

BLOEMFONTEIN FALLS.

CAPITAL OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE CAPTURED.

Pretoria Determined to Fight to a Bitter End and it Means a War of Extermination.

Pretoria, Monday, March 19.—(Delayed.)—Lord Salisbury's reply to President's Kruger and Steyn causes bitter disappointment, and State Secretary Helis says it means that the war will be fought to the bitter end.

New York.—(Special.)—A dispatch to the Evening Journal from President Kruger, dated Pretoria, March 13, via Berlin, says:

"The burghers will only cease fighting with death. Our forces are returning in good order to our line of defense on our own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than we expected. The British will never reach Pretoria. The burghers, Steyn, Joubert and myself, as well as all the others, are united. There are no differences. God help us."

London.—(Special.)—It is officially announced that Lord Roberts has occupied Bloemfontein and that the British flag is flying from the top of the capitol.

The following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch to the war office, announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein:

"By the help of God and by the bravery of her majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the presidency, evacuated by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State.

"Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive government; the mayor, the secretary of state of the late government; the landrost and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public buildings.

"The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

The above dispatch, though dated on Tuesday, was not received at the war office until 7:30 p. m. Wednesday. It was made public a few minutes before 9 o'clock. The delay is attributed to the field telegraphs not being connected with Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening. Extra papers are already out on the streets and the night crowds of London are singing patriotic songs and engaging in demonstrations.

CAUSES GREAT RELIEF.

Lord Roberts' dispatch caused a feeling of great relief. The absence of the news eagerly looked for had provoked some apprehension, during the earlier part of the day, that the British had met with a check before Bloemfontein, and anxious inquiries were made at the war office and in the lobbies of parliament.

On the reception of the news the queen, at Windsor castle, the prince of Wales at Marlborough house, Lord Wolesey and others were immediately notified, but at 9 o'clock the war office was almost deserted, the public having given up hopes of further news until Thursday.

The appearance of the newspapers with the news caused great excitement along Pall Mall, at the Service clubs and in the West End generally. Owing to the late hour, however, there was no demonstration approaching in the slightest degree those heralding the surrender of Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith.

It so happened that a torchlight procession, organized on an extensive scale for the widows and orphans' fund, was parading South London with bands and banners. This included a body of uniformed men, representing the British field forces, the surrender of Cronje and other inspiring incidents. The route was hung with flags and stands were erected at numerous points for spectators.

"HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT."

Naturally the appearance of the extra editions of the evening papers created a furor of enthusiasm among the paraders, who greeted the news with cheers and the singing of the national anthem.

At Windsor the news was received with much joy. The queen commanded that it be immediately published, and she instructed her eunuch, at the dinner table, to send a note to the officers of the household brigade. The battalion was called on parade at 10:15 p. m. Major St. Aubyn read her majesty's note and called for cheers for the queen and Lord Roberts. The band played "God Save the Queen."

Wherever Lord Roberts' dispatch was read, his reference to the "late" President Steyn and the "late" executive was immediately fastened upon as being highly significant.

STEYN HAS DECAMPED.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, says:

"Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 to-day. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, has fled northward. "General French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by 4 a. m. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning and a deputation of the town council, with Mayor Kellner, came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitzkop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place."

GOOD EXAMPLE IN IRRIGATION.

Canada Goes About the Matter in a Systematic Manner.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—"No investigation by the census office has aroused a more active and sympathetic interest than that relating to land reclamation by irrigation," says Hydrographer Newell, in charge of irrigation in both the census office and the geological survey.

"The east is quite as much alive to the importance of the subject as the west. Its manufacturers and jobbers see in the growing west a market of great absorbing capacity. The Canadians have set an example to the United States in the businesslike way in which they have gone about the problem of the public domain. They also have vast tracts of arid land lying east of the Rock mountains and north of Montana. In spite of a relatively low temperature they have demonstrated the success of irrigation in a broad and practical manner.

"Instead of allowing developments to proceed in a haphazard way they draw a lesson from failures and mistakes on this side of the boundary and first made an accurate survey to show the location and character of the irrigable lands, the sources of supply from which these lands can be watered and the possibilities of regulating the flow of streams by reservoirs.

