

The State Democrat.

VOL. IX.—NO. 6.

ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898.

\$1 PER YEAR

THE STATE TICKET.

Ticket Nominated by Populists, Democrats and Free Silver Republicans.

Representatives in Congress: J. E. KELLEY, of Moody. FREEMAN KNOWLES, of Lawrence.

Governor: ANDREW E. LEE, of Clay.

Lieutenant Governor: F. C. ROBINSON, of Brown.

Secretary of State: GEORGE SPARLING, of Edmunds.

Treasurer: MARIS TAYLOR, of Beadle.

Auditor: HUGH SMITH, of Miner.

Attorney General: C. S. PALMER, of Minnehaha.

Superintendent of Public Instruction: L. G. KINTZ, of Hutchinson.

Commissioner of School and Public Lands: JOHN SCOLLARD, of Meade.

Railroad Commissioner—Third District: W. H. TOMPKINS, of Pennington.

The County Ticket.

State Senators—J. S. MASON, Aberdeen. C. F. SMITH, Riverside.

Representatives—F. L. COOLEY, Garden Prairie. J. S. BRADNER, Hecla. T. C. FOORD, Brainard. EUGENE HORNING, Warner.

Sheriff—WILLIAM T. ELLIOTT, Gem.

Treasurer—JOHN A. FYLPA, Frederick.

Register of Deeds—P. M. RINGROSE, Aberdeen.

Auditor—JAMES H. MILLER, Warner.

Clerk of Courts—CHARLES C. FLETCHER, Aberdeen.

County Judge—N. S. BASOM, Grotton.

States Attorney—C. W. ATKINS, Columbia.

Superintendent of Schools—JAMES R. TITUS, Detroit.

Coroner—Dr. D. E. ARNOLD, Hecla.

Surveyor—AMSEY A. QUIGLEY, Aberdeen.

Kyle can discount Loucks in the influence wielded in his apostasy. When Loucks declared his allegiance to Republicanism he looked back to see the vast horde of voters whom he expected would follow him into the camp of plutocracy and lo! there was not one. In Kyle's case, the senator will carry with him one vote as it is strongly suspected that he wields a sufficiently powerful influence over Judge Healy to induce him to break away from his past associations.

Boss Kittredge will have a bank account of one hundred thousand dollars to draw on this fall to carry South Dakota for the Republican ticket. The people of the state can never hope to be free from the grinding injustice of corporations as long as they sell their franchises for a few paltry dollars. The way to stop bribery is to accept all the money the corporations will give and then go into the recesses of the election booth and cast a ballot dead against them.

Faulkton and Faulk county now has what it long has needed, a newspaper advocating the cause of reform against the bulwarks of Republicanism which have always been particularly conspicuous in that county. The Faulkton Advocate is the new paper and it carries the name of a lady at its head as editor and proprietor, Mrs. Hope-Smith Coon, who was formerly an Aberdeen girl. We predict that her paper will be a lively and successful one.

For men who are always grumbling about unjust social conditions, but at the same time are voting for and help uphold these conditions, we have no sympathy. They deserve to be trodden down, that is what they work and vote for. Until they see their error and mend their ways they are just as much enemies of the people as are those who are benefitted by these unjust conditions.—Brookings Individual.

We have not noticed that many brigadier generals and other commissioned officers who have been mustered out of the volunteer army have kicked very hard about being mistreated while they were in camp. It is strange that it is only the private who make a fuss, but it seems to be the fact.

Socialism Not an Issue.

The desperate straits to which the opposition in this county is reduced for campaign thunder is shown by the attempt made on their part to force an issue instead of meeting the issues that the campaign will be fought out upon.

The Republicans dare not discuss the railroad issue nor the money question. They admit that everyone thinks that the railroads are unjustly oppressing the producer but they do not try to explain why they allow the policy of their party to be dictated by a railroad attorney or why they allow the railroad representatives to name their tickets. Neither do they attempt to explain why the price of wheat the farmer has to sell is so low. They boast loudly of the prosperity extant throughout the land but they do not tell the farmer that the existing gold standard is the direct cause of his wheat selling for so low a figure.

Instead of intelligently discussing the real issues from their own standpoint they have practically abandoned them and have adopted the policy of trying to scare timid voters into voting the Republican ticket by conjuring up the bogey man of socialism as a scare crow.

