

# Dakota Farmers' Leader.

THE DAILY

VOL. I. NUMBER 4.

CANTON, SOUTH DAKOTA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1890.

PRICE 1 CENT

## THE FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR.

The Third Day of the Fair Witnessed a Large Attendance.—Mrs. Shaw's Lecture.

A Full Account of the Proceedings Yesterday—The Premiums to be Awarded this Afternoon.

### FIRST DAY.

The first day of the fifth annual fair of the Lincoln county agricultural society holds out the indications that the fair this year will be the best yet held in the county. All day yesterday the officers of the association and their industrious lieutenants—the superintendents of the various departments—were constantly kept on the jump as it probably goes without saying that if secretary Nims managed to get his dinner at all, it was not until a late hour last night.

### SECOND DAY.

The second days work at the Lincoln county fair brought forth a full realization of the expectations created by the prospects of the first day. The weather was not so pleasant as it was Tuesday but it was a good fair day and but for the high wind, could not have been better.

The attendance was fully what was expected and a great many special features of amusement were well carried out.

Among these was the horse-racing at four o'clock in the afternoon. For a time it seemed as if this part of the day's exercises would have to be abandoned, owing to a slight misunderstanding between the owners of the horses; but the difficulty was soon adjusted, and the pony race, prescribed for the occasion, took place, although it was not till quite late in the afternoon. The entries were: J. Reedy's gray pony, Bally top of Beresford; S. P. Hartzell's Mollie Gray, of Eden; and Isaac Billings' Traveler. The first heat was run in 57 s. the second in 55, with the following result: Mollie Gray taking first money, Bally Top, second, and Traveler, third.

Pending the horse racing, the base ball game between Haram and Canton was completed, and resulting in favor of the Canton team, by the following score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Canton—1 10 2 4 0 2 0 9—32  
Haram—2 2 3 0 0 2 4 0 3—16  
Batteries—Miller and Nochels for Canton, and Dray Brothers for Haram.  
Umpire—Wilson.

After the ball game and horse racing, the shooting contest on the programme was carried out, Canton and Worthing, competing for the society championship belt. The game was a remarkably interesting one, and perhaps the closest ever witnessed in this locality, terminating in a score of 44 for Worthing, and five for Canton.

### THIRD DAY.

At the fair grounds this morning everything was quiet. But few visitors passed through the gates this forenoon, and at five o'clock there were no indications of a very large attendance would greet the exercises during the afternoon. But at one o'clock the streets of the town were crowded with people, and a continuous stream of pedestrians, vehicles, horses, etc., were passing up the road leading to the fair grounds, and by two o'clock, there were an estimated number of two thousand people taking in the sights at the fair. The wind blew a perfect gale from the south all day, frequently unloading clouds of dust upon the heads of eager spectators, while the sun beamed forth from a clear sky, with the characteristic vehemence of an early August day, and in the aggregate, the day was anything but pleasant. But the crowd came to enjoy the sights, and they successfully managed to ward off all discouragements.

At about two o'clock, the afternoon exercises began with the previously announced lecture on equal suffrage by Mrs. A. M. Shaw. The lady spoke for one half hour, and doubtless made as strong a plea for woman's suffrage as was ever presented to a South Dakota audience.

When the war closed, and the Union soldiers caught Jeff Davis, the government was puzzled to know what to do with him, they put him down to the level of a woman, and disfranchised him. Jeff Davis was the only thing the government ever gave its women for consolation, and no wonder the women mourned when he died. She never knew the importance of being a man forcibly, until she attended the republican state convention at Mitchell. There they made more of three Indians, representing three hundred Indians on the reservation, than they did of all the delegates to the woman's suffrage convention, representing seventy thousand mothers and daughters of South Dakota. What was the reason? These three Indians represented three hundred votes, and the delegates to the woman's suffrage convention didn't.

That was the reason the republicans loved their Indians more than their women.

The lecture was a rare combination of wit, criticism, humor, logic and common sense, and was heartily appreciated by over a thousand people. After the lecture.

