

REPUBLICAN IN POLITICS, AND DEVOTED TO THE MINERAL, AGRICULTURAL, STOCK AND WOOL INTERESTS OF THE GREAT JUDITH COUNTRY.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA

The Cuban Reciprocity Bill Passes the House After a Scene of High Excitement.

CHAIR'S RULING VOTED DOWN

The Democrats and Republican Insurgents Ride Roughshod Over the House When Voting Began.

Washington, April 18.—The Democrats and Republican insurgents rode roughshod over the house leaders today when voting began on the Cuban reciprocity bill. They overthrew the ruling of the chair in the committee of the whole on the question of the germaneness of the amendment to remove the differential from refined sugar during the existence of the reciprocity agreement provided for in the bill. The vote to overrule the decision of the chair was 171 to 130. Republicans to the number of 37 joined with the solid Democratic vote to accomplish this result.

Having won this preliminary victory, the amendment was adopted in the committee by a vote of 164 to 111 and later in the house by a still larger majority of 199 to 105.

On this occasion 64 Republicans voted for the amendment. The bill was then passed by an overwhelming majority of 247-52.

An analysis of the vote shows that 124 Republicans and 123 Democrats voted for the amended bill and 42 Republicans and 10 Democrats against it.

Grosvenor of Ohio was one of those who voted against the bill. The voting on the bill was the culmination of a long struggle which began almost with the opening of the session of congress and after two weeks of continuous debate, during which much bitterness was aroused. Today's debate was of exceedingly lively character, the feature being an echo of last night's Democratic caucus. To that caucus the defeat of the Republican leaders who sought to pass the bill without amendment is attributable. Previous to the holding of the caucus the Democrats were very much divided and the opposition of the Republican beet sugar men showed signs of disintegrating.

Today when it became apparent that the Democrats would act together, the beet sugar men decided at a meeting attended by 32 of them to take the bit in their teeth and overrule the chair. As soon as this combination was effected the Republican leaders realized that they would be defeated so far as removal of the differential was concerned, and Payne, the Republican leader, contented himself with warning his beet sugar colleagues that in removing the differential they were marking off the bit of protection placed in the Dingley bill, especially for the benefit of the beet sugar producers. The Democrats attempted to follow up their advantages when the differential amendment was adopted by offering the Babcock bill and other amendments to reduce the Dingley schedules, but on these amendments the Republicans declined to stand with them and the Democrats did not press them vigorously.

One of the surprises of the session was the attempt of Roberts of Massachusetts, a Republican, to take the duty off hides. He offered two amendments and appealed once from the decision of the chair, but was voted down each time.

The bill as passed authorizes the president, as soon after the establishment of an independent government in Cuba and the enactment by the said government of immigration, exclusive and contract labor laws as restrictive as those of the United States, to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba by which, in return for equivalent concessions, the United States will grant a reduction of 20 per cent from the Dingley rates on goods coming into the United States from Cuba, such agreement to continue until Dec. 1, 1903, during the existence of such agreement the duty on refined sugars and all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard, is to be 1.25 per pound.

Schoolma'ams Are Alright.

The schoolma'ams have often been made the subject of no little cheap wit, but whoever sees them on the streets anywhere and notes their pretty faces, trim figures, well fitting gowns, cultured manner and thoroughly womanly bearing is proud of those same schoolma'ams. They are the salt of the earth. They are dutiful daughters and delightful sweethearts, and make faithful and devoted wives. Many of them have had to struggle, work and save to acquire their education. A state is safe when the minds of its youth are molded by

such teachers, and their work is as noble as that of soldiers who bear arms for their country. The ideals of life are lifted higher by such influences.—Forsyth Times.

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE.

McKinley's Address at Canton After Death of President Garfield.

[Address delivered by William McKinley at a meeting in the public square, Canton, Ohio, the evening after the death of President Garfield.] (From the Canton Repository Sept. 21, 1881.)

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—Did I consult my own feelings I would not speak to you at this hour and upon this occasion. With the grief which is in every heart and home throughout the land today it would seem to me that silence, not speech, would be the most befitting and appropriate.

In deference, however, to the committee who have in charge these solemn services and who a little while ago requested me to speak, I shall say a word or two touching the life and character of our dead president.

