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WHOLE NO. 200

The Montana Post.

JAS. H. MILLS, - EDITOR.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868.
National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL U. S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

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THE ARRAIGNMENT.

He accused the dominant party of extravagant waste of public money, tainting the National credit, and impeding immigration.

[Seymour at Democratic Convention.]

The coolness of the above, with the thermometer at ninety in the shade, is positively refreshing. It cost "the now dominant party" three thousand million of dollars to whip the Democratic rebellion. If there was a waste of money it was in the wheedling, Fabian policy of George B. McClellan, one Democrat, to coerce Jeff Davis, John C. Breckinridge, Stevens, Floyd, Lee, Jackson, John Morgan, Mosely and the five hundred thousand other Democrats into submission to the laws, by protecting their potato patches and guarding their slaves from gaining liberty, with Union bayonets, while their spurred heels rang the warlike echoes of treason on Northern hearthstones. "Extravagant waste." The army has been reduced from a million to less than 50,000 men, in three years. We have paid off three hundred millions of the National debt in the same time, besides clearing up all the debris of unsettled claims; aiding great material projects, such as trans-continental railroads, harbor and river improvements; and sending millions of rations and money to feed, clothe and shelter the destitute and suffering of the South, whites as well as blacks, whose petitions poured in upon the government. "Extravagant waste." Has not the cry of Democracy been loud and continuous from the pettiest papers and village stump speakers to every Democratic member of Congress, demanding payment, half as much more as the National debt, for the slaves that God created with liberty for a right, if the Declaration of Independence is true. And yet Seymour and his "dear friends" of riot notoriety, prate of extravagance.

"Tainting the National credit." The nomination of Pendleton by the few Western States caused a depreciation of our securities abroad, and a sudden flow of bonds to this country, from which they did not recover until the platform and nomination of the Republicans at Chicago sent them up several per cent, a change so marked and healthy that even the N. Y. World noticed it with favor. "Tainting the National credit." When the La Crosse Democrat, 300,000 copies per week, the exponent of the masses of Democrats and more read and tied to than any Democratic paper in the country, declares unqualifiedly for wholesale REPUTATION. A nation gives no security for payment but its pledged faith. That we have declared inviolable; that Democracy has already violated.

"Impeding immigration." Does it look like it, when a dozen keels a day are grating on our shores, bearing 500,000 sturdy toilers here every month—six millions per year. The debt per head is, in Britain, \$185; in Holland, \$115; in the United States, less than \$70. Offering them homes and liberty for poverty and serfdom; labor and reward for labor and exaction; man's equality for man's tyranny; is that to impede? Of such stuff as Seymour's for his best, is the flimsy, growling, sore-head creed of the coagulating elements assembled in New York. When it thickens it will sour.

A. S. Walsh, U. S. Senator from Florida for the short term, was originally from Michigan, is a graduate, and was, for a time, Professor in the University at Ann Arbor, and served as an officer of the army throughout the war.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The Bill to amend section 4, of the Act of the law of March 25th, 1864, which imposes letter postage rates on all transient printed mail matter conveyed between the western boundary of Kansas and the eastern boundary of California, came up in the House, June 19th. The Senate had amended the bill to read that the extra postage should cease Sept. 30, 1868, and the question was on its reference to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Quite a lengthy debate ensued, Mr. Cavanaugh leading off, and Messrs. Chilcott, of Colorado, Clark, of Kansas, Ashley, of Nevada, and Bashford, of Arizona, followed on the same side. Mr. Cavanaugh made a strong argument, presenting the facts that it was a tax upon the intelligence of the people of the territories, and that men in the mining regions could not become subscribers to eastern papers, like those of other communities, because from the nature of their avocation, they were migratory, shifting continually from one field of industry to another.