"The people of the adjacent state of Montana, seeing the good effects of such a policy, are eager to have similar surveys made of the public lands of that state in order to show at a glance, on appropriate maps, the lands that may be irrigated, and water sources for their reclamation and (by reports) the cost of benefits to be derived from adequate systems of storage reservoirs and high-line canals. As a preliminary step the census office is ascertaining what canals are now in operation, the extent and value of existing works and the area and production of irrigated lands. Director Merriam desires that all irrigation schedules be filled out and returned as promptly as possible and irrigators who have not received such schedules will at once write for them."

FOR MORE NATIONAL BANKS.

Applications Made From Several Different States.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Iowa postmasters appointed: Conroy, Iowa county; H. A. Ahrens, vice H. J. Glass, resigned; Pilotsburg, Washington county; E. R. Young, vice D. W. Plank, resigned.

Miss Margaret Walsh of Yankton, S. D., has been appointed a teacher at the Fort Yuma Indian school, Arizona.

Under the provisions of the bill approved by the president authorizing banks with a capital stock of \$25,000 and over to organize as national banks, the following applications have been received by the comptroller of the currency:

Nebraska—O. T. Roen, to organize a bank at Columbus; A. R. Curzon, to organize a bank at Curtis; F. W. Kiplinger, Loomis State bank; C. A. Randall, Newman Grove; M. L. Wilson, Superior State bank; H. E. Adams, State bank, Hooper; L. Hansen, Loup City; Citizens' Bank of Humphrey, John A. Donelan, Farmers' bank of Weeping Water; C. W. Wilson of the Strondry-Willetts Co. of Alma; Utica Mineral bank, and J. C. David of Pawnee City.

Iowa—C. J. Weiser, president of the Wineshiek company of Decorah; J. H. Thompson of the First National bank of Crystal Lake; E. C. Lane, Guthrie State bank of Guthrie Center; C. E. Waterbury, State Bank of Dayton; A. L. Brush, Osage; S. L. Britt, Farmers' bank of Casey; N. Farnsworth, Merchants' State bank, Correctionville; C. C. Chubb, president of the Burt bank of Burt; W. E. Bomberger of Gowrie; E. J. Murtagh, Penton State bank of Penton; O. Masher, Exchange bank of Walnut; J. H. Parks, Humeson; C. S. Stearns, Tiffin bank of Garden City; Commercial bank of Essex; J. B. Piersal, Farmers' State bank of Rockwell.

BURDEN OF WHITE SETTLERS.

Senator Allen and Others Make An Appeal.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Mark W. Murray and E. A. White, in company with Senator Allen, Congressman Robinson and Congressman McPherson of Iowa, waited upon Hon. W. A. Jones, commissioner of Indian affairs, with a view of getting him to reconsider the position taken by him on the bill providing for the payment by the government of a tax upon land held by the government in trust for the Indians now organized counties. The burden now borne by the white owners of lands in these counties was fully explained to the commissioner and the condition of Thurston county, that county probably having the heaviest burden of any of the organized counties, seemed to appeal peculiarly to the commissioner as a case of extreme hardship under the existing law.

At the conclusion of the hearing Commissioner Jones promised to again review the matter, and if possible suggest some form of legislation which would grant relief.

BOERS PREPARING A REPLY.

London.—(Special.)—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Pretoria:

"Lord Salisbury's reply has been received and a Boer refutation of the British contention is under consideration. It will deny that any annexation has been made and it will declare that the occupation of British territory was purely strategic. It will express the determination of the two republics to fight to the finish."

NEWS OF WASHINGTON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mr. Cowherd of Missouri Discusses the Philippine Question in a Brilliant Manner.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up in the house, and under the latitude allowed, Mr. Adamson of Georgia discussed the Nicaragua canal, Mr. Cowherd of Missouri the Philippine question, Mr. Howard of Georgia questions relating to the Philippines and the "open door" policy in the Orient, Mr. Rucker of Missouri the advisability of electing senators by the people and Mr. Boutell of Illinois replied to Mr. Cowherd. The house adopted a resolution setting aside alternate Fridays for the consideration of private bills reported by the claims and war claims committee.