The melancholy intelligence has reached us that last night at 10 o'clock and 35 minutes President Garfield died, and the nation which he loved so much and which so much loved him is shrouded in the deepest and most profound sorrow. The news, although not wholly unexpected, fell with awful force upon his fellow citizens. We had come, almost, to believe that with his splendid constitution and magnificent courage, and in answer to the prayer of fifty millions of people he would yet survive the dreadful wound and be spared to the nation whose heart for seventy-nine days has been in his sick chamber and around his bed of suffering. But it was ordered otherwise, and we can only bow with uncovered heads and submissive hearts to the decree of Providence, which is the supreme law that must govern us all and the wisdom of which no man dares to question.

President Garfield had a strong hold upon the affections of the people. No man, not even excepting Mr. Lincoln, was more endeared to the masses. He was peculiarly a representative of the American idea and a product of American institutions. He represented the possibilities of every American boy and man, and his life and work have been the inspiration and hope of American youth, and will so continue to the boys yet to be born, so long as liberty lasts, and the love of liberty has a place in the hearts of men. His early life, his struggles with poverty and adverse circumstances, his early victories and later achievements are as familiar to all of you as the books of your childhood. He has impressed himself upon the country and its legislation and upon the hearts of the people. He has built his own monument, he has carved out his fame, and nothing which I can say will enhance the immortality of his life and work. His deeds will live, now he is gone. When Daniel Webster died and his remains were lying in state to be viewed by the admiring multitudes, an old neighbor and friend paused at the head of the coffin and, gazing fixedly at all that was left of the great statesman, said: "When you are gone, Mr. Webster, the world will be lonesome without you." And tonight, as we recall the universal and heartfelt sympathy which has been shown for our great president during his long weeks of suffering, by all parties and sections and all religions in this country and beyond the seas, and witness the sorrow that hangs like a pall over the nation, we can well exclaim, "The world will be lonesome, President Garfield, now you are gone."

He filled a large space in the country's annals, and his influence and work are world-wide.

Long shall we seek his likeness, long in vain, And turn to all of him which may remain, Sighing that nature formed but one such man. Let us not forget tonight to pour out our prayers for the aged mother, the bereft widow and the fatherless children, that God may give them that consolation which no human power can bestow.

And now permit to close by saying of the great and good president what nearly twenty years ago he said of the martyred Lincoln in passing an eulogy upon him in the congress of the United States:

Divinely gifted man Whose life in low estate began, And on a simple village green, Who breaks his birth's invidious bar And grasps the skirts of happy chance, And breaths the blows of circumstance, And grapples with his evil star.

Who makes by force his merit known, And lives to clutch the golden keys, To mold a mighty state's decree, And shape the whisper of the throne.

And mounting up from high to higher, Becomes on fortune's crowning slope, The pillar of a people's hope, The center of a world's desire.

Let us hope and pray that the country which he served so faithfully in life be united in his death.

Good work always costs a little more than the other kind, but it is the kind that pays. We make a specialty of nice job work.

THE ROUNDUP ASSOCIATION

The Meeting of the Northern Montana Roundup Association Last Week Was Well Attended.

MEET IN HELENA NEXT YEAR.

Many Resolutions Favoring Stock Industry Passed—Finances in a Satisfactory Condition.

Helena, April 18.—The most successful meeting in the history of the North Montana Roundup association was held in Helena today. There was a good attendance of stockgrowers from Northern Montana, the railway men and the commissioners were out in force and there was the utmost harmony at the session.

Helena was unanimously selected as the place for the meeting next year, and a committee was named to attend the meeting of the Montana Stockgrowers' association at Miles City next year for the purpose of seeing if some arrangement cannot be made so that the meeting of both associations will be held at the same time and place after next year.

The resolutions adopted were such as relates directly to the business. Among them was one protesting against the arbitrary routing of live stock east of St. Paul by the Great Northern Railway. Another protest ed against the passage of the oleomargarine bill, and another favored the change of the federal law relating to the unloading and feeding of stock in transit, so they should be unloaded once in 48 hours instead of 24 hours, as now.

Another protested against the inspection and holding up of cattle by state inspectors in Colorado and Wyoming and another indorsed W. E. Skinner for manager of the live stock department of the World's fair at St. Louis.