Speaking of the character of the mountain men, he said truthfully:—

"And furthermore, let me state that gentlemen are mistaken as to the character of the people who live in those Territories. We are a reading people in the West. It is not the fossilized remnants of civilization who go to the West, but the young men with living blood in their veins. It is the poor young men and not the wealthy who go to the West; the young, the middle aged, and old men of energy and pluck from New England and the Middle States; and, sir, they go to reap fortunes in the development of the great resources which God in his wisdom has hidden in our mountains, men who create and build up new States, who found new Commonwealths, who add new stars to the national flag; who lay bold and deep the foundations of civilization in the hitherto unknown sections of the continent; the axe and the rifle lead, the church and the school-house follow."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman from Illinois, why the people of the Territories I have named should be taxed, why this embargo should be laid on their intelligence, why the Department at Washington should discriminate between the Rocky mountains and Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, and California. Why lay this embargo upon the keystone which holds the arch of the nation together? Aye, this golden keystone; for almost every mountain pass, gulch, and canyon is rich with the precious metals, and her teeming soil yields bounteous harvests to repay the husbandman for his industry."

Mr. Chilcott denounced the unjust discrimination against the people of the territories, and the compulsory payment of 96 cents per pound on mail matter, while the postage to foreign nations was only one fourth that amount. Mr. Clarke was in favor of the bill taking effect immediately, and thought that Wells, Fargo & Co. should not carry letters by their express, to the exclusion of printed postal matter. Mr. Ashley, of Nevada, said that by September the distance between the two approaching ends of the Central road, would be only 700 or 800 miles, requiring stage transportation of mails. Wells, Fargo & Co. exacted 96 cents per pound from California to Nevada, and now put in the bid for carrying the mails at \$1,200,000, while another party made a bid as low as \$935,000. He presumed if this bill passed, the increase of mail matter would be principally newspapers and periodicals, but the shortened time of staging should make amends for the increase of quantity. He stated further that owing to the peculiar phraseology of the bill, persons living east of the line of Oregon, were not affected by the old embargo. Although this is substantially true, and probably would be so construed by the courts, we can assure Mr. A. that the people of Montana have been required to pay the same excessive rates as those of other territories. Mr. Bashford concurred in the views of the others, and all hoped the Senate amendment to section 4 would pass. Mr. Farnsworth explained that the contract with Wells, Fargo & Co. expired September 30; the bids for the letter mails were already in, and the recent high bid of Wells, Fargo & Co. was in anticipation of the heavy increase of printed matter which they would be required to carry under the passage of this act, while the others were made with reference to the continuance of section 4. The question was now whether the House was willing to add \$900,000 to the expenses of the Department. The vote was then taken on the motion to refer, and lost. The House concurred in the Senate amendment, and the letter postage rates on printed matter ceases Sept. 30. From a careful reading of the debate in the Globe, we think all the Delegates failed to reach the root of the evil. It Wells, Fargo & Co. comply with the terms of their contract, it is certainly a matter that the people will not take exception to, if, in addition they carry express letters at eight times the government rates. That is simply a question between them and the party sending the letter. The evil is in the contract. As it now stands, and has stood for years, the Company is only required to carry six hundred pounds of mail matter each trip, which in many instances they exceed. Several large rocons at St. Joe were two years

ago, filled with valuable publications, by this process, and never forwarded. The Company is also delivering the mails north of Salt Lake in half the time, and doing service nearly doubly as often as required by contract. The remission of rates will have but little effect, unless the Department requires the transportation of all mail matter. We have long felt assured that the Overland Mail Company was not only complying with the terms of their contract, but, so far as Montana is concerned, doing far more than it required, and in anticipation of the amendment taking effect, and Wells, Fargo & Co. continuing as contractors, as would appear from the declaration of Mr. Farnsworth, we hope to see the terms such that we may not see the desires of the West for intelligence limited to so many pounds avoirdupois, previously decided upon by Postmasters and contractors. When people pay their board bills promptly, they do not relish being put on half rations without just cause.

IN COUNCIL.

