

The Daily Leader.
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JERE GERON, VICE PRESIDENT;
E. W. OWENS, SECRETARY;
JOHN ISAACSON, TREASURER.
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QUIT A DIFFERENCE.
Chamberlain Register.

While Huron is trying to build up the Jim river valley, by representing that it is the only part of the country God made or ever saw, and that the country, along and west of the Missouri river is no good, Pierre is working for the settlement of the country west of us.

To refute Huron's stories and undo the damage she is doing the river cities of Pierre and Chamberlain, in retarding the settlement of the country west of us, the Pierre board of trade activists to send anyone, with a team and driver, up the Bad and Cheyenne rivers to Rapid City, thence down the White river valley to Chamberlain, with the promise that if they are not satisfied at the fertility of reservation lands, now open to settlement, it shall be a free ride. Contrast the spirit and disposition of the towns, in regard to our welfare, and say if you can consistently vote for Huron for capital. Gentlemen, every Missouri river town has interests in common.

THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM.
Rubbing Water, S. D., Sept. 5.
EDITOR FARMERS' LEADER.

The paper money circulation alone of the Argentine Republic, is estimated at \$540,000,000, or more than \$20 per capita. And still financial matters are not altogether lovely in that country, nor likely to be for some time to come.—Sioux City Journal.

A copy of the LEADER of Aug. 22, came to my notice, containing the above, which, with the kind permission of the LEADER, I should like to see my answer appear in it; not for the benefit of the Journal alone, but mainly for the farmers and laborers of the country, who have been robbed by just such public educators as the Journal and its ilk.

In the first place, the Journal knows that the press of the country is subsidized, (both democrat and republican) or directly controlled, by the interested parties of the great monopolies, and that the truth has been suppressed from publication, so much, that the ignoring of the Monroe doctrine, even by our legislators, has not been a matter worth mentioning, of late years, by the press of the country.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.
President Monroe's annual message to congress in 1823, contained the following sentence: "We owe it to honor and the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part, to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety."

Now, in face of the above doctrine, the Journal ought to know that our national banking system, was imported into the U. S. from England, and more, the Journal knows that the system is the most damnable and ungodly of any system that could be devised; for the reason that it is based on double usury, and that the holders of U. S. bonds, are released from taxation, by or under national, state, or municipal authority, thus throwing the burden of support on the shoulders of labor. They have taught us that the bonds are security for bank circulation. This is false, for the reason that the labor of the people, and the tilling of the soil is the basis of all human existence, and any law that looks to any other source for payment, falls to the ground. The swapping of greenbacks or lawful money for bonds, or the retiring of lawful money, (greenbacks) and issuing certificates of indebtedness, (bank notes) to the corporations, redeemable in coin, does not make money. But it is one of the most willful and malicious systems of robbery, ever conceived in the mind of man. They are, if paid at all, paid by the labor of the U. S.; your great protective tariff to the contrary, notwithstanding. When the gold dollar in 1864, was worth \$2.85, and the greenback was worth \$3.50, what dollar did they measure those dollars by? Here is the trap that has fooled the masses of the people for centuries, while they have been carrying on their pitiful financial game, and have been giving us taffy of over-production, "market surplus" "fictitious prices" wild speculation and extravagant indebtedness, all and every one of these can be explained by the law of effect, caused by the contraction of the currency (money) of the country; of which, first the republican party, Great Britain and the democratic party are responsible. These three and Wall St. New York City, are the same. All money is national credit. All financial panics are purposely manufactured and are the result of law. A nation cannot become bankrupt, except by willful and wicked legislation. All money is the measure of price, and this measure does not change, except by positive law. All money is a principle of mathematics. The Dollar is the tally or unit of account. One hundred cents (or one thousand mills) is the measure of the dollar. This is an ideal mathematical, spiritual principle. All law is spiritual, and congress is the only authorized power in the United States, that can authorize the issue of the tally to represent the ideal. This ideal dollar must be understood in the mind, and is the real dollar, which measures the price of the gold and silver upon which the fiat (decreed law) of the nation is stamped,