When president W. K. D. Flowerree called the association to order at 2 o'clock in the rooms of the Business Men's association, there was a large attendance. Secretary R. F. Clary read the minutes of the meeting last year, and after they had been adopted the report of the executive committee was called for. It was presented by Chairman M. E. Milner, and was as follows:

"We have considered the report of the secretary-treasurer and find the finances of the association to be in a satisfactory condition, there being a surplus in the treasury, and at the present time it does not appear as though it would be necessary to make an assessment during the present year."

"That such is the case is due to the fact that the State Stock Association has assumed a more aggressive attitude against stock thieves and has been more liberal in supplying the necessary money for prosecuting the same."

"We heartily commend and indorse the action of the State Stock association in increasing its corps of stock inspectors to look after our property on the range."

"We would call the attention of the association to the practice so common on all of our ranges of outsiders men and putting them to their own picking up horses belonging to stockmen and putting them to their own use for any length of time. This practice has no penalty in law and virtually amounts to theft, and we would recommend some action on the part of this association toward the enactment of a law by the next meeting of our state legislature that will afford us better protection for property of this kind."

"This committee recommends to this association the adoption of a resolution protesting against the arbitrary routing of our live stock shipments over roads east of St. Paul connecting with the Chicago market."

"We view with surprise the lack of fairness or intelligence that is displayed by some men in public life and by some newspapers in the discussion of the public land question. In our opinion very little will ever be added to the wealth of the state except by the further development of its mineral and live stock resources. To invite a large immigration to engage in farming will result in crowding the live stock industry where it will not be remunerative in the proportion to the increasing risk."

"We entertain no radical opinions regarding the disposal of the public lands, but we wish to record our disapproval of the fantastic and mendacious representations made concerning the operations of the range stockmen."

"Inasmuch as a committee appointed at the last meeting of the Montana Stockgrowers' association on the 16th inst., to confer with this committee

on the selection of a permanent place for the holding of the joint meeting of both associations has met with us and expressed the views of the eastern Montana stockmen, we would recommend that Helena be selected as the most convenient and suitable city for all sections interested in the live stock industry for the holding of the joint meetings, and we further recommend that Helena be selected as the meeting place of this association in 1903."

The report of the committee was adopted without debate, and then President Flowerree appointed two committees, one on resolutions and one on nomination of officers.

The committee on resolutions reported in accordance with the recommendations of the executive committee.

Chairman Kohrs, of the committee on nominations, made the report of that committee and it was adopted. It provided for the following: President, Robert C. Coburn. Vice President, A. J. Davidson. Secretary-treasurer, R. F. Clary. Executive Committee—M. E. Milner, W. K. Flowerree, John Harris C. W. Price, Conrad Kohrs, J. I. Phelps, John Survant J. M. Boardman, L. E. Kaufman, Henry Sieben, S. A. Miller, E. Beach, Charles Lepley, John T. Murple, C. H. Austin, Thomas A. Cummins, W. M. Coburn, Simon Popin and D. G. Brown.

M. E. Milner wanted to know if the place of meeting for next year had been fixed. President Flowerree said his understanding was that when the executive committee made its report, recommending Helena, and the report was adopted, without objection, that settled the question. In order to settle the question someone moved that Helena be the next place of meeting. Then W. M. Coburn moved that Great Falls be the place of meeting, and W. E. Milner named Chinook. A. J. Davidson raised the point of order that as the report of the executive committee had been adopted and Helena selected, the nomination of places for the next meeting was out of order. President Flowerree held the point well taken, and his decision was not appealed from.

Then Mr. Milner moved that the paragraph of the executive committee report fixing the place of meeting be reconsidered. Mr. Coburn seconded the motion, and on the vote there were but four votes in favor of reconsideration. That ended the discussion, and President Flowerree said the meeting of the association next year would be at Helena, April 17.

On motion of J. M. Boardman, President Flowerree named a committee to attend the meeting of the Montana Stock Growers' association at Miles City next year for the purpose of inviting before that association an invitation to meet at Helena with the North Montana Round-up association.

IMPURE BAKING POWDER.

The New York Board of Health Find it Contains Alum and Rock, Declares it Dangerous to Health and Dump it into the River.

The New York papers report that the Health Department of that city has seized as dangerous to health nearly two tons of cheap mixtures sold for baking powder, and dumped them into the offal scow to be destroyed. More of the powder was found in a Sixth avenue department store. The report of the analysis of the Health Department stated that it was "an alum baking powder" containing alum and pulverized rock.

