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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Silver Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27, 1889. The silver convention was organized Tuesday morning, according to programme. There were about four hundred delegates present. Hon. A. War-

chairman. Among the notables present were

delegation, and vice-president of the possible convention, and Mr. Burrows was apident of the National Alliance.

for addresses by distinguished gentleof Missouri; Stewart, of Nevada; Stark,

Senator Stewart's address was one of

that Mr. Bland is the author of what is known as the Bland bill, under which age of silver on an equality with gold. but was trimmed to its present condition to a void a presidential veto.

The Hospitality of St. Louis.

If the weather had been as hospitable

as the citizens of St. Louis, the delegates to the silver convention would certainly have had a happy time. Unfortunately the week of the convention has that it was not dislocated till France limited its Why, bless you, we had the silver stan- not only than France, but Germany and once, that their names may be retained and how: Hundreds of though you been an unpleasant one. Tuesday the vas continuous. Wednesday there kies ceased to drip. Wednesday at her mints. ing rounded up with a snow storm, Villa N arsday opened cold and dreary. tended to turn the delegates' winter of gold has appreciated at about the differ- astrons in our whole history. Banks all is now cheaper than gold, the same rea- of foreign trade. We ought to have discontent into glorious summer. Their ence between the value of gold and sil- over the United States, with few excep- son would now no doubt cause us to this trade. Proper legislation on the badges are passes to everything. They ted that silver, in silver standard councustomers and the public. Men and more of it than gold. But what of that? all have the freedom of the city in a tries, willbuy as much of commodities as women, rich and poor, who had money It is better than gold as a standard-so diamond snuff box. Invitations are before, if not more. It is also generally on deposit were unable to to get it. You shown by its not varying like gold has showered upon them from all quarters. A grand ball and concert was given them Tuesday evening. Wednesday evening the doors of all the city theaters were opened to them. Thursday afternoon they are to be shown all points of collation, to make up for their loss of cant fact that you will scarcely find a bankruptcy, but in fact they were courts the home Thanksgiving dinner, is to be given at the Merchants' Exchange.

men, these festivities do not seem to standard silver dollar, was pending, make them giddy. But they will make them well-inclined to again visit this quivocally in favor of the single standcity when its citizens shall extend an ard of gold or who regarded bimetall- ities are that had we left our mints open

The Railroads vs. The People.

The Alllance sold a lot of corn at Edgar last week, delivered on track, at 18 had with the other nations referred to won universal confidence. It would have cents per bushel, but after ten cars had for the free coinage of silver. I am in done the very thing President Grant been loaded, they were notified that the road was blocked and hence the deliv- have enacted bad laws let us repeal lation, a thing he unconsciously preery direct by the Alliance people was them. It is not necessary to ask the ad- vented by signing the act of 1873. refused. The Alliance men will prompt- vice or concurrence of other countries. for this fact we would have resumed ly appeal to the board of commissioners has been so universally condemned as did and without the disasters accomand claim heavy damages, as at prices the demonetization act of 1873. As far panying it. Indeeded, it may well be they were realizing, the loss to the aver- as I can now recall, every man in either doubted whether we would have resumage farmer will be from \$100 to \$200. or many thousands in the county which, that he did so in utter ignorance of its act of 1878. if added to the scant profits of the farm, effect. The President who signed the where it belongs, would enable many act afterward expressed his desire to see been beneficial as far as tried; if all the farmers to lift mortgages and live like white men and American citizens. The wrong will be righted if there is any had signed the decree against it. in the law books of the nation.

farmers was held at Betheny school The act contains 67 sections. Saturday, and after a preamble of the grievance in being refused transporta- paper basis, and the subject of coihage boon to the silver miner. If free silver ing this view of it, they remark as foltion for their corn, strong resolutions was not so likely as now to attract gen- coinage would do that it would first have were adopted to co-operate in ferreting eral attention. The only important to do just what these same objectors out the direct causes, and urging the dropped silver from the coinage and not do, to:wit: Restore the parity of the considered. Their deposits of gold are commissioners to aid them in securing made the gold dollar instead of the sil- two metals. their rights.-Fairfield Herald.