Bills were passed to settle the title to real estate in the city of Santa Fe, N. M., and for the relief of Thomas Paul.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up and Mr. Grout of Vermont, in charge of the bill, made a general explanation of its provisions. The bill carries \$6,698,378.

Mr. Adamson of Georgia delivered a long argument in favor of an Isthmian canal.

Mr. Cowherd of Missouri addressed the house on the subject of the Philippines, holding that the advocates of imperialism were actuated by two motives—militarism and commercial greed. He denied that Jefferson was the father of modern expansion, quoting extensively from Jefferson's writings to show that Jefferson's motive in securing the annexation of Louisiana was to avoid embroiling the country in foreign wars in the future. Jefferson, he said, desired to insure peace. Modern expansionists courted foreign complications. In every treaty of annexation made under a democratic administration there was a clause which provided that every inhabitant of the territory annexed should become an American citizen. The treaty of Paris was the only one acquiring territory in which it was left to congress to decide the political status of the inhabitants.

ONCE CARRIED LIBERTY.

"Mr. Chairman," concluded Mr. Cowherd, "there was a time when we boasted not of the money we could make, but that yonder flag carried trade in its wake, but that it carried liberty. Today its proud boast is that trade follows the flag."

"The other day when General French rode into Kimberley to the relief of that beleaguered city the newspapers tell us the citizens held a reception for the English officers and Cecil Rhodes, the very incarnation of the land lust, the land-grabbing spirit of the age. In response to a toast said that the people of Kimberley had done their best in preserving for the world the greatest commercial asset of the age, the English flag."

"Mr. Chairman, I hope the day will never come when any man can rise in any land and point to yonder banner as a commercial asset. (Applause.) I trust, sir, that something will survive of the days when that banner floated above Washington and his barefooted, bloody patriots at Valley Forge; I trust something still will live of the spirit that animated the men who upheld that banner when they stood with stubborn old Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. I trust something of the life of liberty still permeates this nation that permeated the followers of yonder flag when they marched with Grant on his stubborn advance to Richmond."

"And, Mr. Chairman, if the day ever comes when that banner is nothing but a commercial asset, then, sir, every stripe of white upon its folds should be dyed in the blood of the men we killed and conquered and from yonder ground of blue you should take every star that represents an independent state." (Applause on the democratic side.)

Mr. Howard (Ga.) discussed the open door policy in the east.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Mr. Ricker (Mo.) submitted an argument in favor of constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the people. He said that thirty-two states were on record as favoring the popular election of senators.

Mr. Boutell (Ill.) closed the debate with a brief reply to the argument of Mr. Cowherd. He said that military glory and commercial greed were as repugnant to him as to the gentleman from Missouri. He hoped and prayed that in dealing with the problems which confronted us we would be guided by the highest motives and that the blessings of the God of nations and the approval of all civilization would rest upon us.

PRINCE OF WALES AT SALE.

Among the best prices in addition to that paid for Flying Fox were 7,000 guineas for Calveley, 5,000 guineas for Goblet, 4,300 guineas for Manchuri, bought by Wolff Joel, nephew of the late Barney Barnato, and 2,100 guineas for Good Luck. The prince of Wales bought Vane for 4,300 guineas.

J. B. Joel bid to 24,000 guineas for Flying Fox and then left the contest to Mr. Gilpin and M. Blanc. Mr. Gilpin bought Alderney for Mr. Whitney for 270 guineas. Gilpin also bought Mail for Mr. Whitney. The total nineteen lots were sold for 70,400 guineas. The sale was the greatest of its kind on record.

THE ARMOUR'S INCORPORATE.