The different health authorities seem to have different ways of repressing the sale of baking powders. In England they have prosecuted the grocers under the general law and broken up the traffic. In Missouri the sale of alum baking powder is actually prohibited by law. In New York the seize the unwholesome stuff and cast it into the river, without any discussion. The latter way is certainly effective.

The alum baking powders are usually offered at a low price, ten to twenty cents a pound, or with some prize, as a temptation to the housewife.

Consumers can protect themselves by buying only high-grade baking powder of established name and reputation. Do not be tempted by the grocer or take something else as "just as good" or "our own brand," for the trials show that the grocer himself is often deceived by unscrupulous makers and is selling an alum powder without knowing it.

There are several good powders on the market; let the housekeeper insist on having what she knows is right, and not be induced to risk the life of the family for an imaginary saving of a few cents.

Call at Once. Now is your best opportunity to learn embroidery, Battenburg, Honiton and point lace, Decore, Crochet and other different kinds of lace making, which is taught by Mrs. Junk, sister of L. C. Cornell, who resides on Fourth avenue, just above the Judith bakery. Lessons very reasonable; fifty cents per hour. All material necessary can be bought from Mrs. Junk

STOCKMEN'S CONVENTION

Many Resolutions Passed That Will Materially Benefit the Stockmen Generally.

MEET IN MILES CITY IN 1903

Much Attention Paid to Blackleg Vaccination—Officers Elected for Ensuing Year.

Miles City, April 15.—By a vote of 30 to 35 Miles City was again chosen as the place for holding the annual meeting of the Montana Stockmen's association. The action was taken this afternoon at a meeting from which all visitors had been excluded. A resolution was introduced by Dave Pratt to amend the constitution, so that instead of reading to meet at Miles City it should read meet in 1903 at Helena and which place thereafter as the association by a majority shall decide. The officers and executive committee for the ensuing year were nominated and elected as follows:

President, J. T. Brown. First vice-president, D. Pratt. Second vice-president, J. I. Phelps. Secretary-treasurer, W. G. Prentiss. Executive committee—Beaverhead county, S. M. Barrett, J. E. Morse; Broadwater county, F. G. Keene; Thos. Nield; Cascade county, J. Sieben, Chas. Austin; Carbon county, J. N. Tolman, J. W. Chapman; Chouteau county, C. J. McNamara, C. W. Price, John Harris, S. Peplin, G. B. Bourne; Custer county, O. C. Cato, L. W. Stacy, E. P. Johnson, E. R. McKay, E. R. Farnum; Dawson county, Chas. Krug, F. P. Fleming, P. Wilhous, E. H. Brewster, G. McConner; Deer Lodge county, N. J. Bielenberg, D. D. Walker; Fergus county, S. S. Hobson, Oscar Stephens, C. M. Gooding; Flathead county, J. A. Ford, McC. Winger; Gallatin county, Chas. Ancey, A. D. Weaver, H. H. Sappington; Granite county, Al Schuh, A. A. McDonald; Jefferson county, John Flaherty, W. M. Fergus; Lewis and Clarke county, J. T. Murphy, J. I. Phelps, Henry Sieben, D. Flowerree, H. Gans; Madison county, W. J. Ennis, S. R. Bufford; Meagher county, T. T. Moore, Geo. Lyons, Len Lewis; Missoula county, J. L. Cowell, A. H. Arnett; Park county, J. L. De Hart, G. W. Wakefield; Powell county, J. Bielenberg, Conrad Kohrs, J. A. Featherman; Ravalli county, W. M. Franks; Rosebud county, J. S. Hopkins, J. T. Brown, L. W. Carpenter; Sweet Grass county, J. N. Kelly, W. T. Shank, Jake De Hart; Silver Bow county, H. Williams; Teton county, W. K. Flowerree, S. L. Mitchell, H. H. Nelson; Valley county, T. L. Blackman, D. C. Kyle, H. H. Hodges; Yellowstone county, P. McCormick, D. Pratt, Thos. McGirl; Wyoming, J. B. Kendrick, W. M. Moncrieffe; South Dakota, M. C. Connors, G. A. Patterson; Nebraska, W. G. Comstock, W. M. Ferdon; Northwest Territory, W. F. Cochran, D. I. Wylie; North Dakota, I. P. Baker, W. L. Richards.

