

**The Daily Leader.**  
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 INCORPORATED—  
 A. J. WIMPLE, PRESIDENT;  
 JERRY GERON, VICE PRESIDENT;  
 E. W. SWANSON, SECRETARY;  
 JOHN TRACHSON, MANAGER.  
 J. F. COOLY, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

**QUITS A DIFFERENCE.**

Chamberlain Register.  
 While Huron is trying to build up the  
 the 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 so  
 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  
 the settlement of the country west of us,  
 the Pierre board of trade advertises 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. Gentle-  
 men, every Missouri river town has interests  
 in common.

**THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM.**

Running 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 alto-  
 gether 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 democratic and republican) or direct-  
 ly 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  
 sentences: "We owe it to candor 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 sys-  
 tem 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 Jour-  
 nal 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 corpora-  
 tions, 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 \$3.56, 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 hun-  
 dred 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  
 (decree of 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, com-  
 pelled 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 "should 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 govern-  
 ment 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 Strength-  
 ening act and refunding act of 1871—3 and  
 75 they have been at par and redeemed  
 at \$1.33, so that England has made two  
 dollars where she lost one on the con-  
 federacy, and as our country is under the  
 same law, the labor of the whole nation  
 north, south, east and west, is contribut-  
 ing to the payment of this the blackest  
 and most infamous swindle ever perpetu-  
 ated 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 par-  
 ties 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 perpetu-  
 ate protective tariff (payment of principal  
 and interest of the bonds in coin as the  
 money bags of the north) as the repub-  
 lican 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 flaunts 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. Who-  
 ever 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 in-  
 dependent ticket though I vote it alone.

**H. S. KEENER.**

Great in the northwest! The new state  
 of Washington has increased in popula-  
 tion 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 1893 such as has been seldom wit-  
 nessed. 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 \$263,000,000.  
 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 in-  
 dividuals, 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 govern-  
 ment 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 Amer-  
 ica has not produced a single great genius  
 like Nathaniel Hawthorne or Ralph Wal-  
 do Emerson. Hawthornes and Emers-  
 ons do not grow more than once in a  
 century. Still we have some young peo-  
 ple coming on who will prove to be no  
 slouches.

The New York Sun declares the general  
 drift of Protestantism is toward Unitar-  
 ian Universalism, and toward the senti-  
 ment 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 Unitar-  
 ianism, 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, how-  
 ever, 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 dis-  
 tance 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 bring-  
 ing 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 gradua-  
 tion from the high school of his fourth  
 and last child. All the four were well  
 educated by the parents, but as 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 earn-  
 ings in the twenty-six years have been  
 \$40,000. His real estate and belongings  
 are now worth a thousand dollars more  
 than when he began life. By that thou-  
 sand 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 employees' expenses. The plant is  
 slightly enhanced in value, but the em-  
 ployes 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 will-  
 ing 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 fam-  
 ily." 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 these:  
 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, \$5; 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 civili-  
 zation of the age, and the demand for cheaper re-  
 sults, children's shoes have not been reduced in  
 price. The human shoe is a failure. No man not  
 rich can afford to buy shoes for a family, and if I  
 had it to do I would go to Timbuctoo, where net  
 their horses, mules, camels nor men are shod.

Everybody will want to hear the Ni-  
 blist 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 criticised  
 and picked to pieces. New, for variety,  
 let us have an overhauling of the enu-  
 merated, 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 Eng-  
 land, 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 missionar-  
 ies convert an average of 60,000 heath-  
 ens. 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 con-  
 tinues the further the tortoise is left be-  
 hind."

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 sup-  
 ply 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 home  
 decoration that has appeared in our cen-  
 tury is the exquisitely veined Mexican  
 onyx, so called, now becoming so fash-  
 ionable. 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 be-  
 come 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  
 desecrated by making it into wash basins.  
 It is adapted to mirror stands, tables,  
 panels, etc.

The onyx is of stalactite and stalag-  
 mite formation, and is obtained from  
 caves. At some time, ages past, drip-  
 pings 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 feathery  
 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  
 offenses 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 popu-  
 lation of New York has increased one-  
 third between 1890 and 1899. Accord-  
 ingly, to keep up the rate, crime should  
 have increased one-third also. The near-  
 est approximation one can arrive at in  
 this matter is to compare the record of  
 arrests in 1890 and 1899. Not only the  
 proportional number of arrests dimished,  
 but in most cases the absolute fig-  
 ures 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 num-  
 ber has positively diminished. In 1890  
 the report shows 21,168 drunks, in 1899  
 20,240, fewer by nearly 1,000. It cer-  
 tainly looks as though either temperance  
 principles were beginning to prevail at  
 last, or else that people do more drink-  
 ing 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 1899 there were 838 fewer arrests  
 for petit larceny than in 1890. For lot-  
 tery violation there were in 1890 271 ar-  
 rests, in 1899, 30. Burglary, 1890, 824;  
 1899, 709. Felonious assault, 1890, 614;  
 1899, 601. For simple assault, 1890, 4-  
 465; 1899, 4,295. So the story continues.  
 In larceny cases there is a small in-  
 crease since 1890 in figures—an addition  
 of 160—but the actual proportion of this  
 kind of crime is considerably lessened.

Especially among women has the num-  
 ber of arrests fallen off, more, proportion-  
 ally, 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.  
 A. G. STEINER, VICE PRESIDENT.  
 —INCORPORATED IN 1867.—

**Lincoln County Bank.**  
 O. K. BROWN, Cashier.  
 TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.  
 Interest allowed on time deposits, and  
 special attention to loans.  
 This bank has been established ten years  
 and has foreclosed but one mortgage.  
 East of Court House square on 5th St.  
 CANTON, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Country Produce Taken In Exchange.  
**E. J. KEAN,** GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS and SHOES.  
**E. J. KEAN,** Groceries, Crockery, Boots & Shoes.  
**E. J. KEAN,** GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CROCKERY, CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES.  
 Country Produce Wanted In Exchange.

**Fresh Stock of Drugs & Groceries**  
 —JUST ARRIVED—  
 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  
**G. S. Hanson**  
**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.**  
 CANTON, SOUTH DAKOTA.

**Sugar is Higher,**  
**But I have just got in a car load of salt and**  
**during fair week will still sell you**  
 35 pounds of Granulated sugar for \$1.00 | 36 lb pkgs. of Corn or Gloss Starch, 1.00  
 38 pounds of Brown sugar for, 1.00 | 12,000 Parlor Matches for, 1.00  
 30 Bars of Ivory Soap for, 1.00 | One pound of Spear Head or Climax  
 24 Bars of White Russian Soap for, 1.00 | tobacco for 45.

**NEW DRY GOODS,**  
 Best dress prints at 5c a yard. | And will let you have  
 Dress gingham at 7c a yard. | Unbleached muslin at 5c a yard.  
 Bleached muslin at 6c a yard. | Clarke & Coats thread at 4c a spool.  
 Eggs 12c a dozen.  
**Come and see D. J. CARPENTER, at Be-**  
**loit, Iowa.**

**Scott, Stover & Co.,**  
**THE CHICAGO STORE,**  
 At Centerville, South Dakota.  
 —DEALERS IN—  
 Dry goods, Notions, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.  
 Having our Mr. Scott, with upwards of 30 years experience and spot  
 cash, right in the market all the time, enables us to sell you goods  
 in many lines for LESS MONEY than other dealers buying  
 from Traveling Men, can buy them at wholesale. We stand ready  
 at all times to make this assertion good.  
**GIVE US A TRIAL.**  
**Scott, Stover & Co.**