The difficulty over the representation arose from the failure of State secretaries to report the billing off to the membership which had occurred in various States, especially in Texas and Mississippi, where there is great opposition to McCune and the sub-treasury plan. This neglect was intentional, having been ordered by the national league on account of the detrimental effects such reports would have on the order.

A local paper says that at today's session of the council the resolutions offered by the delegate branch, of Georgia, created quite a fuss. They were political in nature, declaring a large number of men had been elected to Congress by Alliance votes and demanding that they support or be man the speaker who would not first declare for the Alliance platform. The Alliance congressmen should remember one of their own men and stick to him. They further admonished Alliance men throughout the country to beware of committing themselves to any party in such a manner as to interfere with their freedom of political action or taking any position in favor of men or parties not in sympathy with Alliance principles. When the resolutions were introduced, the directors opposed them in vehement speeches. Livingstone also opposed it and the resolution was finally referred to a committee. The effort to make the platform of the Alliance more radical on the subject of government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines also brought out warm discussion and the resolution went to the committee on legislative demands, with a prospect of favorable report.

MINING CONGRESS.

Senator Stewart of Nevada on the Silver Question.

DENVER, Nov. 18.—The dedication of the Colorado Mining and Stock Exchange building and the opening of the first National Mining Congress was celebrated here today.

Delegates from thirty-three States and Territories reported and it was declared that the Hon. Niles Searles, formerly justice of California, would be elected permanent chairman.

The greater part of the session was occupied by Senator Stewart of Nevada, who delivered a long address upon the silver question. He urged the congress to adopt resolutions that would compel the national House of Representatives to pass laws restoring silver to a parity with gold. Resolutions favoring the coinage of the American product only, the Senator said, would not obtain twenty votes in the assembly. The gold ring has repudiated silver and has reduced the basis of commercial paper to the narrow limits of gold. As a consequence the farmers are growing poorer and the history of bank failures showed that their circulation was not enough to keep banks in a reserve fund. Why should there be hard times with twenty years of peace? Why should times be worse than at any other time in the century? The want of money was the cause. Secretary Sherman, said the senator, after his visit to England and conference with the gold bugs, returned home and surreptitiously incorporated in the bill a clause rejecting silver. If this had been done in gold, it would not be worth 25 cents on the dollar. If it should not be used for money it would have no commercial value. But silver was universally circulated. It could not be destroyed, but it could be depreciated. There was no surplus bullion in the world previous to 1890. The entire product was used for commercial purposes. Great Britain was constantly selling silver short. The interest payments of that nation were $60,000,000 annually, and were derived from the sale of silver. When silver went up last year, England sold twice as much as the requirements of the nation demanded, and they would do this as long as silver remained a commodity. He protested against the long dollar. The country was being robbed. The middleman was growing rich and the producer poorer—because they made the long dollar. Enough dollars could not be found to pay debts, hence stagnation and hard times. After other addresses the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

A Postmaster Robbed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Postoffice inspector Dye received word this afternoon that R. C. Weller, postmaster at Glasgow, Mo., was compelled by three robbers this morning at the point of a revolver to turn over all the valuables, amounting to $5,000. The robbers escaped.

Another Fatal Crossing Accident.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Nov. 18.—An express train running at fifty miles an hour struck a wagon at a crossing this evening, demolishing the vehicle and instantly killing William Galvin, Jas. Welsh, and John McCain and fatally injuring Willie McCain.

Asphyxiated.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 18.—An aged couple, James Ellis and wife, were found dead in their home today at Troy, Ohio, from inhaling natural gas. Their three children were unconscious, but may live. A fire was left burning in the cook stove, but, from irregular pressure it went out, and the vapor being open, the gas soon filled the house.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Four hundred and eighty-three ounces of silver were purchased today at prices ranging from .947.5 to .949.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 18.—Colonel Enoch Ensley, one of the wealthiest and best known Southern business men, died this morning, aged 57, of a complication of diseases.

New Orleans, Nov. 18.—Charles Wagaiha, teller of the branch depository of the Dealers' Bank, will tomorrow be arrested on a deficiter to the extent of $6000. He says he will be able to explain.

Hamburg, Nov. 18.—Hortmayer & Michaelsen, bankers of this city, have failed, with liabilities of $3,750,000, assets trifling. Both members of the firm have been arrested.

Dublin, Nov. 18.—A passenger train crashed into another standing at the Downsmirk station, this morning, seriously injuring a dozen passengers.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—Wheat and rye are steady. The report circulated yesterday that Russia had prohibited the export of wheat was not confirmed.

London, Nov. 18.—Prince George, who is suffering from an attack of enteric fever, continues to make satisfactory progress.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—Another banker of this city has been arrested on a charge of misappropriation of deposits.

LETTING DOWN THE BARS.

Far from cities and the multitude where
The barn door hangs in idle pride,
The cows are modest as a maid,
Their breasts white to hide.
The cow is standing beneath the elms
To give place to the rain,
And to the bars the tardy boots
Of milking time the hie.

Young maiden Jane, of sturdy mold,
Not bound as a maid,
Climbs over the bars and gains her side
And hedge her mare to shed.
Her warm fresh bills a table for four
From speech his tongue refuses
Till some more cows come, then he lays
Her glance into down the bars.