The meeting was called to order by President Joe Brown at 10:30 o'clock. After the roll call the annual report of the secretary-treasurer, W. G. Prentiss, was read and the report adopted. About 50 new members were added. Committees were appointed as follows:

Resolutions—Kohrs, Strevell and Moorehead. Nominations—Pratt, De Hart, Kendrick, Holt, Truscott, Johnson, Fleming, Farnum, Case, Freeser and McGirl. Round-up—Engersol, Case, Putnam.

Dave Pratt moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft a resolution to amend the land leasing bill now before congress. The committee was Pratt, Strevell, James Hunter, Kendrick and Comstock.

Dr. Knowles was called on. He said about all he had to say about the condition of cattle was embodied in his annual report. The thing of most interest now is blackleg vaccination; it had become so common that now about 200,000 calves were inoculated annually. There had been some cases affected with scab during several years past, but they were few. North Montana cattlemen were dipping for scab. It was an easy thing to cure with proper treatment. A noon recess was taken and Hon. Jerry Simpson addressed the meeting at the court house on the benefits of organization. The return was made to Leighton hall at 4:30 o'clock and the resolutions were adopted as follows:

Extending time in which cattle in transit could be held in cars, without unloading, from 28 to 40 hours. The request of the South Omaha stockyards to have the time in which cattle entering the yards must be inspected extended was emphatically voted down. A protest to the governors of Wyoming and Colorado against

holding cattle in transit for state inspection when other inspectors had given them a clean bill was ordered written and sent.

W. E. Skinner was indorsed as the association's choice for director of the live stock exhibit at St. Louis in 1903.

A protest against the oleomargarine bill was also adopted.

On motion of John M. Bolt, the association requested all visitors to leave the room and the question of location of the next annual meeting discussed, resulting as stated with a majority of five in favor of Miles City.

The land leasing bill was also discussed and a resolution adopted that the association favored leasing, provided suitable protection was thrown about the small cattle owners. The meeting then adjourned.

DEAD MAN WINS CONTEST.

A Land Decision Brings a Tragedy to Public Notice.

The contest which James Winter began against the desert land entry of his neighbor, William A. Black, has been decided in his favor by the secretary of the interior, affirming the decision of the local and general land offices, after Winter is dead and is therefore unable to profit by it. The land in question is near Sand Rock Butte, a few miles from Landusky, on the south side of the Little Rocky mountains, and near that spot Winter was murdered in the early morning by hidden assassins a few weeks after the Great Northern train robbery.

At the time of the murder it was believed that the crime was committed by the robbers in revenge against sheriff's posse which were pursuing the outlaws, and that Winter was killed for having sheltered one of the posesses, says the Record.

Winter contested Black's entry of 80 acres in section 24, township 24 north, range 24 east, on the ground that that portion of the claim had been improved with ditches and by raising crops for four years prior to Black's entry and that the land was therefore not desert. The evidence showed that other men had been improving the land with the intention of entering and sold out to Winter, but when he went to the land office to enter it he found that Black had been ahead of him. Winters had continued the cultivation of the land.

The morning when he was murdered Winters had fed his cattle and was standing outside the house of his partner and half-brother, Abraham D. Gill, when he was shot dead by men concealed in some weeds near the hog pen, about 150 yards distant. He fell dead without uttering a word. Several eastern college men, who were stopping at the ranch, started out on hearing the shots, but were driven back by a fusillade from the ambulance. These shots were evidently fired to frighten, not to kill, for they all went wide of the mark. One of the young men started out with a gun to summon Mr. Gill, traveling under the shelter of the weeds and brush which grew along the creek. One of the murderers followed him up with a running fire, but did not hit him.

Investigation showed that three horses had been picketed in a coulee about two miles from the house all the previous night and this led to the belief that the murderers were three in number and had lain in ambush all night waiting for daylight for their victim. Black is not believed to have had anything to do with the murder.

Mr. Gill was in Helena soon after and told his story of the crime. He was a gun captain in the navy off the coast of Cuba during the Spanish war and was one of the crew which accompanied Lieutenant Hobson on his trip to raise the Maria Teresa. He was on board that vessel afterwards when she ran on the rocks in the West Indies.

Keep Them in Darkness.

