinage, say to seventy-five millions of dollars. In addition they should make the silver dollar equal to its proportional value of a gold dollar, which it is not now. At present the silver dollar contains 412 2/3 grains of pure silver, whereas it should contain 480 grains of silver in order to make sixteen silver dollars equal to one ounce of gold, which is the ratio of value fixed by law.

The members of the Pan-American congress, now in session in Washington, have had their attention called to the importance of the silver money question by Mr. Ignacio Calderon, a distinguished political economist of Bolivia. The South American nations are silver producing countries, and have the single silver standard of money. Those countries, if they purchase at all in the United States, must pay in silver, which is another way of saying that the United States if they sell to the South American nations must accept payment in silver, and they must pay in silver for what they purchase in those countries or be content to witness a steady outflow of gold where they might quite as well have silver. Extensive commercial relations with the South American Republics, will necessitate a new coinage by the United States and South America of silver currency of similar denominations and uniform value. It is quite safe to predict that unless some concessions are made to the South American Republics in relation to silver currency closer and more extensive commercial relations with them than we now possess, will be found to be an impossibility.

The silver question is once more before the American people pressing for a rehearing, and like the ghost of Banquo it will not "down" at the bidding of the financial Macbeths of Lombard and Threadneedle streets.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE FARMERS ALLIANCE.

"The annual meeting of the Nebraska State Farmers Alliance will meet at Grand Island, commencing Tuesday, January 7th, 1891. The basis of representation as provided in Section 2, Article 1, of constitution, is one delegate for each twenty members or major fraction thereof. The rapid growth of the Alliance in the state the past year, and the vital questions that will come before this meeting, make it one of great importance, and it is therefore expected that every Alliance in Nebraska will be represented. Alliances that are in arrears for dues should send in quarterly report before January 1st to entitle them to representation in this meeting. Credentials should be promptly made out and forwarded to the state secretary without delay so that arrangements can be made to provide hotel accommodations for all who attend. Reduced rates will be secured on all rail roads. In purchasing tickets take receipt of your local agent showing that one full fare has been paid. These certificates when signed by the secretary will entitle the holder to return at one-third fare. Delegates present will cast the full vote their Alliance is entitled to; no proxies will be admitted."

Fraternally, J. M. THOMPSON, State Secretary.

New York, Dec. 19.—The World has obtained from the treasurer of each state the value of property assessed for taxation. The census office, in 1886, made a report of its inquiry into the proportions existing in each state between taxed property and actual wealth, which ranges between 25 per cent in Illinois, and 68 in Wyoming. The World report shows an increase in the taxable property of \$6,963,000,000 and an increase in the actual wealth of \$18,662,000,000 since 1880. The total wealth is \$61,509,000,000, exclusive of public property, and \$309,603,000 in property invested and owned abroad. The wealth of the United States now exceeds the total wealth of the whole world at any time previous to the middle of the eighteenth century, and amount invested abroad is alone equal to the national wealth of Portugal and Denmark. The total wealth of only five nations is equal to the mere increase in the United States in the past nine years.

During the month of Nov. 1889, the pension Dept. at Washington D. C., granted over 14,000 pensions, the highest limit by several thousand which has ever been reached in a single month. Gen. Raum is proving himself a very efficient officer. The work of the various divisions in that Bureau has been wonderfully systematized and the efficiency of the clerical force is increased in a corresponding ratio. The business had steadily fallen behind under former commissioners, but there is a prospect now, that the tide will turn the other way, and claimants may hope to live long enough to get their pensions allowed, which has hardly been the case heretofore.

THE CANCELLATION DELAYED.

The following letter was received by Treasurer Osgood last week, a little too late for publication in our last issue:

LINCOLN, NEB., Dec. 13, 1890. C. E. OSGOOD, Esq., Treas. Lincoln Co., North Platte, Dear Sir—The Board of Educational Lands and Funds at their regular meeting this day delayed the cancellation of contracts on sale and lease on school lands for sixty days. The reason for this delay is at the request of many lessees and purchasers to enable them to market their products. Yours truly, JOHN STEEN, Com. P. L. and B.

A Victory for Everts.

The appointment of John Wesley Jacobs U. S. marshal for the southern district of New York, is said to be a victory for Senator Everts. The Times says of him: Mr. Jacobus is one of the most popular Republicans in the city of New York. He has always been regarded as one of the wheel horses of the party but his efforts have never been appreciated by a state or national administration until the present time.

The Brakeman's Hard Lot.

J. D. Tomlinson, a Missouri Pacific brakeman, fell under the wheels of a loaded freight car at Verdon last Saturday and was crushed to death, being unconscious when found and living only thirty minutes after the accident. Mr. Tomlinson was to have been wedded to a young lady of Stella at Christmas time. Three brothers of the deceased have been killed by the cars and the fourth has a crippled hand, a result of the same occupation.

Stay-at-Home Republicans.