Tally One For Uncle Jerry.

over his tardiness. At last he put in an denomination standards and weights be assumed, for illustration, that and silver places the miners of the present, and silver places the miners of the precious metals on equal terms. the flies off of this administration before its four years are up." This was one horse for the gentleman from Wisconthing is accomplished by indirection, in the dark of the monetary assassin the great reduction in the demand for gold caused by silver competition would thing is accomplished by indirection, both as to title and a title and a state of the gentleman from the demand for gold caused by silver competition would be a state of the great reduction in the demand for gold caused by silver competition would lions of gain as seignorage annually credited is a small matter compared to the propose of depreciating it and onlying it is the great reduction in the demand for gold caused by silver competition would lions of gain as seignorage annually are situated, rich in gold and silver, in the great reduction in the demand for gold caused by silver competition would lions of gain as seignorage annually are situated, rich in gold and silver, in the great reduction in the demand for gold caused by silver competition would lions of gain as seignorage annually are situated, rich in gold and silver, in the great reduction in the demand for gold caused by silver competition would lions of gain as seignorage annually are situated, rich in gold and silver, in the great reduction in the demand for gold caused by silver competition would lions of gain as seignorage annually are situated, rich in gold and silver, in the great reduction in the demand for gold caused by silver competition would lions of gain as seignorage annually are situated. The great reduction in the demand for gold caused by silver competition would be gold caused by silver

the Convention. They ask that Four been paralyzed. Millions of Silver Bullion Shall be Coined Each Month. Equal Rights for Gold and Silver.

BLAND'S MASTERLY ADDRESS.

Mr. Bland's speech was as follows:

This is not a new question, nor is it lacking interest because it is not new. The silver question, like the poor, we have always with us.

The free coinage of silver will settle ing is not without reason.

Silver constitutes for the most part or small change that marks the transaction of the coinage. From year to year these false cent. Dr. Soetbeer gives in 1873, 138; therefore, performs part of the funcner, of Ohio, was made permanent Stewart, of Nevada; Bland, of Missouri; It is also the money that serves the Congress have learned by bitter exper- 31. Mr. Sauerbeck gives in 1873, 111; Jesse Harper, of Illinois; Lee Crandall, convenience of the rich. To undertake District of Columbia; Ben C. Colvin, of New York.

New York.

Mr. Root was made chairman of the Mr. Root was

mysteriously shrouded the human race in the world's history marked by the greatest output of the precious metals, tlemen had been prepared by the com- gold and silver, are the periods of the Among the leading speakers were Bland rapid strides of elevation and intelliof Ohio; Jordan, of New York; Symmes tion per weight was less than silver. perous. Our financiers and statesmen graph 52.] of Colorado: Morris, of Indiana, and In proportion to bulk, therefore, it has were predicting and looking forward to cious metal, probably for the same reason but a specie payment based on gold and claimed by some of the writers that sil- greenbacks and one hundred and sev- for the future welfare of the country. Senator Stewart's address was one of great interest, and we shall publish it great interest, and we shall publish it and we shall publish it precious than gold. Consequently silver in 1871, but this need not have excited by commodities. In other words, the figures are given as only approximates, by commodities. when we can obtain a corrected report.

We publish this week a verbatim report of the address of Hon. R. P. Bland,

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We publish this week a verbatim report of the this first hot have excelled by commodities. In other words, the demonstration of the this week and th nounds of silver to one of gold, at least were then, as now, rich in both silver ted States, silver will of Missouri, which will be found of since France in 1803 adopted this ratio, and gold. We were again just entering now than in 1873. It is claimed, and I feet the relation of debtor and creditor legation which have been sent in from and construct bridges, all of which in great interest. It will be remembered and until 1873 the parity of the two met- upon the coinage of silver. In the year think abundantly shown by the facts,

Germany decreed the gold standard free coinage maintained this parity that the coinage was cut off. Silver Why, then, should we be frightened 1,000,000 annually. I think I am warthe United States did not break the par; age. Its did not lose its par till a year drive us to the silver standard, etc.? limitable development, we are stronger

But the hospitality of St. Louis has since the demonetization referred to, throes of a financial panic, the most discheaper metal for us to use. If silver for manufactures and the chief source islation by these several nations would restore the status quo. THE VITAL QUESTION.