### THE RACES.

were called. The first was the 2.50 trotting race, in which three entries had been made. This was a very interesting race, and awarded Lady Maud, first money; O. R. Jackson's Bay Charley, second; and Nebraska, third. Next came the novelty race, best two in three, with eight entries. Only two half mile dashes were sufficient to settle the contest, as follows: Mollie Gray, owned by Hartzell of Eden, first; Dolly, John Steensland's pony, second; and Henry Wallace's Minnie, third.

H. W. Robinson then produced Lady Maud for an exhibition trot, against time, in which the little lady came out with a record of 2.53.

### THE PIERRE CORNET BAND.

After this, the Capital City Band of Pierre, which arrived on the five o'clock train from the north, appeared upon the grand stand, and gave an exhibition of its excellent music, and won the admiration of the entire audience. The band was invited to retain seats in the stand and furnished several pieces of well selected music. The boys are up to times in music, and they are a true representation of the kind of people, the enterprise and the general get-there-ive-ness of this lively city.

The day's doings closed with the ladies' riding contest, in which a great deal of interest centered, during the afternoon. This feature of the exercises was very interesting. The contest was participated in by Misses Jennie Williams, Emma and Mary Haw, Emma Dunlap, Lou Clark, and Louisa Elster. The judges awarded the premiums as follows: Emma Haw, first; Lou Clark, second; Louisa Elster, third.

The exercises then closed with music from the Capital City band.

### FOURTH DAY.

This was a bad day for the fair. A heavy rain fell during the night and a cold wind blew from the north, making the atmosphere cold as Greenland, and instead of seeking the fair grounds, the natives felt like hunting up the warm side of a big heating stove. Consequently the attendance was very slim at the fair to-day. Less than 500 people attended. The principal feature of the exercises was the racing in the afternoon. The first was the green trotting race, with five entries, namely: Annie Rooney, Button, Fox, Prince and Babe. Three heats were required to dispose of this race. The first heat Annie Rooney came in first, Prince second, and Button third. The second heat resulted the same as the first Button and Fox were then left to saw off for the third heat, which ended in favor of Button. The next was a yearling trotting race Gilman's Kittle Knox, and Dunn's Billy the Kid, both thoroughbred trotters. It was a very pretty race and the novelty of it attracted more attention than most ordinary races. Gilman's Kittle Knox came out ahead. Kittle was sired by Boy, a thoroughbred Hambletonian trotter owned by Mr. Gilman, and is an excellent animal. Billy is the descendant of Victor Von Bismarck. The next was a private match race between Hartzell's Mollie Gray and Sorrel Joe, in which the latter came out best two in three. This was considered the prettiest race that took place at the fair, and was very interesting. At the close of this race, the fifth annual fair of the Lincoln County Agricultural Society closed, and before the cheers of the crowd had fully subsided, people were rushing through the gates, some loaded down with articles they had on exhibition, some leading cows, horses, some drawing loads of swine, all hastening to get out of the cold.

### THE PREMIUMS.

THE LEADER was in hopes of being able to publish a complete list of the premiums, but secretary Nims informs the reporters that at present it was absolutely impossible to furnish them in time for publication until next week. We are requested to state, however, for the information of parties who had exhibits at the fair, that the board of directors of the society meets in Canton Saturday, Sept. 20, at which time they will pay off premiums and settle other accounts of the fair.

### HIGHLAND HIEROGLYPHICS.

If reports are true, we have a newly married couple in our midst. Better step forward and explain, Billy.

Mrs. J. C. Steensland and daughter Mina, returned the 4th inst. from a ten days visit with relations at LeRoy, Minn. Henry Orstad, our wide awake farmer and independent, took in the campaign rally at Beresford, Sept. 3, conducted by Messrs Loucks and Zipp.

## ITS PRECIOUS FIRST BORN.

The Independents of Lincoln County, Succeeded in Nominating a Strong County Ticket.

A Harmonious Gathering—No Scheming. No Bulldozing—Salaries Must Come Down.

### THE TICKET.

For State Senator—HENRY BRADSHAW.

For State Representatives—J. E. HOLTER, E. W. OWENS, JERE GEHON.

For County Treasurer—A. J. WIMPLE.

For County Auditor—ED. WARDWELL.

For Register of Deeds—JAMES WALL.

For Clerk of the Courts—ASA FORREST, Jr.