All the Packing Interests Embodied With a Big Capitalization.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—The final steps have been taken for the incorporation of the Armour packing interests, with a capitalization of \$20,000,000. Formerly the business was conducted as a copartnership. The incorporation will not change the management in any sense. The papers, which were forwarded to Springfield for filing, provide for a private corporation embodying all the packing interests of Armour & Co. The officers of the new company will be: President, Philip D. Armour; vice president and general manager, J. Ogden Armour; treasurer, P. A. Valentine; secretary, C. F. Langdon; general counsel, L. C. Krauthoff, and general attorney, A. R. Union. Directors, Philip D. Armour, J. Ogden Armour, P. A. Valentine, C. M. Favorite, T. J. Connors and Arthur Meeker.

The interests included in the incorporated concern are: Packing houses, glue, soap and hair factories at Chicago and South Omaha; car building and repair shops at Chicago. The Armour grain business and the Armour Packing company of Kansas City remain as independent concerns.

Of the stock in the new corporation P. D. Armour will hold one-half; J. Ogden Armour and the estate of Philip D. Armour, Jr., one-eighth each, the remaining one-fourth being apportioned among the oldest employees.

It is stated that the continued ill-health of P. D. Armour and the recent death of Philip, Jr., were the reasons for the incorporation.

IN MANILA HOSPITALS.

Patients on January 20 Reached the Number of 2,540

Washington, D. C., March 20.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a cable from Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon in the Philippines, saying that the total number of cases in the military hospitals in and around Manila, March 12, was 1,237. There has been a steady reduction in the number of cases under treatment at the hospital since January 29 last, when they numbered 2,540. Included in the decrease are about 200 cases that have been transferred to hospitals in the United States. General Sternberg is very much gratified at Colonel Greenleaf's report, as it shows a decided improvement in the health of the troops in the Philippines.

The surgeon general has also received a report from Major Corbuser, medical purveyor for the department of the Pacific, showing that he has an ample supply of bed linen and clothing for the military sick and that there is no foundation for the report that the patients are suffering from the need of such articles.

McKINLEY SIGNS THE BILL.

Affixes His Signature to the New Currency Bill.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—At fourteen minutes to 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the president affixed his signature to the financial bill, thus making it a law of the land.

Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, who had the bill in charge, arrived at the White House about five minutes before that time and was shown into the cabinet room, where he was joined by the president, who, after inquiring if the bill had been compiled with care, affixed his signature to it.

At the same time he recalled to those who stood by the fact that many of the important financial bills which had been passed by congress had been approved on the 14th of the month. He spoke of the Sherman act, the resumption act, and now the bill which was before him.

In signing the bill the president used a new gold pen which Mr. Overstreet had brought with him for the purpose.

BROKEN LEG A WOODEN ONE.

Chicago, March 19.—"My leg is broken," wailed Albert Van Alphen as he lay on the ground at Sixty-third and Halstead streets. He had been struck by a southbound Halstead street electric car, and a crowd of sympathetic men surrounded him. A doctor was called and the ambulance from the Edgewood police station was summoned. The doctor made a hasty examination and then laughed. The broken leg was wooden. The crowd of sympathizers walked away in disgust, leaving the injured man to the mercy of policemen. The ambulance was necessary, however, to convey Van Alphen to his home, as he could not walk without his wooden leg. Van Alphen lives at 645 West Forty-sixth street and is a shoemaker.

LIVED TWO YEARS ON WHISKY.

Bancroft, Mich.—Mrs. A. Tyrell, a widow who lives a few miles northwest of this place, has not enjoyed a square meal in two years, and her case is a puzzle to all the physicians in the neighborhood. Mrs. Tyrell has been suffering from stomach trouble for many years. Two years ago her condition became such that she was unable to retain any solid food. Her physicians prescribed raw eggs beaten up in whisky, but she rebelled against the eggs and ever since then her diet has been pure whisky and other alcoholic stimulants. The woman is gradually becoming weaker and has been reduced in flesh until she is almost a skeleton. There is no hope for her ultimate recovery.

Marshall O. Waggoner of Toledo, O., who recently burnt his rich agnostic library, is said to be about to be admitted to the Roman Catholic church.

GO TO LINCOLN EARLY.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT LINCOLN.

