

**The Farmers' Leader,**  
—PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY—  
**FARMERS' PUBLISHING COMPANY.**  
—INCORPORATED—  
A. J. WIMPLE, PRESIDENT;  
JERE GEHON, VICE PRESIDENT;  
E. W. OWENS, SECRETARY;  
JOHN ISACKSON, TREASURER.

J. F. COOLEY, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

Entered at the postoffice in Canton as second class mail matter.

THE FARMERS' LEADER is owned by a company composed of nearly 400 of the most progressive farmers in Lincoln and adjoining counties, and is a thoroughly non-partisan, farmers paper, advocating the principles of the Farmers Alliance of South Dakota.

The paper is controlled by the following BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A. J. Wimple, Jere Gehon, E. W. Owens, John Isackson, Henry Brundage, Ole Bert, Neils Larson, Ole Hokstad, A. T. Sundvold.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Three months, 25 cents; six months, 50 cents; one year, \$1. Payments for subscriptions to the paper may be remitted directly to the publication office or to any officer or member of the board of directors.

ADVERTISING RATES—Local reading notices set in small pic type, 5 cents per line. One inch business cards, 50 cents per month including one copy of the paper. Larger display advertisements will be inserted at the uniform rate of 8 cents per running inch per week or 30 cents per month. Special discounts will be made from these rates on advertisements of one column or over running a period of three months or over. All bills for advertising fall due on the first of each month.

CORRESPONDENCE is desired from every town, village, township and post office in Lincoln county. Correspondents should write their manuscripts as plainly as possible and write on one side of the paper, and should at all times confine themselves to the news. It is also important that a correspondent's name should be attached to a communication in order to secure admission to the columns of the paper. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications of any kind. Intelligent contributions on economy, finance, tariff, transportation, land, and other important questions of the day are invited from all parts of the county. Contributors are requested, however, to make their communications as brief as possible. Communications of any kind, must be in or on before Wednesday evening in order to secure publication the same week.  
Address THE FARMERS' LEADER, Canton, South Dakota.

**INDEPENDENT COUNTY CONVENTION.**  
A delegate convention of the independent voters of Lincoln county, will be held in the court house in the city of Canton, on Tuesday the 9th day of September, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp, for the purpose of putting in nomination.

One state senator.  
Three members of the house of representatives.  
And candidates for the following county offices: Clerk of the courts, Register of deeds, County auditor, County treasurer, Sheriff, Superintendent of schools, District attorney, County judge, County surveyor, Coroner.

The basis of township representation will be as follows: One delegate at large and one for every twenty-five votes or major fraction thereof cast at the last general election in 1886 as follows:

Townships	Delegates	Townships	Delegates
Eden	1	Pleasant	1
Brooklyn	1	Fairview	1
Highland	1	Lincoln	1
Delaware	1	Canton	1
Lynn	1	Grant	1
Dayton	1	LaValley	1
Perry	1	Springdale	1
Delapre	1	Canton City	10
Norway	1	Total	12

Township committee men are hereby requested to call the primaries for their respective townships on Thursday the 4th day of September, 1890.

J. E. HOKSTAD, Chairman.  
A. CARLSON,  
H. Y. BARNUM,  
H. L. RISE,  
HANS DEWYKELSON,  
E. WANDWELL, Secretary.

**PIERRE AND THE FARMERS.**

Have you ever stopped to consider, brother farmer, what a difference it is to you and your pocket book, where the permanent capital of this state is located? And would you believe it, if THE LEADER should tell you that the location of the capital at Pierre would be many a dollar in your pocket? But whether you believe or not, there are a few odds to the writer: it is true, nevertheless.

You have noticed, perhaps, that the value of farm property in this state is extremely low as compared with what it has been in other states at the time they had attained a degree of development equal to that of South Dakota today. Having said this, however, what do you suppose is the cause of it? Do you have laid it to the drought, perhaps, but it can't be that alone, because in years gone by they have had drought in all the other states, in many instances more severe than those which South Dakota has experienced the last few years. No, no, it can't be the drought. Was it a lack of immigration which has been experienced the last year or two? No, it can't be that, because in the pioneer days of older states, there was even less immigration than there is here. What can the reason be then, you ask? Let THE LEADER call your attention to a few facts and you will find the real cause for the depression in the prices of farm property in South Dakota. THE PUBLIC LANDS. It is the thousands upon thousands of acres of public lands which can be had for nothing, that have kept the prices of improved lands down in South Dakota, and as long as there is an abundance of public lands in the state that can be had for the asking, comparatively few people will be foolish enough to pay from five to twenty dollars per acre for land which is no better than the free lands. This being true, no farmer in South Dakota can expect his farm to be worth half what it will be, before every acre of the public domain has been settled up and he has no longer to compete with them in the land market. Remember, it is with land the same as with money and with all the various commodities that enter into the world's marts—the greater its supply the lower the price. Hence, the more people you influence to come into this state and the more of this public land you persuade people to take up, adds to the value of your own property.