Horatio Seymour is permanent Chairman of the Democratic National Convention; Belmont has the lobbies packed with anti-Pendletonians; the third of the Murphy resolutions declare the bonds shall be paid in strict accordance with the terms, and the first recognizes "the extinction of slavery," and "the heresy of secession." The War Democrats and the bond-holders are ahead so far, and if a majority of the Convention favor the platform, Pendleton is a "dead duck."

The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 9th Resolutions of the Chicago Convention, and the 3d, 6th and 8th of the proposed New York Platform, are almost identical in their objects:—the strict fulfillment of the National obligations; economy of government expenditures, funding of the National debt, equalization of taxes, restoration of civil government, and a recognition of the rights of naturalized citizens. There is some difference as to the causes that render reforms necessary, and the Democracy return thanks to Andrew Johnson for nursing and declaring pardon for those whom he once vowed "should take back seats in the work of reconstruction;" whom he exempted, to the number of 500,000, from the privileges of citizens whom he declared, so late as his last Annual Message, should be punished, but whom he restored to all rights, privileges and prerogatives of citizens before he got drunk on the 4th of July. The proclamation was issued early in the day. Mr. Chase also had a cracker of comest to south him. The platform, a synopsis of which is telegraphed, is doubtless the most diplomatically arranged system of catch words the Democracy will be able to frame; and still, as compared with the recorded expressions and doctrines of the leaders and organs of the party, it is more vulnerable than the heel of Achilles, and as ricketty as a Five Point Tenement house. It very clearly challenges the mass of the party to a fight, and we anticipate the Pendletonians will take up the gage, as it will afford them a test of strength before voting on candidates. The internal convulsions of the Democratic party have commenced, and the bulletins announcing the condition or collapse of the patient will be looked for with the liveliest interest by the "friends of the family." The Democracy had not a principal they could call their own, for the last six months, and they are anxiously anticipating the manufacture of a few of the "eternal" kind, by the assembled wisdom, weakness, variegated post bellum patriots, and would-be government pap-suckers at Tammany Hall. It is the tempest in real life; Grant in the role of Prospero, the Genius of Liberty as Ariel, and the democracy out at sea in a fated craft. The storm begins to-day. Speed thee, Ariel, the Sycorax of Rebellion is dead, but modern democracy is her litter,—Caliban. Your mission is "confusion in their counsels."

Are You Ignorant, or Treacherous?

The Post observes "the Branch road, if built, would be comparatively nothing to us; a branch line, everything." Now such a suggestion as this is superficial and has no argument in it whatever. It makes no difference by what name the line through Montana is called, provided it secures a connection with both the Atlantic and Pacific. It will be a "main trunk line" from Omaha to Portland and go either to New York, San Francisco or Portland.—Democrat.

The above settles the matter, conclusively, that the Democrat is laboring under a strangely absurd hallucination or is purposely endeavoring to deceive the people on the railroad question. It can not be that after all the Democrat has said on the subject of a branch road it is wholly ignorant of the proposed route and terminus of that line; yet, if it is not, these are mis-statements that no respect-

table journal would wilfully make. The Branch Road to Montana is only intended to run from Soda Springs or vicinity into the Jefferson or Madison valleys. The Portland branch leaves the Central Road at another point and passes down Snake river. The two branch roads diverge from the point of starting, and the Montana Branch as reported is a line due north nearly 500 miles, with no other connection. After traveling over the 500 miles, we would be as far from the great Atlantic cities as we would be in Helena, by the Northern road. The question was put to Mr. Phillip Ritz in Washington, by the Directors of the Central, why the people of Walla Walla would not prefer the immediate Branch to the prospective Northern main line. "One reason," said he, "is that after we had traveled or shipped our goods one thousand miles by your proposed Branch we would still be as far from Chicago as we were at home." The logic was apparent, and it is to any one, except the Democrat. We would not object to the name, but it does not "secure us connection," except by hundreds of miles of a circumfendibus, and the assertion that the Central proposes to construct a road here that will be "a main trunk line from Omaha to Portland" is simply untrue. We refer to the Reports of Chief-Engineer Dodge on the subject. The intent of it is to crush the Northern road in its incipency, withdrawing the aliment, and prematurely strangle the greatest project ever conceived for Montana. We hold that who encourages the Branch Road is an enemy to the Territory. Such is our honest and deliberate conviction, and so we shall speak.