repeal our demonetization laws or wait sume the responsibility of contending debtors was taken and turned over to the for the single gold standard. When the As they are mostly gray-headed old act of 1878, to restore to the coinage the there were many in both houses of Conhalt till some league or treaty can be of paper contractions. This would have favor of paddling our own canoe on this was so desirous of seeing done, that is, house of Congress who participated in ed at all except for the aid of silver

justice or defense for the oppressed left No matter whether the interested few again we are confronted with objecwho engineered this legislation meant tions, not by the gold men alone, but well or not, it was practically a fraud also on the part of professed bimetalists. is "to revise and amend the laws relat- difference between the value of silver coinage." At that time we were on a per cent, it is claimed would be a great change in the law was the part of it that strenously insist it would not and canver dollar the standard of value. The silver dollar, 4121 grains of standard silver, or 371 grains pure silver, had al- coinage of silver that has been urged,

ways up to that time been the unit of and is now urged, is that it is depreciated A gentleman who recently returned account, the standard of value. Had as compared to gold. Unless the free from Washington, whither he went to the title of the act made known this pur- coinage bridged over the difference in referee the fight between President Har- pose, then no one ought to plead ignor- the value of gold and silver the contenance of it, but it studiously avoided tion that the silver miner would profit rison and the Illinois senators, tells a doing so. Section 15 approaching mid- to the extent of the difference now exgood story about "Uncle" Jerry Rusk, way of this combersome act, provided isting between the two metals, cannot the Secretary of Agriculture. One day for the coinage of the trade dollar of 420 be maintained. It can, however, well be Secretary Rusk failed to attend the cabinet meeting—that is, he failed to get lead to get inet meeting—that is, he failed to get there on time, and the other members gall tender standard dollar is not named to that extent, admitting that the that extent, admitting that the partiy would be thus restored. Unquestionably the free coinage of silver would of the English colonies and the mother of the cabinet, all of whom were anx. at all but wholly ignored. Section 17 give a greater demand for that metal their own affairs, were greatly annoyed the from the mints other than those of and gold would depreciate. It may

PROHIBITION OF COINAGE. comes the tail of the administration!" This was a clear-cut prohibition of the ing each other half way. In that case Secretary Rusk looked at the objector coinage of the standard silver dollar, the gold miner would lose 15 per cent, sin, and it occurred before the recent both as to title and context. This act to say it would increase the value of silver the great harm visited upon the people the name of a martyr I say let it be free at

against it. A mild protest, it is true, yet modities now in all silver-using coun- rapidly retired. The free coinage of What would be the effect of the free interested in the evident purposes and there has been a slight appreciation of silwhat would be the elect of the free state of the free limiterested in the evident purpose and coinage of silver by the government of the United States?

This is not a new question, nor is it. They made grave prophecies that this restoration of silver would drive this point we give statistics found on page. I will say however. \$500,000,000 more gold than we had when mission" appointed to enquire into the er, that the free coinage of silver would this act of 1878 was passed. They fur- recent changes in the relative value of not have the effect of greatly disturbing ther declare that silver would not circu- the precious metals, year 1888. that vast sum of money in the world would absorb at a par with gold, and index number. called subsidiary coins, the fractional or recommended further measures looking The Economist gives prices in 1873 at have no obligations that are not payanot a sufficency of it. What a commen- in price of 33 per cent.

LEGISLATION OF 1873. always been esteemed the more pre- an early resumption of specie payments, \$588,308; in 1871, \$637,929; in 1872, \$1,112, time in the present century. Thus sil- of both metals France was able to main-France limited its coinage in 1874 and which were up to February 12, 1873, graph 51.] emphasize the statement that France by facts before us we may be astonished reverse. monetization of Germany and of lost its par had we continued its coin- depreciated? that free comage would wealth and demands for money for ilhe short intermissions in which by the free or unlimited coinage of both at her mints.

Was able to mainted coinage of both ited or finally suspended the coinage.

What followed this insane legislation of period we coined more gold than silver.

On this continuous It is very generally agreed among 1873 we know full well. It was not more and gold constituted the greater part of and to the west in Asia, there are 800, writers upon the subject, as well as statis- than six months after we demonetized our metalic money, but this occurred 000,000 of people who use only silver as year free. ticans who have examined into it, that silver till we found our country in the by reason of gold at our ratio being the money. They are the best customers ver bullion. It is also generally admittions, closed their doors against their coin more silver than gold, and to use silver question will greatly aid us in agreed that the repeal of this hostile leg- could not get your own money nor could fluctuated and is fluctuating. you borrow. Confidence had fled. Disaster and ruin was written in the faces of the people everywhere. Money could The only question with bimetallists in | not be had. Those who were so unfortour county is whether we should at once unate as to have debts to pay had no the money of the constitution, the free for the concurrence of the other powers. Their dockets were crowded with liti-