The fact of the matter is that socialism is a theory held by a very few of the many in this county who affiliate with the Populist party. Those who believe in it are conscientious and believe their theories if carried out would better mankind, but they know that their theories cannot be carried out until they have converted practically all of the people to their own way of thinking. They know that it is impossible to do this in the present generation and although they try to impress their views on people by argument they have not the slightest idea that they will ever live to see the nation governed upon a socialistic basis. The nearest approach to an endeavor to enact socialistic ideas into laws is the agitation in favor of government ownership of railroads and municipal ownership of water works, street car lines and electric light plants.

Not one man out of twenty of the voters who will vote the fusion ticket this fall claim to be socialists and but one candidate on the county ticket advocates socialistic ideas. So the bugaboo of socialism raised by our opponents fails through its own absurdity. We have noticed that when the Republicans raise this cry as an argument why voters should join their ranks it is always on the eve of their receiving a severe licking.

When D. McLaughlin was elected mayor of Aberdeen the same cry was raised and two years ago the same bogey was dragged through the campaign until it became thread-bare.

Whenever the Republican partisans in Brown county become thoroughly frightened they frantically wave the red flag of anarchy while the citizens laugh in their sleeves and vote the other ticket.

When the only reason the opposition can urge against voting the fusion ticket is the fact that W. E. Kidd is a Populist it would be well for them to shut up their headquarters and withdraw their ticket.

Republican Opinion.

Even some Republican papers are not chary of their condemnation of Mr. Kittredge for attempting to run the Republican party while holding the position of paid attorney for the railroad interests of the state. If the advice given in the following article from the Sioux Valley News, a staunch Republican sheet, is not followed, those republicans who believe that the party should not be controlled by the railroads should vote the fusion ticket until such time as the leaders of their own party see their fatal mistake. We reprint the editorial mentioned:

"The News believes that Mr. Kittredge should resign his position as member of the National Republican committee from this state. The most grievous blunder committed by the Republican convention at Mitchell, the News believes, was its failure to demand

his resignation. The News desires not to be unfair to Mr. Kittredge.

"As the paid employe of a great railway corporation, his duties to his employers compel him to oppose the interests of the people of this state, and he has thus far successfully opposed those interests. As the standard bearer, the champion of interests and aims which are at present, in direct opposition to the interests and aims of the great body of the people of this state, he is a distressful burden to the party whose interests he pretends to champion also. The railroads can safely trust him for he has proven his fealty to them and for this reason alone the party ought not to be compelled to carry the burden which his membership in the national committee entails upon it. The News hopes the time will come, and it ought speedily to come, when there may be such an adjustment of the mutual relations of the people and the great railway corporations, that the rightful interests of the one may be subserved without infringing on the interests of the other; when both can see that their highest interests will be best conserved, by being mutually helpful to, and considerate of, each other. But that time is not now. When that time comes if it ever does come, there might be no impropriety in Mr. Kittredge serving as the corporation counsel of a railway company and at the same time assume the leadership of a political party. Under present conditions however, if he has any regard for the welfare of his party he ought to promptly terminate his career as national committeeman for the Republican party of South Dakota."

More Evidence.

Dr. Carstensen, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, the most important church of that denomination in Indiana, was the chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana in peace times, and when war was declared his congregation voted him a six months' vacation, and he accompanied his regiment to Chickamauga. He said in an interview with a reporter of the New York World:

"We did not object to ordinary hardships and privations. We prided ourselves on not being feather-bed soldiers. We were willing to sleep anywhere or not at all; to eat anything or nothing at all; but we did object to being put down there and weakened, debilitated and invalidated for life, all on account of the incompetency of certain brigade and division quartermasters and commissaries.

"It was as bad or worse in the Medical Department. When we went to Chickamauga we found that our corps surgeon, the man who was the general-in-chief of the medical service of 25,000 men, was a veterinary surgeon, who had never practiced among human beings. President McKinley appointed him.

"The corps was entirely out of medical and surgical supplies. There were not enough surgical instruments on hand to open a boil. There was no quinine—none of the ordinary, every-day remedies.

"When we made requisition for them, we were told bluntly that we would have to 'rustle' for them.

"I went to the division hospital every day, and the sights and sounds and smells that one came in contact with there made it resemble a perfect lazaretto.

"It makes me sick to think of Camp Thomas. Day after day I would rise early in the morning and trudge over to the division hospital, only to see new faces and to find that the sick were getting worse all the time.

"In some cases a physician had forty patients.

"When we left Chickamauga for Knoxville we had about one hundred sick men. We went to Division Headquarters and asked for ambulances. They had ambulances not in use, but they refused to furnish any.

