

The State Democrat.

VOL. IX.—NO. 9.

ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 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. FYLPAA, 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, Groton.

States Attorney—
C. W. ATKINS, Columbia.

Superintendent of Schools—
JAMES R. TITUS, Detroit.

Coroner—
DR. D. E. ARNOLD, Hecla.

Surveyor—
AMSEY A. QUIGLEY, Aberdeen.

DEMOCRACY'S MEANING.

It Is a Government In Which the People Rule.

PROTECTS THE CITIZEN'S RIGHTS.

The Principle of Direct Legislation Is Pure Jeffersonian Democracy—It Means the People Are Capable of Self Government.

In his speech at Detroit William J. Bryan favored direct legislation. He said in part:

The principle of the initiative and referendum is Democratic. It will not be opposed by any Democrat who endorses the declaration of Jefferson that the people are capable of self government, nor will it be opposed by any Republican who holds Lincoln's ideas that this should be a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Democracy is not merely a party name. Democracy has a meaning. Democracy means a government in which the people rule, and that is all we ask for. We are willing to submit any question that concerns the people of this country to the people themselves.

No matter how earnest we are, no matter how anxious we are, no matter how emphatic we are, there is not a contention that we hold that we are not willing to submit to the American people.

I remember that those who were with me in 1896 were sometimes called a mob. They were called socialists, and they were called anarchists, but I glory in the fact that when the result was announced 6,500,000 of earnest men bowed to the will of the majority. They did not know where the majority came from, but they bowed to it.

Where was the sign of anarchy then? And then I wonder, if we had been successful, whether the corporations and the trusts that poured out their money so freely to win a Republican victory—I wonder if they would have bowed as meekly as our people did.

My friends, they sometimes call us radical. I want you to understand that we are the conservative people of this country. Those who believe in Democracy in its broad sense are the conservative forces of the United States today. Democracy appeals to the poor man because it is only in a democracy that a poor man can make his influence felt. Democracy appeals to a rich man because, no matter how rich he may be today, he does not know what his children may be, and democracy is the only government that a man can afford to leave to posterity. Democracy that protects each citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; democracy that guarantees to the toilers a just share of the proceeds of their toil; democracy, my friends, is the only thing that can appeal to the sense of justice that dwells in the human heart.

You ask me why we shall succeed. I tell you that we must succeed because Democracy appeals to all that is good in human nature. It appeals to all parts of the country. It appeals to all occupations and conditions. It appeals to that sense of justice that is never appealed to in vain.

Democracy will settle every question that has arisen.

That Interest Question.

If Kirk G. Phillips did not accept any interest from banks in which he deposited state funds why does he not come out openly and deny it and have the bank cashiers back up his statements. He tries to evade the issue by stating that he has never loaned a dollar of the state money. No one ever accused him of loaning public money but he has been accused of depositing the money in banks and receiving interest therefor which he converted to his own uses while at the same time the state was paying interest on bonds which might have been paid off.

If these accusations are true the present state treasurer is not a fit man to be governor of the state and should be downed by an overwhelming majority at the coming election. If they are false he owes it to himself and his party to clear himself of the charges instead of indulging in either evasion or profound silence.

Whether or not it is a criminal offence for a treasurer to draw interest on public deposits and keep it himself, it certainly is bad financing for the state to keep idle half a million dollars while at the same time there are outstanding bonds on which interest must be paid which could just as well be called in with the cash on hand. The reports of the treasurer show that the average amount of cash on hand in the treasurer's hands averages five hundred thousand dollars.

A Tidal Wave.

There seems to be a tidal wave sweeping South Dakota in favor of Andy Lee and honest government. Voters are fairly swarming out of the Republican party and into the ranks of the opposition.

It is amusing to watch the desperation of the corporation organs who are vainly trying to hide from themselves and from the public the warnings of impending disaster.

Republicans no longer make any serious claims that they will carry the state except when talking for political effect. They no longer will bet money against Andy Lee but are willing to bet that he will not have five thousand majority. This is considered about an even thing.

The opposition will devote their time in the next few weeks to an effort to pull through certain legislators and county officers by trying to induce Populists and Democrats to desert their own candidates for personal reasons. This style of campaign is one of the most certain admissions of defeat and shows the desperate nature of their cause.

Why Store Your Wheat?

It is the part of good business judgment for the farmer to sell his wheat as soon as he hauls it into the elevator or puts it upon the cars. If he proposes to hold his wheat let him keep it in the granary on his farm.