> creditors without consideration. It is not claimed that the demonetization of silver alone caused this panic. gress who expressed themselves une- There were other contractions of the currenny in progress. But the probabilism as an absurditity—an impossibility. to the free coinage of silver there would They have all, or nearly all, subsided or have been, as we have shown, a constant fallen into the ranks of those who are and heavy increase in the coinage of timid in the silver faith, and desire to the silver dollar to counteract the effect as well as on all other subjects. If we the rapid return of silver to our circu-Especially should we repeal a law that specie payments much earlier than we the passage of this act has protested coinage provided for in the restoration

> If the partial restoration of silver has silver come again into general circula- prophecies of evil concerning it have lation as an aid to specie resumption, proven false, why not give it full scope to for coinage why not the whole? Here

gold depreciate 15 per cent, thus meet-

clared its purpose to be to make gold ence of 60 per cent, and place silver 30 check the fall of prices and once more the sole standard of value, and to de-monetize the silver dollar, it would have miner would gain is certain and that the would revive our languishing industries. been an honest declaration of its pur-been an honest declaration of its pur-boses. But this would have given alarm, tain, but in what proportions is a matter lift the country from the slough of de-

Shall this act stand? Congress has that in so far as anything can be establyea, billions annually to our wealth. already said it should not wholly stand. lished by statistics and patient investi-The act of 1878 restoring the standard gation, the fact that silver has not fall-al debt, on which the bank note is isdollar to the coinage was a protest en at all, and will buy as much of com- sued. National bank notes are being a protest that has been the subject of tries as ever, is fully proven. In fact, I silver is necessary to give the basis for vehement abuse and attack by the do not know that it is anywhere disput- the certificate to take the place of bank enemies of silver, and especially by those ed. The weight of testimony shows that notes. from us all our gold. Yet we have to-day 17 of "The Final Report of the Royal Com- and your patience. I will say, howev-

late; the people did not want it and The tables are arranged to show the isting contracts and to the relation of would not take it. Yet we have coined prices of commodities measured in go'd debtor and creditor. We are not in the the silver question and very greatly re- about 350,000,000 of standard dollars, at different periods. I shall confine my- same situation as England and most lieve the poor. It is said that silver is nearly the whole of which is in circulaself to that portion bearing directly upother gold standard countries. We are the money of the poor man. This sayhad not coined over 50,000,000 when the secretary of the Treasury expressed his to-wit, 1887 and 1888. One hundred is the gold standard and bimetallism. opinion that that sum was all the country taken for the average price and basis or We coin silver that is full legal tender

tion of retail trade the world over. In this alarms have been sounded in the ears of in 1887, 103, a fall of 35. Mr. Palgrave tions, at least, of measuring the value sense it is the money of the poor. the American people. But they and their gives in 1873, 104: in 1887, 73, a fall of of our standard of money. ience that no ear should be given to this in 1887, 78, a fall of 33 per cent. Mr. cry of "wolf." The coinage was not sus- Griffin gives prices of British exports in

tary upon the doleful predictions of these Most, if not all, of these statisticians gal tender silver coin and the certificates It was silver, like the moon rising false prophets! As I said in another are advocates of the gold standard. together. In this view of the case we apointed delegate at large to represent majestically in the east, that first pene- place upon this subject, if we had a law Their figures cannot be claimed as hav- will not see any great or sudden rise in the states under his jurisdiction as prestrated the darkness and gloom that such as the old Jewish law which took ing been brought forward by silver adfalse prophets to the gates of the outer vocates. The fall in gold prices since is necessary to give us greater prosperwall and stoned them to death, we 1873 is here shown to be on the average ity is to check falling prices and start After its organization was effected, and pointed out to mankind the way to would not have a single one of these of over 33 per cent. Commodities, there- them steadily on the up grade instead the convention got down to work in good shape. An excellent programme good shape. An excellent programme grade and art. Those periods alarmists left to further resist free coing. Would not have a single would not have a si words, gold has appreciated 33 per cent. it is the totality of our money volume of Silver, as compared to gold, has not gold, silver and paper that measures But let us recur to the demonetization fallen below 30 per cent. This fact the value of property or controls prices. mittee, which was fairly carried out, greatest prosperity in wealth, the most legislation of 1873. We were then on a confirms the view elsewhere admitted It is this fifteen hundred millions of basis of credit money at a depreciation in this report of the royal commission money, not the six hundred millions of gence. Gold came more actively into of about 12 per cent. The country was, that silver, as measured by commodi-gold alone, nor this gold aided by three remitting for new subscribers, says use as nations grew richer. Its producto all appearances, at least, fairly prosties, has not fallen. [See page 18, parathundred and fifty millions of silver, that "Will send in yearly list soon. I am