The official canvass of the Iowa vote shows that about 35,000 Republicans stayed at home, while the falling off from the Democratic vote from 1888 was only 118. The following is the result: Boies, Democrat, for governor, 180,111; Hutchinson, Republican, 173,538; Boies' plurality, 6,573. Poynor, Republican, for lieutenant governor, 177,612; Bestow, Democrat, 170,031; Poynor's plurality, 1,581. The following are the pluralities for the other Republican state officers: Supreme judge, short term, 5,770; supreme judge, long term, 3,291; Sabin, state superintendent, 4,336; Smith, railroad commissioner, 8,480. The prohibition vote for governor has not been canvassed yet, but it will be about 15,000. The Union Labor vote for governor will probably be about 5,150.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Beatrice is to have a new Union Pacific depot.

The first snow of the season fell at O'Neil Saturday.

The Nebraska State Bank at Pawnee City closed Saturday. The liabilities are unknown.

Chadron's city council will pass an ordinance prohibiting the keeping of hogs within the city limits.

The elevators at Loomis and Bertrand have shut down and can take in no more grain until the railroad company can furnish more cars.

The Franklin county poor farm has paid its own expenses during the past two years and made several hundred dollars worth of permanent improvements.

Charles H. Rickards, of Falls City, while reading the other evening, was stricken with congestion of the optic nerve and has become blind. The doctors hope to restore the sight of one eye.

It is stated at Beatrice that the injunction proceedings against issuing \$50,000 worth of bonds to the Kansas City & Beatrice railroad have been dropped.

Chester Smith, in stepping from one car to another on the work train at Table Rock last Friday, fell through and the wheels of one car passed over his leg, crushing it badly from the knee down.

While crossing the St. Joe & Grand Island track at Davenport the team and wagon of Henry Horn was struck by a construction train and thrown from the track. Mr. Horn was perhaps fatally hurt. One horse was killed and the wagon torn to kindling wood.

A farmer named F. M. Young, while in Plattsmouth last Saturday, went to the top of a business block to get a good view of a fire, and being unacquainted with the building carelessly stepped on a skylight, falling into the room below. He was picked up unconscious and his injuries may prove fatal.

I. G. Rhine, a well-to-do farmer living a few miles north of Western and a brother of J. W. Rhine, judge of Saline county, made an attempt to horsewhip G. V. F. Summers. Rhine was promptly arrested and placed under \$400 bonds to keep the peace. The assault grew out of a supposed insult to one of Rhine's friends.

Mrs. Rodman's little girl, living at Blair was bitten by a dog last week which was supposed to be mad. The dog was killed at once and the girl was taken to Missouri to try the mad stone remedy. Several trials of the madstone without its adhering satisfied the friends and removes the fears as to the dog having been mad.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., December 15th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on March 5th, 1891, viz: Joseph Spies, who made H. E. No. 6459 for the southeast quarter section 14, town 13, range 22. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Irvin B. Bostwick, Fred Steinhausen, Fred Werneke and Wm. Mills, all of North Platte, Neb.

Wm. NEVILLE, Register.

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Wm. NEVILLE, Register.

U. S. Land Office, North Platte, Neb., December 20th, 1890. Complaint having been entered at this office by James Adams against Wilhelm Schneider for failure to comply with law as to Timber-culture Entry No. 7738 dated Nov. 10, 1883, upon the west half of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the south west quarter section 26, township 10, range 21, in Lincoln county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that claimant has failed to plant to trees, tree seeds or cuttings, any part of said land during the third year after entry and that he has failed to cure said defect up to the present time; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of February, 1891, at 9 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Wm. NEVILLE, Register.

U. S. Land Office, North Platte, Neb., December 20th, 1890. Complaint having been entered at this office by William D. Pulver against J. F. Heintz, shareholder for failure to comply with law as to Timber-culture Entry No. 6441, dated April 2nd, 1885, upon the southwest quarter section 25, town 10, range 21, in Lincoln county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that claimant has failed to plant to trees, tree seeds or cuttings any part of said land during the third year after entry and that he has failed to cure said defect to date and that all of said land is now mow, wild prairie, except ten acres of breaking which has not been cultivated for more than a year last past; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of February, 1891, at 9 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

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Star Clothing House. GRAND DISPLAY OF Holiday Goods! Buy your Child an Overcoat AT COST. Silk Handkerchief and Mufflers in nobby styles. Overcoats for Men Reduced ONE-HALF. Silk Suspenders and Neckwear in endless variety. All winter goods from now until January 1st will be sold regardless of cost. Come early while stock is complete and make your holiday purchases. STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, WEBER & VOLLMER.

A. D. BUCKWORTH, President. C. F. IDDINGS, Vice Pres't. J. E. EVANS, Cashier. SAM'L. GOOZE, Asst. Cashier. This is no "fake." Come and get the greatest bargains ever offered. T. J. FOLEY. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$75,000.00. DIRECTORS: E. W. HAMMOND, M. OHRST, O. M. CARTER, C. F. IDDINGS, R. D. THOMSON, J. E. EVANS, M. C. LINDSAY, H. OTTEN, A. D. BUCKWORTH. A General Banking Business Transacted. Interest Paid on Time Deposits. Choice Farm Loans Negotiated. Immediate and Careful Attention Given the Interest of our Customers.

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A. F. STREITZ'S.

SEE HIS LINE OF

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

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C. F. IDDINGS,

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LIME AND CEMENT.

Rock Springs Nut, Rock Springs Lump, Pennsylvania Anthracite, Colorado Anthracite AND Colorado Soft

COAL.

YARD ON R. R. TRACK WEST OF DEPOT.