THE ALLIES.

Under the circumstances, Democracy ought to feel proud of their military allies at New York and the military proud of their associates. A Conservative Soldier's Convention called by a dozen men discharged or resigning early in the war; others dubbing themselves with immense titles they never received from the government, and a few soured failures, marshalling the motley crew of sutlers, bummers, bounty jumpers and perhaps a few good but misguided soldiers, in league with a party whose papers and stumbers have denounced them with all the blasphemy and billingate their vocabulary contained. Franklin for Chairman: He had a corps before Fredricksburgh. He sacrificed two thousand men in an hour by an act of criminal stupidity that should have cashiered him. He lost the battle by it, after it was won Genis. Meade, Burnside and Robert E. Lee know this. He was relieved in disgrace and turned up to save the Union by making pretty speeches "full of sound and tury signifying nothing." Henry Clay Dean should make them a speech. He said of a crippled Union soldier a few days since in Ottumwa, Iowa, "these one-armed soldiers, who are thrust under our noses as objects of charity, are fit carcasses for the gallows." It tallies nicely with the high toned proposition to pay them in gold. Brick Pomeroy, should make another speech to them calling them "thieves" "cut-throats," "booty brigands" and a few other of his choice pet names, and then—they would probably have enough of Democracy. Still, birds of a feather—

MADISON COUNTY.

The Democracy of Madison have made their selections. Mr. Russell, is nominated as colleague with Mr. Davis in the Council and we incline to the opinion, if elected he would "run in a crowd by himself" as Mr. Davis did on a majority of the bills last session. Mr. Sam Word, the most talented member and best debater of the House last winter, is thrown overboard as also Mr. Frank Patton, who although not a fluent speaker, was one of their shrewdest financiers, and that which is a scarce commodity in any party—a conscientious politician. Mr. Donegan has been a member of the House before, and his nomination is a concession to the Irish element which the McCulloch combinations froze out last year, to their sorrow. If a Democrat if to be elected in Madison county, we hope it will be Mr. Donegan. Blunt, plain spoken, but honest, his worst fault is in adhering to a party for the name, which retains none of the principles that once made it worthy of support. The Treasurer and Commissioners are present incumbents. We consider the ticket, as a whole, a weak one, and if the Republicans exert themselves Madison county can elect the head of the ticket by over two hundred majority. They have the material, the energy, and the votes. Use them.

PRE-EMPTION OF LODS.

It is well known that under the earlier instructions of Commissioner Quartz, regarding the pre-emption of quartz leads under the Mining Laws of July, 1866, the officers of local Land Offices were aware that a conflict existed between the intent of the law regulating the number of feet that might be pre-empted and the Commissioner's exposition of it, and their duty in making entries under the law that would not lead to litigation was not clear. A letter recently published in the Post stated that the Commissioner had reconsidered his instructions, and on more thorough knowledge of the facts of the case, had determined to revoke the former instructions and issue others in conformity to the intent of the law. The following letter to the Land Officers of Colorado, called forth by the diversities of opinion regarding the privileges of pre-emptors, places matters on a square basis, and to use the words of one of the Registers, "they can now begin to see daylight." We yield a goodly portion of our space to this letter, which is of import to all who design securing titles to their Mineral Lands from the United States:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 13, 1868.

Register and Receiver United States Land Office,
Denver, Colorado Territory.

GENTLEMEN:—The Hon. G. M. Chilcott, from Colorado, has called the attention of this office to controversies existing in some of the mining districts, arising, it is said, from differences of opinion in relation to the proper construction of the mining act of July 26, 1866; some persons contending, it appears, that since its passage, a company formed merely for mining purposes and locating claims, can take 3,000 feet on the vein, although such company or association may be composed of less than fourteen individuals.