SILVER HAS APPRECIATED. It also shows the truth to be as

finally suspended it in 1879. This hostile open to free coinage of that metal, as These are startling facts and must go legislation broke the parity and since well as gold. During January and up far in disabusing the popular mind of ritory is not so large as some of our then gold has steadily appreciated while to the 12th of February, 1873, as is the fallacy that silver is cheap-that it silver has remained stationary or per- shown, we coined nearly a million of has depreciated-when in truth and that of France and is distributed over

But we do not insist on the single We demand man in public life to-day who will as of confiscation, where the property of world who use only silver as money than use only gold. All our debts, pubdebt, nor silver debt, exclusively, but a of free coinage for both metals. The option of the people

The fact that the silver miners would shout "bonanza kings" the moment we it. France is a small boy compared broach the subject of free coinage. Con. to Uncle Sam. [Applause. trasted with this spirit I was struck with the manner in which the Royal Commission, before cited, alluded to the It was comsingularly constituted. siring that result was that free coinage ing to the mints, assay offices and the and gold. That difference being near 30 of silver would bring down gold and the English miners would suffer. Tak-

The interest of our Australian and other gold producing colonies, at which one of their principal sources of wealth. The only serious objection to the free and any measure which tended to check gold mining or depreciate that metal. would in all probability injuriously affeet the prosperity of the colonies and react upon the trade of the mother country with them. [Same report; page

90, paragraph 129. Are we to adopt this idea, too? Shall we refuse to coin silver free because it will cheapen gold and thus injuriously

cious metals on equal terms. HOW TO PAY MORTGAGES. November elections, at that.—Chicago bears all the ear marks of stealth and cunning. Had the title of the act de- rose 30 this would bridge over a differ- lating medium that would no doubt [Loud applause.]

Their Unlimited Coinage Demanded by the hand of the assassin would have wholly in the region of conjecture.

They ask that Four been paralyzed.

In this connection it should be noted once more in motion and add millions, spondency, set the wheels of prosperity

the equality supposed to pertain to exfor all debts, public, and private. We

A LIMPING STANDARD.

Our standard has been aptly styled circulation about \$350,000,000 of full leprices. All that is desired and all that measures prices or property. Thus must be taken also into the account our three hundred and forty millions of in this country.

1870 we coined of standard silver dollars. that prices are lower now than at any It is not denied that by free coinage in 1871. From 1857 till this decree she 961; in January and to February 12, in ver will buy more of the necessaries of tain the parity of the two metals at her our mints are now operating. But this was on the silver standard. The United 1873, \$977,150. This shows a steady in- life than at any time for a generation ratio of 151 to 1 for over 70 years, nor organizations to be represented at St. counties. The farmer who disposes of bill when presented proposed free coin- States demonetized silver in 1873 and crease of the flow of silver to our mints, past. [See same report, page 17, para- can it be seriously doubted that had she Louis this week, but have also shown a the old homestead to secure a new one continued free coinage the parity would have remained till now. France's terstates. Our population is nearly double gates. haps has also slightly appreciated. To standard silver dollars. With these fact it has not depreciated, but just the an area of 3,000,000 square miles. Our population is increasing at the rate of from 1803 till 1874 let us call at had not depreciated below gold, nor out of our wits by the setfish cry of the ranted in saying that, taking into the tention to the fact that the de- do we believe it would have money power that silver is cheap-de- account our vast territory, our great limited the coinage of silver in 1874. It coinage. We have every reason to be- dard for three quarters of a century, Great Britain included. We need no on the books and no copies of the paper is thus pointed out how one nation alone lieve that had we continued free coinage the silver dollar was the standard of aid or monetary league with them. Gewas able to maintain both metals at par at our mints France would not have lim- value, not the gold dollar as now. It is ographically we are fortunately situated

On this continent to the south of us. securing it.