Delegates To Be Chosen to Attend the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—Most of the delegates to the democratic state convention will go to Lincoln Sunday to be in the ground early. But little is known here as to the personnel of the candidates for positions as delegates to the national convention, if there be any. M. F. Harrington of O'Neill is mentioned as one and John A. Creighton of this city as another, while R. L. Metcalfe is candidate for delegate-at-large. At the meeting of the democratic county committee last Saturday an effort to secure the endorsement of John A. Creighton and W. A. Paxton at the same time was defeated, as the Douglas county democracy refused to go on record in that manner. Under the terms of the compromise between the democratic factions each is entitled to name one of the two delegates from this district, but neither has done so. It is understood that the Jacksonians have selected Creighton, but the County Democracy has expressed no preference and the Jacksonians have not publicly announced their selection. Members of the county democracy say that they have but one declared preference, and they want to go to Lincoln in a position to confer with other counties that may have aspirants.

One thing that the County Democracy forces are determined to do at the convention next Monday is to work for a reorganization of the state committee. The membership of that organization want to see Dahlgren, Herdman, Maret, et al., retired from the head of the state organization, even though it is urged that the reorganization is not due until the nominating convention in the fall. Lee Herdman is quoted by members of the County Democracy as authority for the statement that the selection of officers for the reorganization has already been made, and that Mr. Bryan wants his brother-in-law, Tom Allen, made chairman and Benton Maret secretary. Meantime, regardless of this report, the County Democracy is going to the convention prepared to push the claims of W. W. McCombs of this county for the secretaryship, and it is claimed that even Mr. Bryan can hardly afford to stand in the way of the Douglas county aspirant.

The populists will hold their primaries Friday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock for the selection of delegates to the populist convention the following day, at which delegates will be selected to the state convention at Lincoln on Monday. Every registered populist will be allowed to vote at the primaries. Douglas county will be entitled to 106 delegates in the state convention of next Monday, but it is very likely that in the convention later in the year for the nomination of state officers the representation of Douglas county populists will be materially cut down, as populists out in the state are inclined to poke fun at Douglas county populism, and it is frequently remarked that they would doubtless have a great deal of difficulty in finding enough active populists to fill out their quota upon the basis that has heretofore prevailed. Unless some unforeseen eruption occurs the Douglas county delegation to the nominating convention of the populists will go down primed to work for John O. Yeiser for governor, and unless the representation is cut down it will give him a leverage that cannot be ignored.

MAD HORSE CAUSES A SCARE.

An Omaha Horse Goes Mad and Causes a Commotion.

Omaha, Neb., March 20.—The spectacle of a mad horse kicking his stable into kindling wood and making wild endeavors to set his glistening white teeth, covered with froth and foam, into the oesh of all who came near him, drew a curious but respectfully distant crowd to the barn of H. F. Boone, Twenty-seventh and Indiana avenue. The big beast showed every symptom of rabies, thrashing about his stall, foaming at the mouth, biting and snapping at everything that came in his way, and often burying his shining teeth deep in his own flesh. Mr. Boone sent at once for Officer Cook and asked him to shoot the horse, with which request the officer, complied, hastened by the owner's urgent pleas that he execute the beast before he completely demolished the barn.

Mr. Boone, who runs a feed store at 2200 Cumming street, says that the horse was bitten by a dog thought to be in a fit, about six months ago, and attributes the madness to the dog bite.

FARM MACHINERY BLOCKS DEPOT.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—Both the Burlington and Union Pacific roads notified the leading implement houses that they could not take any more shipments Thursday and asked them to go away for a couple of days in order to allow the congestion to pass away. The prediction made by some dealers that the convention of the Retail Implement Dealers of Nebraska in Omaha in January, that trade would be 20 per cent less than last year, was first knocked into a cocked hat and now has been thrown into the ash barrel.

Not only is trade as large as last year, but it will actually be larger, and dealers who were expecting a reduced demand are now keeping the wires hot ordering more goods. In addition to the carload lots the freight depots and platforms are piled high with agricultural implements and the jobbers are happy.

NUBBINS FROM THE SHOCK.

(By a Corn Belt Veteran in Iowa Homestead.)