As the question may come before you in your official capacity, or on application from persons desiring information, the construction placed upon the last proviso of the fourth section of the act, by the General Land Office, is now communicated for the benefit of all concerned. The manner of making locations and the number of feet that can be taken on the same vein or lode, by an individual or an association, depends upon the rules and customs of miners of the respective districts, the act of July 26, 1866, in no respect superseding or modifying those customs except where they authorize the lode by any one person, or more than 3,000 feet by any association of persons. In such cases the statute restricts and reduces locations made since July 26, 1866, to the above named quantities respectively, as the maximum in each case, and this is the only difference existing between the local mining regulations and the controlling act of Congress.

An individual cannot since the date of the act locate more than 200 feet on the same lode, nor an association more than 3,000 feet, no matter how many persons may be associated together, or what the local customs may prescribe.

Whether a company or association can take as much as 3,000 feet, depends upon the mining regulations of the particular district, and the number of persons associated in such company. Individuals cannot by forming their company into companies locate a greater number of feet to each person than can be done by each acting separately.

They may locate as a company, or an association, at the rate of two hundred feet to each individual embraced in it, with an additional two hundred to the discoverer, if the local custom permit that much to be taken until 3,000 feet are located, after which no additional quantity can be claimed on the same lode by the same company, whatever may be the number of its members.

In districts where the mining regulations limit locations to less than two hundred feet to each individual, or less than 3,000 feet to any association of persons, claimants will be restricted accordingly, such regulations remaining in full force, being unaffected by the act of Congress.

These remarks apply wholly to original locations made in pursuance of the rules and regulations of miners in the several mining districts. They have no application to claims in the hands of purchasers, and it is not to be understood, from what has been above stated, that a mining claim of 3,000 feet may not be owned and controlled by an association of less than fourteen persons, whose possession is obtained by bona fide purchases for valuable consideration, or partly by purchase and partly by location, there being nothing in the act of July 26, 1866, to prevent an association composed of any number of individuals, from holding such claims, and upon proper application and proof, obtaining a patent therefor.

When the mining act was first passed it was thought that among the great variety of local rules and customs, existing in a thousand remote mining districts, and known to us only as they come here in actual cases, there were probably some authorizing the location of large claims, amounting to 3,000 feet or more, by companies or associations, in consideration of the construction of improvements enhancing the value of large numbers of claims, as the building of a tunnel to drain the mines of a certain lode, or system of lodes, or the erection of any other improvements, securing a common object and promoting a common interest.

As such companies would not have been formed for the purpose of locating claims, and the privilege of doing so, conferred upon them at all, would have been in the nature of a reward for having promoted the general welfare of a certain district by the expenditure of capital and labor in works of improvement beneficial to all, the right of making such locations to the extent of 3,000 feet, in pursuance of such supposed mining regulations, was believed to be independent of the question of the size of the company, and that having rendered the service it was entitled to make the location, whether it was composed of a greater or less number of members.

If the regulations of any district embraced provisions of this nature, conferring upon any company large or small, for reasons such as have been suggested, the right of locating 3,000 feet on a lode, or on each one of a number of lodes, benefited by such improvements, it is not perceived that there would be any incompatibility between them and the act of July 26, 1866; nor would the policy of the act in limiting locations appear to be more impaired by such regulation, than by the unlimited right of purchase generally recognized by these local customs.

It may be that no such regulations exist,

but as the customs of miners scattered through the numerous mining camps of the western States and Territories are not to be found in any compilation, many of them never having been reduced to print, it is not surprising that misapprehension may have occurred in that respect.