Now, what are the facts in regard to this matter as between Pierre and Huron? West of the Missouri river, on the edge of the corporate limits of the town of Pierre, lies a vast area of public land that must be settled up. Pierre has done everything in her might to add the speedy settlement of this great area of land, which the officers of the state, to a man, say contains as good if not better

agricultural land as any in the state. Huron, on the contrary, has used its best efforts to belittle and discouraged the up-building and prosperity of that section. In other words, Pierre has a direct interest in building up the reservation, thereby reducing the supply of the public lands which are the means of keeping the value of your land down; Huron seems to be interested in tearing down, or keeping open all these public lands to confine their competition with you. It is not hard to see wherein the location of the state capital at Pierre would be of direct benefit to every farmer in South Dakota because it would encourage traffic toward the reservation and along with that encourage immigration, and immigration is what is needed to settle up that section of country.

In conclusion let THE LEADER urge upon every farmer in the state to consider this matter carefully. There is a good deal in it. THE LEADER holds, that every thinking person will see that the location of the capital at Pierre will enhance the value of his property considerably within a few years. Yes, the interests of Pierre and the South Dakota farmer are identical.

**MR. GIFFORD'S CONVENTION SPEECH.**

Those who happened to be in attendance at the republican convention held in this city last week, would have been richly repaid for their going even if they had been obliged to pay a liberal admission fee. The convention was so full of rare and racy incidents that the managers could conscientiously have charged fifty cents entrance fee and made a snug sum toward the campaign fund.

Among the most amusing incidents of the convention was the peculiar coincidence of Mr. Gifford's speech and the resolutions adopted by the convention. It so happened that Mr. Gifford was not present when the resolutions were adopted and he is therefore to be excused for the blissful ignorance in which he conflicted with their contents. As can be learned from the report of the convention, published in all the county papers, the convention deemed it proper to pass a set of resolutions commending the Harrison administration and saying all the sweet things for the party that the committee could think of. Among these resolutions was the following:

Resolved that we congratulate the nation upon the honest and able administration of president Harrison, and commend his efforts in the interest of pure government, etc, etc.

After this resolution had been adopted and the convention was ready to adjourn, some enthusiastic supporters of the Hon. O. S. Gifford thought of how appropriate it would be now to have the Judge put the finishing touches on the work of the convention, with a speech. So they trotted on their man. He came; he made them the coveted speech and told them of the grandeur and magnificence of the grand old party, but "a man who cannot point out the deformities of his own party" said the Judge "cannot be trusted," so he started in to point out these rare, precious 'deformities.' He said that it had often been charged that the national legislation was largely controlled by the east, and it was true, but it was largely the fault of the west. The east returns men to congress repeatedly for twenty or thirty years and by their experience they are enabled to control the legislation, not alone, but largely the executive branch of the government. There was no reason to doubt that president Harrison, under the influence of Mr. Windom and others, was in sympathy with Wall street in the recent silver legislation. It is perhaps useless to state that there was no applause when the Judge uttered these words. But imagine the feelings of the delegates to the convention as they thought of their pet resolution commending the honest and able—yes, the honest and able administration, that the Judge accused of sympathizing with Wall street, the bitterest enemy that the country has and that a "pure government" ought to have. Imagine the burnings of Doctor Garver, he who wrote the resolution which was to distinguish this convention for its courage and valor to the great cause of republicanism! Imagine the surprise of the poet Benjamin who writes "poetry" to the Canton News, ridiculing the independent party and fights for resolutions denouncing the leaders in a great organization like the Farmers Alliance, as impostors and demagogues! If it had been Frank Leavitt who made the speech, the whole country would have been in an arm. Yea, verily, great is Diana, the King, for he can say what he pleases with impunity.

