

branded 30 calves; the foreman's book recorded 300; on another occasion 40 had the iron applied, the foreman's vision becoming somewhat misty, it was recorded 400. The ranch was sold, and supposed to contain 8000 head of stock, when in reality there was but 1800. The price paid was \$150,000. As the stock account was kept by the foreman, the firm relied on their agent, and the purchaser on the firm—both were deceived. You can readily see that the cattlemen expecting a large herd naturally accused some one of stealing, whom, in reality, they never were in possession of the amount they paid for. I suspect this is only one case out of many. CATO.

SILVER AND ITS VALUE.

THE New York Tribune, a short time ago, had the following in relation to silver:

"Much current complaint is doubtless due to the fact that prices are low, the range of 200 commodities being about 13 per cent. lower than a year ago, when the effects of the short crops of 1890 were most felt."

That is, silver being a commodity like all others of the kind, it is subject to market fluctuations.

In reply to this the San Francisco Chronicle asks if it is fair to require a producer who borrowed \$1000 last year, to pay it back this year in gold. The commodity produced by the debtor declined in selling price 13 per cent.; not because what he produced has been produced in excess, or because it was produced more cheaply, but simply because the scarcity of gold and the legislation making it the only legal tender money has increased its purchasing power. The producer is thus compelled to pay 15 per cent. more than he would have been called on to pay if the currency were bimetallic.

The Chronicle further says:

"But it is hardly necessary to draw upon the Tribune for testimony to show that it is gold that is increasing in value and not silver declining. The experience of centuries proves that under the bimetallic system there could have been no serious disturbance of the ratio by production. What our contemporary is pleased to regard as an extraordinary increase in production sinks into insignificance by the side of previous phenomenal outputs. Between 1850 and 1870 the world added to its stock of gold \$2,800,000,000 and only \$915,000,000 silver. This was an excess of gold production over silver amounting to an annual average of \$94,000,000, yet at the end of the period the value of an ounce of fine silver had not increased a quarter of a cent, the English commercial quotations being \$1.316 an ounce in 1850 and \$1.328 in 1870."

RUSSIAN HEBREW IMMIGRANTS.

THE following account of the colonization in the Argentine Republic of Russian refugees, is translated from a Hebrew paper by a resident of this city and sent to us for publication. It will prove interesting to many others besides our Hebrew friends in this Territory:

"It is dated Colony Morizia, Feb. 13. The writer in company with 500 other refugees landed at Buenos Ayres August 26th, and forthwith proceeded by rail to the tract of land purchased by their great benefactor, Baron Hirsch, where they

were received by an agent stationed there by Dr. Laewentabl, the Baron's associate in the philanthropical work. They were at once provided with all family necessities, provisions, furniture, clothing, cooking utensils, etc. At first the women and children suffered considerably from exposure to unexpected bad weather, but as soon as it was possible they were furnished with tents and building material. They received, each, two yoke of oxen, two cows, one horse, the necessary farming implements, seed, etc., and with the exception of a few grumblers, are all happy.

"Their numbers are being augmented by fresh arrivals of their co-religionists so that at the time of his writing there were 1400 souls in the colony and more coming. They feel confident that a bright future is before them. They have gone to work with a will to lay out a city, a diagram of which accompanies his letter, the synagogue, town hall, club house and other public buildings are grouped together, and the residences are built all around them.

"While at work they often pass grim jokes about the harrowing persecution they experienced in Russia. All is well that ends well."

Respectfully yours,
ISRAEL SPITZ.

WOMEN DELEGATES TO MINNEAPOLIS

We notice that the Republicans of Wyoming, in their State convention at which delegates were chosen to the National convention at Minneapolis, sent two ladies as alternates. This will no doubt stir up the opponents of woman suffrage, and give them a text on which to sermonize about the degradation of woman by contact with politics.

The ladies selected, Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Carleton, are both said to be active in political affairs, eloquent and able, and they will no doubt be heard from during the convention though they are but alternates. The question will naturally be raised why the Wyoming convention did not elect one of them at least as a regular delegate. The reason was, probably, the fear lest the National convention might not admit a woman delegate, as it would be an innovation and would probably raise a dispute that might be unpleasant, if it did not deprive Wyoming of full representation. Through courtesy the alternates will doubtless be admitted and take their seats with the rest.

From what we learn of these ladies, politics has not, so far, degraded them during an experience of several years. They are bright and well-informed, and just as much ladies as when they first gave their attention to public affairs. It is reasonable, then, to infer that they will not be damaged to any great extent by representing Wyoming in the Minneapolis convention.

It has been suggested that they will be expected to stand on the seats, throw up their hats and shout themselves hoarse, when excited over some nominee or party sentiment, as the male delegates are accustomed to act. But we do not see any need of this. People ought to keep their balance, preserve their reason and behave with proper self-respect in a political gathering as much as in any other public assembly. And if the presence of lady delegates or

alternates will have the effect of preserving decorum, and preventing improprieties that are occasionally indulged in by male politicians, all the better, we say, for woman's influence in politics. But we have noticed that ladies were present in the galleries if not on the floor at former national conventions, and that when they waved handkerchiefs and showed enthusiasm, with the men present, nobody seemed to think they "lost their womanhood," or were soiled by dabbling in the pool of politics. And we see no essential difference between yelling in the gallery and shouting on the floor.

A lady can preserve her dignity and all those feminine traits which are characteristic of the true woman, when engaged in proper political work, and they can be thrown aside, too, without her becoming mixed up in politics; at least that is our opinion.

A great deal of nonsense, excess noise and factional strife are associated with politics, that do not belong to the science of government nor to respectable party discussions and contests. Women need not engage in them because they take an active part in public questions and affairs as citizens. They can set a better example, and struggle for the right as they view it, without condescending to anything that is wrong, low or disorderly. By doing so they will help to purify the political atmosphere.

We hope the lady delegates from Wyoming will be afforded an opportunity to represent woman's cause as alternate delegates from an equal suffrage State, and that they will thus present an object lesson to the country, that will aid in educating the nation and in removing a prejudice that works a great injustice to at least half of the people who in this country are said to be sovereign.

DON'T RUN WILD!

THE advocates of free silver as they are called, that is, the people who want silver restored to its proper position as money instead of a mere article of merchandise, no doubt feel great impatience when they see the sophistry which their opponents resort to in endeavoring to maintain the single standard of gold. And they naturally distrust all the makeshift expedients that are resorted to by prominent men in both parties, to postpone definite action in regard to this important matter. But we think they are, some of them, making a great mistake in starting a movement to compel immediate recognition of their claims, and force the party to which they belong to make this the issue of the coming presidential contest.

If they succeed in starting a silver party, drawing away support from both of the present great national parties, what will they accomplish? Their numbers and influence will simply be so much taken away from places where they are needed and flung to the winds without any good result.

If they do not fuse into another party, they will merely raise dissension and weakness in the parties with which they train. Pledging delegates to support no candidate who will not