The product of our gold mines will answer the demands for our commerce with Western Europe and our silver mines with South America, Mexico and

Nature has been bountiful in supply ing us with great riches in mines of sil other recourse but the bankrupt courts. coinage of both gold and silver. If ver and gold. By the free coinage of more silver than gold is coined we are both, New York and not London or interest, and Thursday evening a grand including Great Britian. It is a signifi- gants. They were in name courts of not hurt, for there are more than five Paris would be the money centre for why should we be so slow to embrace the exchanges of the world.

What is needed is the courage of men -statesmen-not the timidity of mice. lic and private, are legally and morally Let the silver cord be loosened, the payable in silver. We have no gold golden pitcher broken at the fountain

money will not fail. It is said that France was quite able be benefited by free coinage cuts but a to maintain the parity of both metals. very small figure, comparatively, in the and no doubt would have done so had mining constitutes the greater part of to maintain it, while the par was intact, the wealth of the vast regions of our from restoring it, now that the link is selves hoarse demanding "protection to American industries." Yet many of strong man may not easily shoulder the hem raise their eyes in holy horror and burden and walk complacently off with

Gentlemen of the convention, I wan to and but one word more to what I gold miners of Australia and other on the subject of limited coinage. As British colonies. This commission was long as there is a limit, I don't care where you place it, upon silver going to posed of twelve members, one-half of the mints of this country it will be at satisfied until every farmer in Nebraska whom favored bimetallism. The other half favored no change for the United The great theory of bi-metalism is that umns. Business men and all others Kingdom. "Af-and-af" is not an un- nature add not the legislature furnished evidently ignorant that his own hand do its perfect work? If a part of it is fit popular English mixture. But that the volume of money. [Loud Appart of the commission that favored no plause.] That theory cannot be acchange, while they did not seriously dis- complished or fulfilled until the mints only in facts as reviewed from the standpute the correctness of the other half are open for the supply—unlimited suppoint of earth's toilers, and especially about the civil war, the Crimead war, that by international agreement silver ply, of nature [loud applause]; and if A very enthusiastic mass meeting of upon Congress and the American people. The act contains 67 sections. Its title give the silver miner the benefit of the act contains 67 sections. Its title give the silver miner the benefit of the latter as on the part of professed bimetalists. One objection is that free coinage would one of the particular reasons for not designed applianse; and if the farmers of Nebraska and the United one of the particular reasons for not designed as failure as on the part of professed bimetalists. One objection is that free coinage would one of the particular reasons for not designed as failure as on the part of professed bimetalists. One objection is that free coinage would one of the particular reasons for not designed as failure as on the part of professed bimetalists. One objection is that free coinage would one of the particular reasons for not designed as failure as on the part of professed bimetalists. One objection is that free coinage would one of the particular reasons for not designed as failure as on the part of professed bimetalists. One objection is that free coinage would one of the particular reasons for not designed as failure as on the part of professed bimetalists. It is a failure as on the part of professed bimetalists. One objection is that free coinage would one of the particular reasons for not designed as on the part of professed bimetalists. The professed bimetalists are professed bimetalists. One objection is that free coinage would one of the particular reasons for not designed as one of the part of professed bimetalists. The professed bimetalists are professed bimetalists. The professed bimetalists in its entirety. [Cheers.] Now. I said that to place a limit upon the coinage Are You Doing All You Can For Your of silver necessarily depreciates it, because the mint under free coinage is the market. It is a market for your prothere and gets his dollar for it, and when that is the case it can be bought for no less than the dollar that he gets silver by Germany first and by the United States afterward, that it did not lose its parity with gold until France, ask for the dollar just then." through the latin union, placed a limit -they did not suspend it-but limited its coinage for such an amount for three years in every four; but the very moious to get through so as to atend to their own affairs, were greatly annoyed the from the mints other than those of the from the mints o limitation, however slight it may be, or twenty and often more. will continue that broken link. I say, let this great government, constituting

In An Apple Cellar.

Red, and russet, and yellow. Lying here in a heap-Pippins, rounded and mellow; Greenings, for winter keep; Seek no furthers, whose blushing The soul of a saint would try Till his face showed the crimson flushing The cheek of a Northern Spy.