"The result was we had to scour the country for conveyances and a few of us went down into our pockets and paid the bill. People don't have to exaggerate—the truth is bad enough. Many soldiers died in camp as the result of a lack of medical attention and the incompetence of medical officers.

"When we arrived at Knoxville I was scooped by Dr. Hersell, a division surgeon and one of the few good medical officers thus: 'We are in God's country. Chickamauga was hell.' He did not speak irreverently when he said this.

"There has been no desire among responsible parties to uncover facts. When Chaplain Dooley, of the Eighth New York, was asked by Gen. Boynton before the latter handed in his white-washing report if he would state the facts as he knew them on the witness stand the chaplain said that he was not only willing but anxious to tell all he knew. He never heard from Boynton again."

Making a Price.

If Joe Leiter, alone and unaided, with large but limited capital, could for six long months make the price of wheat all over the world whatever he willed is it not ridiculous to assert that the combined capital of every human being in the United States cannot fix the price of silver?

Four times as many dollars' worth of wheat is produced in a year as there is of silver and yet our opponents say that the entire American people cannot fix a price on silver and keep it stable. The instant the American nation says that it will give a dollar for the quantity of silver in a silver dollar that instant its value will be a dollar all over the world and there will be no inducement for foreigners to bring their silver here because it will sell as readily at home at the same price.

When the government says it will pay one dollar for the quantity of silver in a silver dollar every man in the United States will be perfectly willing to do the same thing. If Leiter had had behind him not only his father but every dollar belonging to every man in this nation of ours would his corner ever have busted?

Silent Witnesses.

The Republican organs may howl "yellow journalism" and "copperheadism" until they cannot hear themselves think, but such talk does not account for the absence of the brave soldiers who went to the front at their country's call and never came back. Neither does it explain why regiments who never went further than Chickamauga came back decimated while the survivors are weak, sickly, half-starved individuals. The thousands of newly made graves which dot the landscape around every one of the pest breeding camps where our boys existed for five weary months bear silent witness to the utter incompetency of the political shysters who were at the head of army operations. Tearful mothers who wait in vain for the boys who will never come back home again will not be contented with the reports of the white-washing committees, who say that everything at these camps were all right and the soldiers both well and sick received the best of treatment.

A Boy's Idea.

A boy writes: "I saw a whole regiment of live privates yesterday. Live privates was scarce until they started another war. All the privates of the last war was killed off in it.

My pa was never a private. He was a general. He was born so, and took after his father. The generals mostly stayed in the rear. My pa did and the rear was located at home. The live private is a human, but nobody thinks so. When they win the government pats the general on the back and raises his salary. The privates gets \$13 a month and gets shot if he don't behave himself. A private stopped at our house once when they were getting up a regiment but the colonel heard he was there and surrounded him, and took him, and went to war commanding him. I wouldn't be a private.—Atlanta Constitution.

Burke and Gamble are railroad men. They acknowledge it. They are gold standard men and they acknowledge it. They think, with Phillips, that the corporations are being persecuted. What excuse has the man who depends upon his labor for his living and upon monetary legislation and regulation of corporations for his profits for voting for those men? The man who goes out and sets fire to his grain stacks is counted either foolish or crazy. Yet he is no worse than the man who votes for a ticket which stands upon a platform directly opposite to his interests.—Flandreau Herald.

Those Republican orators who are digging up their old speeches of two years ago find that they are obliged to cut out large paragraphs of enology about the Republican policy of encouraging an international agreement for the purpose of securing bimetalism.

A Parable.

Sometimes the newspaper office is, and for the best of reasons, the birthplace of timely parables. The following, taken from an exchange, is just at the present time splendidly adapted to the season and bears a moral well worthy the consideration of our patrons and friends:

Once a farmer had one thousand eight hundred bushels of wheat which he sold not to a single grain-merchant, but to one thousand eight hundred different dealers, a bushel each. A few of them paid in cash, but far the greater number said it was not convenient then, but would pay later. A few months passed, and the man's bank account ran low. "How is this?" he said. "My one thousand eight hundred bushels of grain should have kept me in affluence until another crop is raised, but I have parted with the grain and have instead only a vast number of accounts, so small and scattered that I cannot get around and collect them fast enough to pay expenses." So he posted up a public notice and asked all those who owed him to pay quickly. But few came. The rest said: "Mine is only a small matter, and I will go and pay one of these days," forgetting that though each account was very small when all were put together, they meant a large sum to the man.

Things went on thus; the man got to feeling so badly that he fell out of bed and awoke, and running to his granary, found his one thousand eight hundred bushels of wheat still safe there. He had only been dreaming, and hadn't sold his wheat at all.