that we name money. The gold dollar never was a 285 cent dollar, nor was the greenback a thirty-five cent dollar; there is no such thing. The fact of the law in the words, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and the law of Feb. 25, 1862, saying that duties on imports, and interest on the public debt, (bonds) must be paid in coin, compelled importers to pay \$2.85 to brokers for the gold, 25 8-10 grains 9-10 fine upon which the unit of the dollar was stamped. They bought gold and then paid it to the customs officers, as money at its face. Fine scheme, wasn't it? Now, I want to give the Journal an example which will explain why our snobbery can go over to "hould Hingland", and sleep in Windsor Castle. During the rebellion the Confederacy issued bonds, which were bought by England. Her sympathies were with the South. They paid from 80 down to 50 cents on the dollar for six or seven million dollars worth of bonds. The South was not successful with all the aid of financial pirates North, and old England to help them. The North or more properly the United States government issued bonds which were not sold until the war was over, and Senator Morton said they never netted the government 60 cents on the dollar. About \$1,800,000,000 of these bonds went to England and Europe. By nefarious legislation such as the Credit Strengthening act and refunding act of 1871-3 and 75 they have been at par and redeemed at \$1.334, so that England has made two dollars where she lost one on the confederacy, and as our country is under the same law, the labor of the whole nation north, south, east and west, is contributing to the payment of this the blackest and most infamous swindle ever perpetrated on the human race and not only this but by contraction of the volume of money it requires three times the labor now to get the dollar as it did twenty years ago. They are now playing this game same on the republic of Argentina in South America and in May last gold was quoted \$2.64.

But why are the confederate bonds now worth anything on the English market, they are now quoted at 6 cents or 3d sterling. There can be but one answer. Neither the democratic or republican parties have said one word about payment of the national debt since 1876. They are a unit on this. The wealthy classes of the southern states are as anxious to perpetuate protective tariff (payment of principal and interest of the bonds in coin as the money bags of the north) as the republican party is; they are a unit on this and English capitalists are making so much in the game that they can afford to transfer credit and assume that they are worth that amount to please the bourbon element of the United States. Now, Mr. Journal will you please tell us where there is any difference between the two g. o. p.'s. (grand old pirates.) It is not to be wondered at that you say we recognize only two parties, as did the orators and the press two years ago. Of course you don't want any other party, because when you do have your trade will be gone, and you know it, but if the people saw you as you are, they would see a monster, a two headed scuttles with one body four arms and four legs, one head's, named republican the other democrat, they both devour with the same appetites, one arm flouts prejudice to the breeze the second lies, the third robs the south of the profits of the toll and the fourth robs the north and west. The four legs, one sets his foot in the south, the other north, the third in England, the fourth in Europe. Whoever votes this fall either the democrat or republican ticket votes for this fraud and steal. This is the back bone principle of protection. For myself I will vote the independent ticket though I vote it alone.

Great is the northwest! The new state of Washington has increased in population over 350 per cent, since 1890. It is since 1860 that Washington state has started its boom.

Prophet George Tritch says there will be a terrific panic all over the country in 1899 such as has been seldom witnessed. Mr. Tritch is an iron dealer. He warns all persons concerned to clear off their mortgages, and not put any more in place of the present ones.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has been preparing statistics of the property owned by colored persons in the Union. It finds the aggregate to be \$268,000,000. That is an average of \$200 for every negro family in America. In their twenty-five years of freedom the race has gathered that much together. If the figures are correct it is a remarkable showing.

In many of the countries of Europe railroads and telegraphs are owned and operated by governments. It is urged in this country that such control would be un-republican, and would place too much power in the hands of the government. On the other side again it is claimed that railroads owned by the nation would have no dividends to earn for private individuals, and would give satisfaction if they only paid expenses. In that case shorter hours and better wages would result for the employees and there would be no occasion for strikes. If government owned the roads three relays of men working eight hours a day would take the place of the two relays working twelve hours each that now operate trains on various roads with an all night service.

A strike has been successful recently in the mines of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The men carried all their points after holding out eight weeks, and returned to work.

Complaint is general that the new red two-cent stamp will stick to everything until it is clapped upon a letter, when it refuses persistently to stick to that, but comes off even while being thrust into the letter box.

A. R. Spofford, librarian of congress, says that in the last twenty years America has not produced a single great genius like Nathaniel Hawthorne or Ralph Waldo Emerson. Hawthorne and Emerson do not grow more than once in a century. Still we have some young people coming on who will prove to be no slouches.

The New York Sun declares the general drift of Protestantism is toward Unitarian Universalism, and toward the sentiment that religious teaching shall not be dogmatic, but shall be kept within the line of human reason and justice. Hardly. The general drift of extreme Protestantism is to split into two parties. One of these takes the line toward Unitarianism, Buddhism, Universalism, etc., the other tends powerfully and steadily back toward the Roman Catholic church, just as Cardinals Newman and Manning did. We do not begin to hear so much from the agnostics as we did some years ago. Are they beginning to abandon their ground?