As to associations or companies formed for the purpose of locating claims, however, it is very evident that they are subject to the limitations found in the proviso in the fourth section of the act; and that the restriction of 200 feet to each locator, cannot be evaded by forming an association.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Jos. Wilcox, Commissioner.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The following figures show the respective and united strength of the Old and New School Presbyterians, whose General Assemblies in Albany and Harrisburg, recently agreed upon a basis of Union:

In 1867 the Old School numbered 35 Synods, 176 Presbyteries, 2,302 ministers, 2,622 churches, 246,350 communicants, and 195,023 adults and children connected with its Sunday schools. The New School in the same year had 23 Synods, 109 Presbyteries, 1,870 ministers, 1,150 churches, 161,539 communicants, and 163,292 persons connected with its Sunday schools.

The united numerical strength of the two bodies is as follows:

Synods.....	58
Presbyteries.....	285
Ministers.....	4,182
Churches.....	4,182
Communicants.....	407,880
Sabbath school attendants.....	358,263

During the war the Old and New Schools South coalesced, but separated themselves from the church North. This and the other branches of the Presbyterian church still without the pale of union, are in strength as follows, the returns, however, being incomplete:

Denominations, Churches, Min's, Communi's.			
United Presbyterian	717	542	63,489
Pres. Ch. (the Southern church)	820	1290	66,528
Cumberland Presby.		1150	123,000
Associate Reformed			
Presbyterian.....	260		
Reformed Presby-		121	18,354
rian.....			
Total.....	1836	3104	271,371

A Sharp Controversy.

Commissioner, Rollin's letter of resignation in which he sharply criticised Andrew Johnson, has been returned to him with the following endorsement:

"The within communication, just handed to me, although bearing date of the 8th inst., is in part and in error in its statement of facts, and unjust and disrespectful to the President. It is therefore returned to Mr. Rollins.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Sec'y.

Thursday evening, June 11th, 1868.

The Commissioner has again returned the letter to Mr. McCulloch with the following second endorsement:

"Unless the Honorable Secretary shall point out wherein the endorsed communication is either partial and incorrect in its statement on unjust and disrespectful to the President, I must consider its return to me as unjustified and the reasons therefore other than those assigned."

Rollins seems to be ahead this far.

The New York Tribune gives the following as the bids opened in Washington last week, for carrying the overland mails:

From the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad to Virginia City, Nevada:	
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	\$1,314,600
Jno. Alteman.....	460,000
C. A. Cook.....	390,000
C. M. McLaughlin.....	350,000
Carlton Speids.....	335,000
From Cheyenne to Denver City:	
C. A. Cook.....	\$20,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	17,000
Carlton Speids.....	15,000
H. Wheeler.....	13,000
H. Johnson.....	9,775
From Cayote, Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division to Denver:	
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	\$54,000
C. A. Cook.....	79,000
C. Speids.....	49,000
H. Wheeler.....	45,000
H. B. Hawks.....	24,000

POLITICAL.

Some seventy-five Democrats came in a body to the Republican caucus in Auburn, Me., the other night, announcing their intention to vote and work with the party henceforth.

Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. Carl Schurz, Gen. Palmer, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, and Fred Hassaruek of Ohio, are to stump Iowa.

The new constitution of Florida is said to have modeled after the Constitution of New York, and particularly in the clauses providing for the adoption of amendments by two successive Legislatures, and their subsequent ratification by the people.

Wooley is delighted with the homage which the Democrats are paying him, and highly enjoys the martyr process. He says that he will run for Congress, this fall, in his district, the second Ohio, now misrepresented by Gen. Sam. Cary.

The Republicans of Philadelphia have nominated Gen. Hector Tyndale for Mayor; Hon. Isaac Hazeltine for District Attorney; Benjamin L. Berry for Congress for the First District; Hon. Charles O'Neil for the Second; Hon. Leonard Myers for the Third, and Hon. Wm. J. Kelley for the Fourth.

The New York Leader having said, "If Colfax has ever been a printer, he'll know what it is to have a firm ped next November," the Providence Journal adds the following diamond footnote: "Exactly so." The Democratic note is already so badly squabbled and off its feet that the strongest chess in the country can't hold it together, and there are clear indications that it will be in a heap, the receptacle for broken forms, very early in November.