Nearly everybody has a hobby—I have two, viz: good roads in winter and big crops in summer. I dislike to chill my toes and do violence to my whole body while slowly moving along over a road in an effort to go somewhere, and I have an equal dislike to harvesting a crop which should have been twice as large. I have a good reason for believing that if our corn raisers would do double the work in preparing and cultivating the ground that they now do, the crop would be nearly doubled. This would enable them to sow a part of the land in clover and harvest just as much corn. In two years, if the clover sod would first be heavily manured and then planted to corn, the yield per acre would be nearly doubled again. When it is remembered that the average yield is considerably less than thirty bushels per acre, it will readily be seen that to double it twice would be in the range of possibilities.

The doubling of the labor upon our corn crop will necessarily imply the employment of more men and teams or the curtailment of acreage, and some will be very loath to adopt either of these methods, but I want to go on record as saying that it is the true principle and will surely come into general practice among the wide-awake farmers of the corn belt. It may come slowly, great reforms frequently do, but come it must and will, and those who are first to adopt these methods will be the first to reap the benefits. Our general average of crops raised is entirely too low. The only reason is that we try to do too much. Skimming over large areas with a "lick and a promise" only pays on virgin soil, where land is cheap and labor is dear. As our country grows older our population increases, our taxes increase, our civilization demands improvements, both of public and private nature, and they must all be paid for. The soil must pay it all and it can only do it under a system of more intense cultivation.

These remarks about corn raising apply with equal force to nearly all crops. More land in grass and clover and larger crop from what remains with a proper rotation of crops means the ability to keep more stock, and this means more fertility to be added to the soil, which means larger crops again, and at the end of twenty years the productive capacity of any farm so handled will be largely increased, while twenty more years of the skinning and skimming process now practiced by many will render the land practically worthless. It is easy to understand why a renter should adopt soil robbing methods, but why the owner of a farm, who expects to spend the remainder of his days upon it, and then leave a rich legacy to his legal heirs, should do so is a mystery. It is true that some of our land is very rich and produces large crops for a long period of years; it is equally true that the best of it is now falling where it has had no rest nor fertilizers applied. I have alluded to this phase of the corn nubbins question at some length, at the risk of repetition, for I have written before along the same lines, not because it is the most important question we have to solve in this world—not that at all, for there are millions of people in the world that never saw an ear of American corn or maize—but because of the fact that anything that is worth doing is worth doing well. The millions of people who never saw an ear of corn will probably never see this paper, and they could not read it if they did see it, but they all require something to eat, and they are beginning to learn to eat American corn; they find in it a cheap, palatable and nutritious food. It should be the business of the thousands of corn belt farmers who do read this paper to supply these people with our surplus corn in exchange for their money (any kind of money except counterfeit), and to do this at the least possible loss of fertility to our soil. This is the problem that should be in the mind of every corn raiser, and is the proper solution of the good roads problem. To build good roads requires the expenditure of large sums of good money. If we can increase our surplus of corn, without materially decreasing our soil fertility, and can continue to exchange it for foreign gold, we will soon have a surplus of gold, a part of which could profitably be used in the building of permanent roads. And then if we could persuade ourselves to curtail our expenditures for chewing tobacco the fund for road improvement could be enlarged—but that is economy! To talk to an American farmer about economy when two Chinese families live fat upon the waste of an average farm—when we burn our cornstalks which contain so much nutriment, when we burn straw, thus causing valuable plant food to go into the air and be wasted, seems like a work of supererogation.

I think a butcher has as much of a legal or moral right to sell horse or mule meat for beef as a grocer or hotel keeper has to sell oleomargarine for butter. But I find some of our city farmers, who have studied law enough to get their tongues loosened, defending the latter practice and condemning the oleomargarine as with an eloquence not possessed by the common herd, only because they happen to have a few dollars invested in beef cattle. The question is, would this eloquence be diverted into other channels if those dollars had been invested in dairy cattle? Some men's morals are tied up with a rubber string. It is strange how our minds are biased by our personal interest. Early training, morality, education, justice and even prejudice, all go up when the mighty dollar is upon the opposite side of the scales.