Let us follow a load of stored wheat. The farmer hauls it to the elevator and dumps it into the hopper, and receives therefor a storage ticket. He can either get his wheat back or the market price in cash for it whenever he wants it.

The elevator man knows he doesn't want the wheat, so ships it to Minneapolis or Duluth where it goes to swell the "visible supply." The more wheat there is in the visible supply the less will be paid for it. When the miller wants to grind this wheat he buys it from the elevator man. It is the farmer's wheat and the elevator man has only the freight invested. The farmer furnishes 75 per cent of the capital in the deal and the wheat he has added to the visible supply keeps the price down. As the elevator man has no money invested in the wheat and will not be benefited if the price rises, he does not use much effort to make it go higher. Storage charges are the same on wheat, whether it is worth 60 cents or \$1.60 a bushel.

When the farmer "stores" wheat and holds the storage ticket for a rise in the price, he gambles in futures, and he is the only gambler in futures who has more than 10 cents a bushel invested in the deal. He has, more-over supplied the necessities of the consumer, and the consumer, knowing that the farmer

doesn't want the wheat back, keeps the price down. The law of supply and demand does not operate in such a case.

Keep the wheat in the granary on your farm. When you haul it into market, sell it. Don't pay storage. Let the other fellow do that. If you must gamble in futures invest 5 or 10 cents a bushel in margins; but don't furnish the other fellow with the capital.—Valley City Times-Record.

Another Recruit.

The ranks of the insurgent Republicans are daily being swelled by new recruits. All over the state of South Dakota from the shores of Lake Big Stone to the summits of the Black Hills staunch Republicans are deserting the machine ridden old party and coming out for the other side. One of the most recent and most valuable conversions to our side is the Brookings Register one of the best and most influential papers in the state. In its last issue is found the following editorial:

With this issue of the Register, it goes on record as opposed to the "machine's" ticket nominated at Mitchell. Every Republican ticket nominated for the past sixteen years has been noisted by the Register immediately after the nominating convention and supported to the best of its ability. Two years ago the issue before the people of this, as well as other states, was the money question, and the voters, regardless of partisan affiliations, lined up on this issue and spoke their little piece. The issue in this campaign is whether the railroads and corporations shall rule the people. The Register declares for the people and, it remains to be seen, how many Republicans will acknowledge that the corporations are their masters.

An Explanation.

The following explanation of the reason for Dr. Huidekoper's appointment is given by Dr. Gill, of the "hoss hospital."

"I suppose some one is jealous because of Dr. Huidekoper's advancement. He is at present in Porto Rico officiating as surgeon general of the first military division. The doctor some time ago had the pleasure of treating Mrs. McKinley's favorite pet dog, and did the job so well that the administration decided that he should be honored with a commission in the army on the medical staff. Taken all in all, the doctor is all right. He understands animal surgery thoroughly, and also knows considerable about human practice."

Exactly. His having had the "pleasure" of treating Mrs. McKinley's favorite poodle and saving his valuable life proves his eminent fitness for the responsible position of corps surgeon in the army.—Sisseton Emancipator.

Is this Justice?

When the railroads mortgage their lines they get ten or fifteen thousand dollars a mile on the security and the valuation on which they pay dividends averages twenty thousand dollars a mile and yet when they are assessed for taxation they are valued at \$2,400 or \$2,500 a mile. Is it just or right that a farmer should have his property assessed at pretty near its real value while railroads are assessed at about one tenth their value? Why should a railroad be assessed at one fourth of what it is bonded for when a farm is often assessed at much more than it can be mortgaged for? There is no socialism about these queries, just ordinary business common sense and we would ask the Republican party, which has been assessing the railroads for many years, to answer them.

The Sioux Falls Argus-Leader refers to the boys in blue who have complained of ill-treatment in camp hospitals as "a horde of blatherskites" who have gone "up and down the land uttering the most vindictive slanders against the administration." How do you like such talk as that, Republican friends? Do you endorse such an opinion of the nation's gallant defenders? To be a good Republican you have to, as the policy of the Republican party is to defend Alger and his rottenness at any cost, even to the slander of our heroes. The quotation from the Argus-Leader is only a sample of what appears in other Republican papers.—Ashton Chronicle.

On to Their Job.

Some people have been wondering why a daily train has been running on this line since September 26. The fact is that Railroad Commissioner La Follette was up this line the 21st, and 22nd of September and on the last named date Manager Earling of the Milwaukee railroad system was notified that if a daily train was not put on this branch, investigation for the reason would be made by the board. The company never notified the board but put on the train, and a letter from the board was received Tuesday by Judge Batterson of this city inquiring if the train had been put on. Thus a case of the usefulness of the Populist railroad law and railroad commissioners is brought home, to us and the people of this country should manifest their appreciation of them by keeping them in power in this state.—Wilmot Courant.