Dave Lyndes has secured a patent upon a scheme to increase the per capita of chickens in this country and, if successful, he will make millions. His plan is to build a large coop or cave in which no ray of light will be admitted and which will accommodate one hundred hens at a time. The fowls will be kept in darkness until they have somewhat forgotten the outer world. The cave will be fixed up with electric lights, and when Dave presses the button the birds will think daylight has come and will get up, eat and lay their eggs, the lights then being turned out at the end of an hour, when the light will be turned on again for an hour and another egg secured. In this way he expects to get from 10 to 15 eggs daily from each hen, to boom the incubator trade and to flood the egg market.—Forsyth Times.

Wields a Sharp Ax. Millions marvel at the multitude of maladies cut off by Dr. King's New Life Pills—the most distressing, too. Stomach, liver and bowel troubles, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, jaundice, biliousness, Fever, Malaria, all fall before these wonder workers. 25c at C. H. Williams' drug store.

GOOD PRICE FOR CATTLE

There is a Noticeable Shortage in the Supply and a Big Demand for Range Cattle.

OUTLOOK WAS NEVER BETTER

Beef Supply on the Chicago Market Short and Selling at \$6 per Hundred—Small Loss This Winter.

Montana range cattle men, according to the present outlook, who have cattle to ship to market this year, are going to make money. There is a shortage in the supply, and the markets will have room for all the range cattle that are shipped, whether they be feeders or beef animals. Among the visitors in Helena, come to attend the meeting of the North Montana Round-Up association, says the Independent, is R. P. Heren, the chief inspector at Chicago of the Montana Stockgrowers association. Mr. Heren has been on the Chicago market a number of years and is as well posted on the situation as any man who was in attendance on the meeting.

"The outlook for range cattle was never better to my knowledge than it is this year," said Mr. Heren yesterday. "Corn has been so high that comparatively few cattle have been fed this winter, and there is an actual shortage of cattle now. Corn brings 65 cents a bushel, and owing to the drouth last year the number of cattle fed in comparison with previous years, was small. There are few 'top' cattle received on the Chicago market now, and notwithstanding the fact that the receipts are largely made up of half fed cattle, they bring close to \$6 a hundred. This means good money for the animals. Several Montana men have shipped cattle to Chicago this spring and they have netted \$50, \$60 and \$70 a head. Every man in Montana who has fed this winter and shipped to market has made good money."

I do not see how there can be any decided change toward lower prices this season. Even if the middle west feeders start in now to get cattle ready for market, they will not be in condition for market before the grasses are, and the range cattle will have the best of it.

"From all I can learn Montana cattlemen have been particularly lucky this year. The loss from the winter has really been nothing. I believe that in two instances several hundred head were lost, not so much because of hard winter, but because in a blizzard cattle were driven over a precipice, and were piled up and smothered by drifting snow. This happened, I believe, in the eastern part of the state. There were, I believe, two cases of that sort, and outside of that I have not heard of any losses. It is true the grass has not begun to come, but there is plenty of time for good rains and good ranges. Last year many Montana cattlemen held back all cattle that were not in prime condition, because there was no demand for feeder cattle. These animals have come through the winter in good shape, have another year to their credit, and will, if in good condition, bring good prices this year. This is the silver lining of the drouth of last year to the Montana cattlemen."

"Sheep have not advanced in price as have cattle," said Mr. Heren, "but they have commanded good prices. Some Montana men who fed in this state this winter and then finished their sheep on screenings for a month in the east, sold at a good profit. The high price of beef has naturally created more demand for mutton, and all classes of live stock have been benefited."

What Has the Party Done? Will someone kindly name a measure which has been championed by the Democratic party during the past quarter of a century that is not dead and buried beyond the hope of a resurrection? It cannot be done, but, on the other hand, the Republican party has to its credit the reconstruction measures which followed the ending of the civil war, the resumption of specie payments, the establishment for all time of the theory of protection to American industries, the adoption of the gold standard coupled with a resulting era of prosperity unequalled in the world's history. True, there is the scare-crow of "imperialism," but while a "pair of old pants" in the corn field may scare the black-winged birds of prey, in the broader field of national politics bigbeards have had their day. Dead sea apples are all that's left for Democratic feasts. Hecatombs and other tombs constitute the heritage of Democracy.—Freeport (Ill.) Journal.

Read the ARGUS for the news.