O sweetest's breath and meadow's breath
And soft and sweet kine and hedge
Have to the capture in a maiden
That natural flow to warder
Her mate for maiden, and the night of noon
Not might the moment mar.
Those gladness sons feel all their worst
While letting down the bars.

—New York Advertiser.

VINEGAR MAKING.

Helpful Hints That Are Based on Years of Practical Experience.

One of the common uses now made of the apple crop in many sections is to convert a large portion of it into vinegar. With many farmers this has entirely superseded making cider for a beverage, and from the fact that less care is necessary in gathering the fruit it is found fully as profitable. When made in large quantities the process is quite as easy as enough apples have fallen from the trees to furnish a supply.

The apples are gathered in mid-as for cider and the juice may be expressed at once, but more commonly the pomace is kept in vats or hogsheads until it has fermented and become quite soft before the pressing is done. This sour cider is then allowed to settle and is run into barrels, but not quite full. Throughout the fall season these barrels should be kept in the sun, covered with loose boards as a protection to the contents, and the bungholes should be left out until it is necessary to remove them for the winter. The bungholes should be covered with bits of thin netting that will keep out insects without excluding the air.

Experience has demonstrated that a barrel contains about the right quantity of liquid, and an open bunghole gives sufficient exposure to the atmosphere for making vinegar of the best quality by this slow, natural process. Some difficulties with water is from necessary where the cider is so rich from charcoal matter as to prevent its turning to vinegar in a reasonable length of time.

Vinegar barrels should be iron hooped and be kept well painted to resist exposure and prevent leakage. The natural process will require a year or more of time to produce an article sold enough to meet the requirements of the market, but it will continue to grow stronger in age, and will admit of sufficient dilution to compensate for loss by evaporation and leakage.

The natural process of vinegar making may be accelerated by emptying the cider from one barrel into another and thus exposing it for a time more fully to the air. Adding a gallon or two of strong vinegar or a little mother to each barrel of sour cider is another method. Still another method is trickling it down through beech chips or shavings and cornstalks saturated with strong old vinegar.

A Deserving Garden Vegetable.

As a garden vegetable spinach is deserving of more attention than it commonly receives. The plant is extremely hardy, and flourishes well, growing, even in the winter, with but slight protection. It should be sown in drills in rich soil, with the rows far enough apart for cultivate with a hoe. For very early spring use sow in the fall and cover with straw to protect from the severity of winter. In the southern states winter protection will not be required. Sowing in early spring, as soon as the ground will admit, is the most common way in the north.

Of the several varieties the round leaved is a good sort for summer use. The long standing prickly is recommended as one of the largest thick leaved sorts, standing the winter well and equally desirable for summer planting. A variety called New Zealand summer is said to succeed well in the southern climate, and may be had for use any time of the year. The seeds of this sort should be soaked in hot water before sowing. Spinach is an extremely wholesome vegetable, and a dish of greens in spring and summer is very palatable to most persons.

Large Wheat for Seed.

Some experiments made in England appear to show the advantage gained by the use of the larger grains of wheat for seed. Seed wheat fully matured was selected out of one bin, and by sifting two lots of seed were taken, one extremely large, the other small. The large weighed 60.9 pounds per bushel, the small only 46.3 pounds, a difference of more than 30 per cent. Each lot of seed was divided into four separate parcels, and four separate sowings were made. The land was good wheat land, but not specially manured. The large seed sprouted the quickest, made the best growth, was taller, and on the average made ten bushels per acre more than the small seed. The advantages from the large seed were, as follows: Greater rapidity of growth and development of strip early in the season, greater yield of grain and of straw, better weight and better quality of grain for milling. A sieve that will allow the smaller kernels to be thrown aside with the seeds of weeds will very speedily pay for the time and labor required to separate and save the large grain for seeding purposes.

The Machine Method in Butter Making.

A Mississippi dairyman who could not get the cream out of the milk before it soured, to make more than four or five pounds of butter a day from eight cows, was agreeably surprised to get seven and seven and one-half pounds per day of better butter when the milk was put through a centrifuge. He quite naturally "swears by" the machine method. Millions of dollars worth of butter goes to the surplus every year all over the world from the same cause, says Board's Dairyman, and the wonder of it is the men of the farm don't know they lose anything.

How to Reduce English Pounds to Their Exact Equivalent in American Dollars.

Multiply by 4.8665 and point off five places for cents and fractions thereof. Thus £100=$486.665, that is $486.66 and 6.65 of a cent. Or for sterling exchange multiply by $4.84 in ordinary New York business.

How to Make Ice Cream at Home.

Put one pint of milk in a double boiler with a piece of vanilla bean (one can be bought). Cream together the yolks of four eggs, half a cup of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir very light and add gradually into the milk when it reaches the boiling point. Cook, the mixture, stirring frequently. Add a pinch of salt; then take a wire chopper (eating while it cools). When cool add one and a half pints of cream and half a cup of sugar. Before freezing remove vanilla bean. Freeze in the usual way. Pack with ice and salt, and let stand two hours