A good deal is being said about C. O. Bailey, a prominent Democrat of Sioux Falls, and U. S. G. Cherry, of the silver Republicans, being railroad attorneys. Mr. Bailey is attorney for the Illinois Central road, which has complied in all respects with the present South Dakota law, and has put in effect the Iowa rates. Mr. Cherry has never appeared in court for the railroad he represents, and his sole services have consisted in taking some depositions in which the rate case was in no wise involved. Such is the record of these anti-gold-bug railroad attorneys. Their roads have never taken part in South Dakota politics, have never issued a pass for a delegate to a convention nor to a candidate of any party. That does not seem to be a very harmful sort of attorneyship.—Deadwood Independent.

The supreme scandal of the war—the scandal that gave birth to all the rest—was the president's wholesale patronage-mongering in the appointment of staff officers from civil life. The staff is the mainstay of an army. Upon its quality and competence depend not only the efficiency of the army, but the comfort, the health and even the lives of the troops. Yet to curry favor with politicians, to strengthen influence where influence was needed, to silence the opposition of a senator here or to secure the support of a congressman there, the president filled the vital staff places with a horde of incompetents whose sole claims were "influence" and "backing."—New York World.

The Republican managers are seriously considering the advisability of withdrawing Kirk Phillips and Roddle from their state ticket in order to try to save the balance of the ticket from overwhelming defeat. Some time ago the Argus-Leader advised this action in case the charges against these candidates was proved true. Even if this action is taken it will be too late to stem the tidal wave which will on November 8th, certainly wipe out the last vestige of Republican misrule in South Dakota.

After Mrs. Leas's speech at Flandreau a short time since, Dennis Jacobs, the chairman of the Republican central committee of Moody County arose and announced his intention to abandon the Republican party and cast his lot with the opposition. The announcement created a tremendous sensation and carried consternation into the ranks of the enemy. Mr. Jacobs will be joined in his action by at least a hundred more anti-machine Republicans.

The Chicago Times-Herald accuses Col. Bryan of purposely contracting malarial fever so that he can be used as an argument against the administration. The Republicans must be hard up for arguments when they have to invent yarns like this.

The per capita of money in circulation, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has increased 4 per cent within a year. This result is, of course, arrived at by averaging the increase of the capitalist with the decrease of the laborers.

Mr. Taubman's petition to be placed on the ticket as an independent candidate is a straw showing how harmony prevails in the Republican ranks in Brown county. He says that he has over forty of the delegates to the recent Republican county convention on his petition. On the small petition filed at the court house are three of these delegates.

The Republicans are not making an aggressive campaign in South Dakota. Their sole reliance is on an enormous boodle fund which they expect to loosen a few days before election. They will buy every vote that is purchasable and honest people who want genuine reform must be prepared for this sort of thing and be ready to off-set it.

The changes in favor of the fusion ticket throughout South Dakota are assuming the proportions of a landslide. The Charles-Mix County Republican has repudiated the Republican ticket and joined the ranks of the reformers. The Howard Spirit threatens to do likewise unless Phillips and Roddle are withdrawn from the ticket.

As rates of interest in South Dakota are steadily going down, money is becoming more plentiful and land is increasing in value, Republican papers are not saying as much as they did two years ago about the terrible condition the finances of the people would be in if the state were run by a Populist administration. That bugaboo is played out.

The great corporations that buy the wheat of the northwest are not excessively patriotic. They seem to prefer that some one else pay the war tax because most of them are paying for wheat in cash instead of tickets as in former years. A two cent revenue stamp is required on these tickets.

Mr. Loucks' carefully prepared catechism of Kirk Phillips does not seem to contain the one question that everyone would like to have him answer. Did you accept interest on state funds deposited in banks? Queer Mr. Loucks did not think of that.

Where Alger and McKinley Differ. "I care no more for what the newspapers say about me than I do for the breezes which blow through the branches of the trees outside," is Secretary Alger's reply to the evidences of his incompetency published in the daily press of the country. President McKinley is not "built that way." During a long and successful political career he has watched the course of the press, as an index of public opinion, with great sensitiveness. As between the press and Alger there is no telling what the president will do, but coming events will show the president regards the press as of more importance to his future than his war secretary.—Pittsburg Post.