For Sheriff—HENRY BARNUM.

For County Superintendent—W. H. GOVTLTRY.

For States Attorney—AMOS R. JAMIESON.

The independents of Lincoln county held their first convention, for the nomination of county officers at the court house in the city yesterday. The day was beautiful and could not have been better, had it been designed by the Almighty, for this particular occasion. The attendance, too, was large—more than what the most sanguine had dared anticipate, and the proceedings of the convention were remarkably peaceable and harmonious. The convention assembled in the court room at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and was called to order by Chairman Holter, of the county central committee.

The court room had been modestly but impressively decorated with flags and bunting, and the appropriate mottoes "Equal Justice to all," "Farmers defend your rights," "Special privileges to none," and the like, were conspicuously displayed about the convention room.

In opening the convention, the ordinary methods of procedure usually prevalent at other conventions, were radically departed from, by the invocation of Divine blessings. Rev. V. B. Conklin, of Lincoln township acted as chaplain of the convention by special invitation of the county central committee, and the reverend gentleman performed his duties in a manner that touched a responsive chord in the heart of every one present.

Chairman Holter then read the call for the convention after which G. B. Young, of Delaware township was placed in nomination for temporary chairman, by Sam Keller, and the nomination was promptly legalized by the convention. Mr. Young proceeded at once to business in a business like way, by stating that the election of a temporary secretary was next in order. For this position, E. W. Owens presented the name of W. H. Golttry and that gentleman was promptly made the choice of the convention.

Some discussions then followed over the manner in getting to the work of making up the committees. A motion having been carried, instructing the chair to appoint a committee of five each on credentials, permanent organization, resolutions and order of business. The chair stated that he was unable to make up these committees without the knowledge of who were and were not delegates.

After considerable discussion, a motion was adopted instructing the chairman of each delegation to present to the chair the names of the respective delegations. The chair then appointed James Dolve, A. R. Jamieson, P. A. Burr, C. Prinslow and John Steensland a committee on credentials.

Pending the report of this committee, the convention occupied a portion of its time wrestling with a motion to adjourn for dinner.

When the committee on credentials reported before the convention, they reported the following named delegates entitled to seats in the convention.

Canton City, 10 votes—

Asa Forrest, Jr.,

A. R. Jamieson,

G. T. Mallory,

J. F. Cooley.

With instructions to cast the entire vote of delegation.

Canton township, 6 votes—

H. O. Strand,

J. E. Holter,

Jere Gehon,

Al Syverud,

M. O. Mickelson,

Simon Shager.

Brooklyn, 4 votes—

M. H. White,

C. Prinslow,

A. S. Hale.

Peter Hegg.

Lincoln, 4 votes—

A. J. Westbury,

J. Richards,

P. J. Luken,

H. Bradshaw.

La Valley, 3 votes—

Andrew Peterson,

D. M. Sweeden,

Svend Halvorsgard.

Pleasant, 5 votes—

E. W. Owens,

J. C. Larson,

W. H. Golttry,

P. A. Burr,

B. C. Smith.

Highland, 5 votes—

Ole J. Byre,

Ole O. Ulrickson,

J. I. Sheldon.

J. O. Steensland,

O. E. Hegge.

Fairview, 3 votes—

Jacob A. Keller,

James Dolve,

John Falde.

Delepre, 3 votes—

Wm. Parks, Proxy, Jacob Spaniel,

James Messuer.

S Kinsey.

Lynn, 5 votes—

P. B. Eno,

Erick Selom,

N. Iverson,

John Pelley,

John Iverson.

Dellaware, 5 votes—

C. G. Ellis,

J. Murphy,

S. R. Keller,

G. B. Young,

John Stephenson.

Norway, 5 votes—

Hans R. Rise,

W. J. Munson,

L. W. Song,

J. S. Sand.

Dayton, 5 votes—

David Thompson,

J. A. Sharp,

J. S. Robinson,

E. Wardwall,

A. P. Hoag,

Wallace Mitchell.

After the report of the committee had been adopted, the convention adjourned until half past one.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Immediately after dinner, the delegates from the second commissioners district organized themselves into a convention on the third floor of the new court house, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for county commissioner.