Fast Walking.

Walter Shirlaw, the artist, has been investigating the subject of fast walking and walkers, and finds that a man who can walk a mile in eight minutes makes an average stride or step three feet six inches in length. He says further that a man six feet tall can maintain a four foot stride for half a mile. A long step and a quick one at the same time is what gets over the ground fast.

It is known that tall people, other things being equal, can walk faster than short ones, yet Bertha von Hillern, the champion woman pedestrian, was not a tall woman by any means. She, however, used her arms extensively, as a bird does its wings, to help propel her. All fast walkers do the same. To walk rapidly the main forward movement must be made from the hips and by the large joint there. The knee should be bent scarcely at all, but the leg kept straight. Few regard this in walking, consequently they have a tumble down, slovenly appearance, as though the body was about to break in two at the knee joint. Keeping the hip joints limber will enable the walker to get over the ground quickly.

Mr. Shirlaw says that the practice of fast walking, with head erect, shoulders back and chest thrown up and forward, will in time so quicken one's natural gait as to add a mile or more to the distance he can travel in an hour without fatigue.

Raising a Family.

A man writes a whimsical yet quite serious letter to The Indianapolis News narrating the experience of himself and wife in family rearing. The account particularly records the expense of bringing up children.

Twenty-six years ago the couple were married. The husband owned a house and got \$15 a week wages. At that time he began his expense diary, and has just closed it on the occasion of the graduation from the high school of his fourth and last child. All the four were well educated by the parents, but at the close of their school years very properly went out and earned their own living, thus taking off the father the burden of their support. What it has cost to rear them is faithfully set forth by the father's journal. The publication of it seems enough to scare young men and women from matrimony.

His wages were raised as time went on. He estimates that his total earnings in the twenty-six years have been \$10,000. His real estate and belongings are now worth a thousand dollars more than when he began life. By that thousand dollars he is better off financially than when he started. The rest of the money went to support the family and bring up the children. The family man puts it thus: "Given a plant of about \$3,000 and two employes, man and wife, it has taken, therefore, about \$10,000 to each man produced. This of course includes all employes' expenses. The plant is slightly enhanced in value, but the employes have seen their best days. The quality of the goods remains yet to be demonstrated."

He asked his wife, good soul and good mother, who loved her children, to tell him honestly if she would again be willing to go through the same experience again in rearing a family, and she answered: "Not for all that money could buy would I go through again what has been necessary to rear a family." The writer confesses that the two employes are proud of their work, but they emphatically don't want another job. As to items the family man says:

Some of the items of expense have been: Doctors' bills (twenty-seven years), \$2,100 (and all paid, probably the only instance on record); groceries, average per week first five years, \$7; next three, \$9; remainder of the twenty-six years, \$13 a week. For ten years it has taken on an average one pair of shoes per week for the family, including myself and wife. The most annoying thing I have ever known is the rapidity with which children wear out shoes. Only one thing approaches it—the high price of children's shoes I never could understand how, with all the civilization of the age, and the demand for cheaper results, children's shoes have not been reduced in price. The human shoe is a failure. No man nor rich can afford to buy shoes for a family, and if I had it to do I would go to Timbuctoo, where not their horses, mules, camels nor men are shod.

Everybody will want to hear the nihilist agitator and literary Russian, Stepanik, when he comes to lecture among us this winter.

If Canada does not stop refusing to let our pure blooded Jersey heifers across the line into the Dominion when they carry a doctor's certificate that they are in perfect health, why, there will be war, that is all.

The hapless census enumerators are getting overhauled in all parts of the Union, and their work is being criticized and picked to pieces. Now, for variety, let us have an overhauling of the enumerated, and see how many of them failed to make correct reports or even to make any report at all.

Canon Taylor, of the Church of England, is of opinion that some better way must be found to convert the heathen of Asia and Africa. By natural growth of population they are increasing at the rate of 11,000,000 a year. By spending \$10,000,000 a year the Protestant missionaries convert an average of 60,000 heathens. The numbers are constantly swelling on the wrong side. Canon Taylor says it is like a tortoise racing with a railway train—"the longer the race continues the further the tortoise is left behind."

In the scarce ice season of last year a man engaged in bottling mineral waters made the experiment of filling his ice house with snow instead of the more solid form of water for his summer supply of cooling material. He found that the snow answered every purpose. It kept in perfect condition, and lasted through till the end of July. Here is a suggestion worth remembering. Ice cannot always be had, but snow can be almost every winter. Snow can be packed and stored away in ice houses by anybody with little labor.