Hid from the winter weather, Safe from the wind and sleet, Here in a pile together, Russet and Pippin meet, And in this dim and dusty Old cellar they fondly hold A breath, like the grapes made musty By the summer's radiant gold. Each seems to hold a vagrant

When lily blooms were fragrant Wells for the butterfly; And when the snow is flying, What feasts in the hoarded store Of crimson and yellow lying Heaped high on the sandy floor! Fruitage of bright spring splendor, Of leaf and blossom time,

Sunbeam, lost from the sky

That no tropic land can mend or Take from this frosty clime: Fruit for the hearthstone meeting, Whose flavor naught can destroy. How you make my heart's swift beating Throb with the pulse of a boy! Apples scarlet and golden. Apples juicy and tart, Bringing again the olden

Joy to the weary heart. You send the swift thoughts sweeping Through the wreckage of time and tears To that hidden chamber, keeping The gladness of youth's bright years. -Good Housekeeping.

WE call your attention to our free

1889 offer, which applies to all subscri-

bers, whether new or renewals. Let us

Hear from you promptly. How many subscribers from your Alliance in 1890? MR. JAMES SLOTE, of Sherman county,

Mebraska's Delegates at St. Louis.

It receives nothing but praise.

farmer's home we need have no fears

The instructions to the Nebraska del- schools establish markets, open roads all parts of the state have not only volves heavy taxes, so that even if the shown an unanimity of sentiment in favor of a closer union of the various can be bought for in old established perfect willingness to leave the details will inevitably harvest a full crop of and terms to the judgment of our dele-

BALANCE. OF 1889 FREE.

A good many trial subscriptions will expire with our next issue, and all those dollar for a year's subscription, will be credited to January 1, 1891, and receive THE ALLIANCE for the remainder of this

The most productive field in which keep on long with them. the labor agitator can work is that of the unorganized. It is an undeniable fact that men are without the fold more because of ignorance of our principles and aims than for any other reason. Wonderful would be the result if organized labor everywhere would enter upon an energetic campaign in this direction. We know what benefits are to come from increased organization, and the favorable opportunity?-Craftsman.

the people were triumphant in Perkins county, and in spite of the fact that debt payable in gold or silver, at the desire of the nations of the earth for some of the party leaders objected to allowing a farmer in the treasurer's office, elected Mr. E. M. Harrison county treasurer by a majority of 76 votes. We case. But what figure it does cut is all she not discontinued the free coinage of congratulate Mr. Harrison, who is our in the interest of the argument. Silver silver. But it is quite a different thing county organizer, and the people, on this result, and predict that the affairs mining states and territories. We have broken. It is true that a boy may be of his office will be conducted in a mana set of people in this country who, in able to carry a load put upon his shoul- ner that will give more confidence two season and out of season, cry them. der that he would be unable to place years from now than ever before in "farmer candidates."

INQUIRY is made as to whether our friends should solicit subscribers outside of the Alliance ranks, and we answer little he knew when he was little; but have said in that paper, and that is up- yes, by all means. We shall try to make THE ALLIANCE an educator in uable. Besides, his children are every sense of the word, and will not be should read it also, for we shall tell the truth about men and means, dealing formation about everything that has

Paper ?

A day or two ago a prominent Alliduction, for one man takes his bullion ance man asked us the question: "How is THE ALLIANCE prospering, and how many subscribers have you from our for it at the mint. But when any por. Alliances?" When told that only a few tion of it is denied that right-when any of their number had sent for the paper, part of it cannot be thus received at the he replied, "Well, now, it is just caremint and exchanged for a dollar, that lessness in many cases. I could have there. [Cheers.] I have instanced in got a good list at our last meeting, as this paper that I have read the fact that several members said they were going notwithstanding the demonetization of to subscribe, but I thought they would send the money themselves, so did not

We do not tell this Bro's name, as he promised to look after this matter closer in the future, but how many Alliances ment the limitation placed upon its are there in the state that for want of coinage was removed it began to seek some one to do a little work and insist gan to rise. It was it 1879 that it was have only two or three subscribers on finally suspended in France, but that limitation broke the chain and every our list when they should have fifteen

Do not depend on the secretary to do

The Sioux Reservation.

FRANKLIN, NEB., Nov. 20 .- To t Editor of The Bee: Will you please e plain the extent of the Sioux resertion, to be opened to settlement, t character of the soil, and what roads run through it? O. M. VAUGHAN.