Moral—The next day the man went to the publisher of his paper and said: "Here, sir, is the pay for your paper; and when next year's subscription is due, you can depend on me to pay it promptly. I stood in the position of an editor last night, and I know how it feels to have one's honestly earned money scattered all over the country in small amounts."

Voters should remember that if a Republican congress is elected this year it will pass a bill retiring the greenbacks and silver dollars and that all the money we will have will be gold and national bank notes. People who do not want contraction of currency and lower prices should not complain if they vote the Republican ticket as they will get what they vote for.

Literary Notes.

In Demorest's Magazine for October the wonders of the flying machine, new and old, are set forth in a popular scientific article on "Mechanical Flight." There are numerous pictures of the most celebrated inventors of machines "on the wing," and preparatory to flight. It is an article of equal interest to the scientist, the traveler and the school boy.

The echo of war is still with us, and now that the boys in blue, albeit very ragged and tattered blue, are back amongst us, the interest in all departments of the army and navy that have influenced their lives in the past few months is intense.

The bluecoat and the jackie concur in the belief that next to a fight there is nothing so interesting as pay-day, and the soldiers and sailors as well as their friends and relatives will all enjoy a perusal of an article on the naval paymaster in October Demorest's.

GEORGE B. DALY, Chairman County Central Committee. F. M. MORSE, Secretary.

Half-Rate Excursion Tickets to Inter-State Grain Palace Exposition at Aberdeen, S. D.

Via the North-Western Line, will be sold at one fare for round trip October 1 to 8, inclusive, limited to October 10. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19th, 1898.

Is Mr. McKinley preparing to throw Secretary Alger overboard? Many persons think so. Secretary Alger is the only member of the cabinet who was not specially summoned to Washington to participate in the extended consideration and discussion of the instructions given to the American peace commissioners previous to their departure for Paris. It is asserted that this public snub was administered to Alger as a hint that his resignation of the War Portfolio would be acceptable to the administration. Another reason given for not having Alger in Washington just now is that Mr. McKinley wished the other members of the cabinet to feel free in expressing themselves about the intended investigation of the War Department, which would have been impossible with the Secretary of War present. Mr. McKinley is said to be fully convinced now that the investigation will result in finding Alger guilty of some of the gravest charges that have been made against him, and to be fully determined to do nothing to shield Alger. Some say that he has been brought to this state of mind by evidence laid before him by military men; others that it is the result of the existing panic among the republican managers over the outlook for Democratic success in the Congressional campaign, and their insistence that something be done at once to counteract the wave of indignation that is sweeping over the country as a result of the knowledge of the unnecessary hardships and deaths among the volunteers. If Mr. McKinley will really try to assist the investigating commission, which will shortly get to work, by officially stating his wish that all army officers asked to testify shall tell everything they know about the mismanagement of the war, the truth may be got at, notwithstanding the commission's lack of legal authority to compel witnesses to testify.

It is said that Gen. Scofield's refusal to serve as a member of the investigating commission resulted in a stormy scene between him and Mr. McKinley. It is certain that when Gen. Scofield left the White House, after he had finally and positively declined to serve on the commission, the old gentleman was in a towering passion.

Senator Quay came over to Washington to pull a few administration wires that he hopes will aid him in his fight for re-election. He admits that the present is the strongest fight ever put up against him, and leaves it to be inferred that he is far from being certain of winning. His opponents have been smart enough not to name a candidate against him and to adopt the general motto of "Anybody but Quay," leaving the question of who shall be the candidate to be settled after an anti-Quay legislature has been elected. The administration is, as a matter of rule, helping Quay to a certain extent, but Mr. McKinley wouldn't do any worrying if Quay was beaten, provided, of course, that his successor was Wanamaker or some other Republican. Quay has made Mr. McKinley feel his power too often to be cordially liked by him.

That the competition between the big shipyards of the country is largely imaginary, when it comes to bidding for the construction of ships for the government, was demonstrated as usual when the bids were opened for the construction of three battleships, the Maine, the Ohio, and the Missouri. Contracts have been given at practically the same figures to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Wm. Cramp & Sons, and the New Port News Company, each to construct one of these battleships, all of which are to have a speed of 18½ knots.

Some of the Connecticut Republicans who helped defeat John Addison Porter for nomination for governor are not disposed to let the matter end there, but will try to get Porter ousted from his position of secretary to the president. Porter says he will not resign. It remains to be seen whether his enemies are strong enough to get him dismissed.