Mexican Onyx.

The most beautiful material for horse decoration that has appeared in our century is the exquisitely veined Mexican onyx, so called, now becoming so fashionable. A syndicate has been formed in this country to work all the mines in Mexico and elsewhere on the continent of which possession can be obtained. It is likely, therefore, that the onyx will become comparatively abundant. Wealthy persons who build new houses are using it where formerly the fashion was to put marble, although it has not yet been decreed by making it into wash basins. It is adapted to mirror stands, tables, panels, etc.

The onyx is of stalactite and stalagmite formation, and is obtained from caves. At some time, ages past, drippings from cave roofs and walls have fallen in the midst of molten minerals, and the whole has been subjected to great pressure, and the result was the exquisite substance of which very rich people who build new houses are now often making mantelpieces, though the translucent red and green Bathers veined substance is almost too beautiful for so common a purpose. Onyx is saved and cut out carefully in great blocks in the caves where it is found. It must be handled with care so as not to crush it.

New York Not So Bad as It Was.

The police reports of New York city show that after all it is not so wicked as it is supposed to be. The tendency is the same as has been observed in Boston, toward a greater number of arrests for vagrancy, disorderly conduct and small offences of which no notice would have been taken a generation ago. At the same time, of serious crimes there has been a gratifying decrease, so much so as to be remarkable.

It is to be remembered that the population of New York has increased one-third between 1880 and 1890. Accordingly, to keep up the rate, crime should have increased one-third also. The nearest approximation one can arrive at in this matter is to compare the record of arrests in 1880 and 1889. Not only the proportional number of arrests diminished, but in most cases the absolute figures themselves are smaller than they were ten years ago.

Even in arrests for drunkenness, with all the increase of foreigners of the lower classes in the big city, the number has positively diminished. In 1880 the report shows 21,168 drunks, in 1889 20,240, fewer by nearly 1,000. It certainly looks as though either temperance principles were beginning to prevail at last, or else that people do more drinking at home than they did, which is not likely. The number of murders with malice pretense is less than it was ten years ago.

In 1889 there were 339 fewer arrests for petit larceny than in 1880. For petty violation there were in 1880 271 arrests, in 1889, 30. Burglary, 1880, 824; 1889, 709. Felonious assault, 1880, 618; 1889, 601. For simple assault, 1880, 4,465; 1889, 4,295. So the story continues. In larceny cases there is a small increase since 1880 in figures—an addition of 160—but the actual proportion of this kind of crime is considerably lessened.

Especially among women has the number of arrests fallen off, more, proportionally, than among the men. But for both sexes it is a cheerful showing. It is a pleasant chapter to think about, too, the one which records that the world is growing better instead of worse. This is the side to look at, all the while "that we labor as best we may each to make the earth a little better and happier for our living in it."

A. R. BROWN, PRESIDENT.
O. A. RUDOLPH, SECRETARY.
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—INCORPORATED IN 1867.—

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We wish to call the attention of the farmers of Lincoln county and adjoining counties, as well as the citizens of Canton, that we have put in a complete stock of Drugs, Oils, Paints, brushes, toilet fancy articles, perfumery and dye stuffs; also all kinds of PATENT MEDICINE kept in stock. Prescriptions promptly and carefully filled both day and night, by

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Registered Pharmacist.

We also carry a complete stock of STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES, Crockery, Glassware, Queensware, Lamp and China-ware.

Give us a call. HANSON BROS.

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Sugar is Higher,

But I have just got in a car load of salt and during fair week will still sell you

25 pounds of Granulated sugar for \$1.00 | 26 lb pkgs. of Cornor Glass Sarsaparilla, 1.00
28 pounds of Brown sugar for 1.00 | 12,000 Parlor Matches for 1.00
20 Bars of Ivory Soap for 1.00 | One pound of Spear Head or Climax
21 Bars of White Russian Soap for 1.00 | tobacco for 45.

BEST FULL CREAM CHEESE, 8c. a lb.,

And all other Groceries in proportion. I am just getting in a fine line of

NEW DRY GOODS,

Best dress prints at 5c a yard. | Unbleached muslin at 5c a yard.
Dress gingham at 7c a yard. | Clarke & Coats thread at 4c a spool.
Bleached muslin at 6c a yard. | Eggs 12c a dozen.

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