The Sioux reservation in Dakota is the largest in the United States outside of the Indian territory, comprising twenty-two million acres. Under to law passed by congress and acce eby three-fourth of the Indian t one-half of this vast area, or en million acres, an empire larger t Maine or Indiana, will be added to public domain and open to settleme The land will be sold for not less the two dollars and a half an acre, but purchaser is required to fulfill the quirements of the homestead law before

a patent is issued. At present there are no roads in the reservation and none will be permitted until the president issues his proclamation, which is expected before the first of the year, declaring the land open to settlement. The law grants right of way, depot ground's etc., to two railroads which are to build from the Missouri river westward to the Black Hills, and these selections are given preference over those of settlers. A present the most convenient route to the reservation from the south is by

way of Niobrara, Neb. Three-fourths of the land lies in South Dakota. It extends from the Missouri river to the Black Hills and north into North Dakota. Along the Cheyene and Milk river and south to the Nebraska boundary the soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and is equal to any in the west. The high bench lands and the foothills to the west and north are largely worthless except for stock

raising and mining. Intending settlers, however, should not accept the glowing stories of marvelous fertility as literally true. The experience of the thousands who rushed headlong to Oklahoma, impelled by satisfied if The Alliance was in every false accounts of boundless riches. should not be repeated in Dakota. The land is undoubtedly superior to that of Oklahoma, but no one should be deceived with reports that it is above the average in adjoining states. It will take years to place county governments in running order, to organize and build land is secured cheap, it will, in the end, cost as much as improved farms disappointments and hardships.—Bee.

heep a scrap See L.

From the Christian Advocate. I advise every boy and girl to keep a scrapbook. If you are ten, or who remitted for six months when The fifteen or twenty years old, keep a ALLIANCE was started, should renew at scrap-book. Let me tell you why see that you would like to keep, but missed. All persons sending us one if you lay them away you will never be able to find them when you want them. When I was a boy I did not have sense enough to keep scrap books. I began some but did not

My memory was good, but I can now remember many things that I can't remember. What I mean is this: I remember reading a beautiful piece of poetry, of which two or three lines I can call up, but the whole I can't recollect. In some cases I do not know the name of the writer.

I have seen many fine pictures in magazines and papers that would now be valuable and interesting. Some I cut out, but they are lost. From a private letter we learn that Charming stories, wise remarks, proverbs, directions for doing a great many useful things are also lost So much do I feel sure that I have lost that I would give \$50 apiece for the scrap-books of each and every year that I might have made from the time I was ten till I began to preserve things only a few years back.

There is a gentleman who has kept a scrap-book since he was eight years old. He is now forty, and has been arranging them in volumes, with an index in the back of each one. You would hardly think that the earlier would be of much use to him. But they are. He often amuses himself as he reads them for he sees how also finds a little he still thinks valmuch interested to see what their father had collected and pasted in

The older he grows the more useful the books become. He can go to his books, and in a few minutes get inhappened in his whole life-tell you other things, just as they were published in the papers at the time the event happened.

His scrap-book also contains many funny things, which provoke a smile and often a merry laugh, as he reads them to his family in the long winter evenings. The children would rather hear him read from the scrap-book than from the newest story.

If you have no scrap-book, get one and put in it whatever pleases you. You can buy one very cheap. Some require paste, and one invented by Mark Twain and sold in the book stores is arranged like postage-stamps. All you have to do is to wet it and lav on what you wish to save. If you have the money get one of this kind. It is cleaner and less troublesome. The others, however, will do well enough. A bottle of muscilage is all you need. Only you must be careful not to drop any of the sticky snuff on the pages, or they will stick together; when you open them the surface of the paper will pull off

and deface the reading. It is a good idea to keep the scrapbook handy. When you cut out something lay it in till there is a con-Secretary Rusk looked at the objector and then replied: "Yes, by —, and you'll find that a tail is needed to keep you'll find that a tail is needed to keep and the silver miner gain 15 per cent. There is as much reason for saying that purpose of depreciating it and buying it in your township has an opportunity to the dayl of the description of the standard silver dollar, the gold miner would iose 15 per cent, as it does more intelligence, more activity, more courage in population, more demonstration before that had not been named either in and the silver miner gain 15 per cent. There is as much reason for saying that in your township has an opportunity to be deviced to the description of the dayl of the d at the time. If I can persuade you to do this for twenty years, or even half the time, from now, you will feel This paper is the best advertising that you have learned something medium west of the Mississippi river. valuablefrom this article.