Thievery Among the Causes. Ship captains and transportation agents are not fools, the sons of some bodies are of average intelligence as a rule, and the national guard officer is usually successful in business. It is absurd to think that what these men do not know they could learn in time, and in a short time at that. Any thoughtful observer of current events is bound to conclude that plain, ordinary theft is playing no small part in the daily record of army horrors.—New York Times.

No More Diplomacy Wanted. We had enough of diplomacy before the beginning of the war. What is wanted now is decision and positiveness. We ought to make our demands and leave them for Spain to accept or refuse as she pleases, without any protracted parleying, dickering and exploitation of "cunning." We ought to make peace as we make war, and talk as we shoot.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Militarism in Europe. The end of this monstrous system of militarism under which Europe is groaning can easily be predicted, for it is dependent upon immutable laws. There must be a limit to the powers of endurance of the people and when that limit is reached the toppling structure must fall of its own weight, perhaps bringing revolution and ruin in its fall.—Detroit Free Press.

Danger Alger Need Not Fear. Up to date, so far as has been announced, no American girl has attempted to kiss Secretary Alger or any of the officials in the various bureaus of his department.—New York Free.

Giotto's Campanile.

In St. Nicholas Mr. John Ward writes of "The Bell Towers of Italy." In speaking of Giotto Mr. Ward says:

This great and well beloved artist, who was at once painter, poet, sculptor and architect, was popularly supposed to have been a shepherd. Tradition tells us that as he daily tended his flock in the pasture one little lamb was ever by his side, showing him the most touching affection. When at last the little lamb was about to die, it spoke in verse to the shepherd, telling him that its spirit would remain with him always in the form of a fairy and that through its favor he was to become a great artist. At all events, the prophecy came true, for Giotto became an artist of world-wide fame, and he built a tower in Florence known as Giotto's Campanile. It is said that here the fairy has dwelt ever since among the bells, flitting through the silent spaces.

Giotto, commanded by the city to build an edifice which in height and richness was to surpass any previous structure in the world's history, in 1334 laid the cornerstone of his great tower. No expense was spared, and some of the greatest artists worked upon it. Sculptures by Donatello, Andrea Pisano and Luca della Robbia decorate the basement story and comprise several series of subjects—the seven liberal arts and sciences, the seven cardinal virtues, the seven works of mercy, the invention of navigation, besides many religious and historical subjects from the creation down. The upper three stories are ornamented with spiral shafts and carved moldings, and the whole is built in alternate courses of black and white marble; the contrasting tints of which have been mellowed and softened by time.

And He Knew Too.

A young theological student, who is about to depart for the missionary fields, told an amusing story on himself the other evening that gives an insight to the cause that led to his determining to preach the gospel to the heathen. He had called on a young lady, and her little brother posted himself in an armchair facing a handsome gilt clock. He had been there half an hour when the young lady said, "Robbie, why don't you go to the nursery?"

"I am waiting," replied Robbie. "What are you waiting for, my dear?"

"Why, for his face to stop the clock. You know what you said."—Philadelphia Call.

On all the new ships of the navy the American shield has displaced as a figurehead the designs carried on the older vessels. This is carved out of solid brass, with the stars and stripes and the shield proper fitted close around the slender bow, while scrollwork extends backward on either side for a distance of four or five feet.

From 123 answers to questions published two or three years ago Messrs. V. and C. Henri find that a person's first memory may be of an extent occurring as early as the age of 6 months or as late as 5 years—2 to 4 years being the usual age.

The wearing of earrings was so general in Rome and the jewels were so heavy that there were professionals known as ear healers, who tended the ears of ladies who had torn or injured the lobes with the weight of the pendants.

Unexpected Testimony.

A farmer had an old horse that he wanted to sell, so, having doctored it up to make it appear as young as possible, he soon found a purchaser. The latter before taking away the horse told the farmer that he should like to ask the carter a question or two. Imagine the surprise of both buyer and seller when that worthy, in reply to a question as to the qualities of the horse, blurted out:

"Why, maister, I've known this hoss for 20 years, and I've never knowed un kick or bite!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Then He Got Better.

Husband (angrily, after a somewhat heated argument with his better half)—Do you take me for a fool?

Wife (soothingly)—No, John, but I may be mistaken.—London Fun.

The first voyage round the world was made by Sir Francis Drake in 1580, the second by Magellan in 1591, the third by Sir Thomas Cavendish in 1596, and others by Lord Anson in 1740, by Captain Cook in 1768 and by Peary in 1793.