Jere Gehon acted as chairman and Asa Forrest, jr., as secretary. On motion John Steensland, of Highland township, was placed in nomination. The convention also appointed a district central committee of one member from each township.

The convention convened again at about 2:00 p. m. when chairman Young announced the following committees:

Permanent organization—H. O. Strand, O. J. Byrd, S. Kinsey, H. Bradshaw and J. I. Sheldon.

Order of business—Dr. White, John Murphy, A. J. Westbury, H. Rise, Andrew Peterson.

Resolutions—E. W. Owens, J. W. Sharp, J. E. Holter, J. F. Cooley, P. B. Eno.

The committee on permanent organization recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent, and their report was adopted.

The committee on order of business next reported and their report was adopted.

Soon thereafter the committee on credentials came into the convention, and recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

We, the Independent party of Lincoln County, South Dakota, in convention assembled, declare our adherence to the platform of principles adopted by the St. Louis convention of 1884, and also to the platform of the Independent Party as adopted at Huron, on the 9th day of July, 1886. We, therefore, in accordance with the principles therein set forth, declare our determination to vote for the nomination or election of no candidate for the state legislature, who is not pledged to support the following legislation:

First. To limit taxation to the necessities of the public welfare.

Second. To make the property of railroad corporations taxable according to valuation.

Third. To so amend our assessment laws that the indebtedness of the tax-payer shall be deducted from the value of his property, reported for taxation, and that all notes and mortgages be assessed the same as other property, to the owners thereof.

Fourth. It is our policy to reduce rates of interest, to a par with the profits of agriculture, but as the government is controlled in the interests of monopoly, by refusing to give the people an ample supply of currency, that the capitalists may charge exorbitant rates of interest, and being without any uniform limit to prevent competition among the states, we are at present compelled to yield to the rates paid in adjoining localities. We accordingly demand that the contract rate of interest on chattel mortgages and notes, be reduced to 8 per cent., and that real estate mortgages be limited to 6 per cent., and that any charge in excess of these rates, work a forfeiture of both principal and interest.

Fifth. We demand that the salaries of all public officers be limited to the amount for which competent men would be willing to perform the duties of the office. To this end we recommend that the salaries of the following county officers, exclusive of clerk hire, be as follows: County Treasurer, \$1,000. County Auditor, \$1,000. Register of Deeds, \$500. Clerk of the Courts, \$500. Sixth. Fees for public and professional services to be limited to the standard value of labor and capital necessarily employed in discharging the duties thereof.

[Continued on fifth page.]

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC FINANCES.

H. S. Keefer, of Running Water, Tells Something of Their Condition and How it Came About.

An Emphatic Endorsement of What the Leader Has Heretofore Said on this Subject.

### OBNOXIOUS SYSTEMS.

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 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 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 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 \$3.56, 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 piratical 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 (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, 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 \$1.33, 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 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 8d 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 toil 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.

H. S. KEEFER.

### MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION.

A meeting of business men was held in the court house last night for the purpose of forming an organization having for its aim the commercial welfare and progress of the city. Mayor Zeller acted as chairman and his business partner, Mr. Huetsion acted as secretary. O. K. Brown, C. B. Kennedy, D. E. Garver, C. E. Judd, A. G. Steiner, O. A. Rudolph, Nels Jacobson and Thomas Thorsen, spoke in favor of the idea of organizing an association of some kind by which the commercial interests of Canton could be promoted. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and report at such a time as they might see fit to call a meeting for that purpose.

The question of sending an exhibit to the Sioux City corn palace was also favorably considered and a committee consisting of Messrs Thos. Thorsen R. H. Hiebhorn, Hawn, H. C. Hiebhorn, and E. J. Kean, were appointed to push the undertaking. The committee on constitution, it is expected, will report the fore part of next week.

MAJOR PICKLER coming home from the Pettigrew convention attacked the organization of the independent party as unnecessary. A lady asked the major what his platform had to say on the money question: "Indeed, madam, I have had no time to read the platform." Oh, yes, the major, and such as he is, stand squarely on the platform, no matter what it is. The caucus will fix that. That crowd says, we don't care who makes the platform so we get the offices.—Hurtlet.