**MORE FIGURES.**

The Eureka Independent, produces the following figures on the capital situation. THE LEADER reprints them to tickle the Huron campaign managers etc:

By closely studying the returns of the vote on the capital location for last year, we find these facts. There were exactly fifty organized counties, in South Dakota and they cast 77,081 votes, of which Pierre received 27,250, or over thirty-five per cent of all cast. Huron received 15,650, or not quite twenty-one per cent. Buffalo had county not give Huron a single vote. Pierre failed to reach fifty votes in four counties while Huron failed to reach fifty votes in twenty-four counties. Pierre fell below 100 votes in five counties while Huron counted her vote by two figures in seventeen counties, (more than one-third of the state.) Pierre led the race in forty-five counties while Huron tagged along with five. Pierre had a majority

of all votes cast in twenty-one counties while Huron had a majority in four. Pierre exchanged two votes from Hughes county for one hundred and five from Beadle county. Pierre got a majority in both Hand and Jerauld counties, which lie just outside Huron's corporation. Pierre had more votes than Huron in thirty-eight counties, while Huron beat Pierre in twelve. Looking at these facts as they stand, the following queries naturally arise in the mind: If Huron was, and is, such a general favorite, and had the advantage of being the capital from '85 to '89, why shouldn't she hold her grip and beat something or somebody? If she could not even hold Pierre an even race, with six candidates in the field last year, how much "change of sentiment" will be required this year to beat Pierre? What is the reason that, if a little, one-horse, puny, gumbo and poverty-stricken town like Pierre, could knock out the big handsome railroad town on the Jim, in the first round, last year, why can't the handsome third city in the state, send the drooping infant on the Jim into the "bouillon" this trip? If there is any comfort for the "convention city" in these figures it must certainly be the fault of the weather. Sympathy extended.

**A HEAVY WEIGHT CONVENTION.**

When the independent voters of this county held their convention to send delegates to the state convention, on the fifth of last month, both of the Gifford organs in this city did everything in their power to ridicule the convention, its manner of procedure and in no case did they allude to it only in a disrespectful and sneering way. Their principal object of attack was the observance of parliamentary rules in the conduct of the convention. Now, it has ever been a true saying, that people that live in glass houses should be exceedingly careful about throwing stones. If this saying is true in any particular case, it is true in the management and conduct of the republican party of Lincoln county, and the manner in which the convention was conducted here last week, applies the force of this saying even stronger than before. Certainly there could be nothing more disgusting, more deserving of the ridicule which the two Canton Gifford organs heaped upon certain individual members of the recent independent convention; than are the resolutions which were adopted by the convention on Wednesday of last week, "endorsing the action of the republican party for the passage of the act against trusts and the federal election bill." The fact that neither of these bills have been passed by congress and are not likely to be, demonstrates the extraordinary position of the republican leaders in this county, to throw stones. Moreover, it demonstrates exactly how little attention the fellows who throw mud at their neighbors, pay to the action of the men in congress whom they laud to the skies year in and year out. It shows further that the statement often made by the opponents of the Gifford ring, that the party is run by and in the interests of an organized ring, who care little for the interests of the people so long as their own selfish purposes are accomplished, is true. These resolutions were written by the chief cook and bottle washer of the Canton Advocate, a well-known member of this Gifford ring and while they are a complete exposition of the utter ignorance of this individual, on matters of ordinary import, they were railroaded through by the singers in the supposition that they were correct. No doubt, there were many farmers in this convention who well know that neither the anti trust bill nor the election bill had been passed and their failure to call attention to the fact, is simply due to the generally prevailing antipathy for antagonizing the managers of the ring. But if such ignorance were shown in an assembly of members of the Farmers Alliance, these same individuals would yell themselves hoarse and the two insignificant sheets who can see only their own interests and the interests of this infernal political combination, would never get through sneering and ridiculing the people who were guilty of it.

**A GIGANTIC MILLIONAIRE FACTORY.**

It requires but a very little ability in the science of arithmetic to figure out the facts pretty clearly, that the financial system of the country, for upwards of thirty years, has been nothing less than an enormous institution for the manufacture of millionaires out of the rich and paupers out of the poor. Just a little figuring will establish this as an indisputable fact. To demonstrate, a friend of THE LEADER has handed in the following example of the process of manufacturing millionaires:

Twenty-six years ago, this very year, a few men who had \$250,000 in gold locked up (because they rather see the government go to the devil than to risk their money, without doubt) sold their gold for \$50,000 greenbacks and exchanged the greenbacks at par for 6 per cent government bonds. They then deposited their \$500,000 of bonds and got from the government \$500,000 worth of national bank circulation. For fifteen years they drew 6 per cent on their bonds; after that they got an average of 5 per cent. Now let us tabulate the deal:

Original investment	\$250,000
Int. 6 per cent for 15 years on \$500,000 bonds	450,000
Int. 6 per cent for 11 years	225,000
Compound int. (approximated)	200,000
Int. 10 per cent on \$150,000 bank circulation 24 years	1,000,000
"Premium" 15 per cent on bonds	75,000
Principal of bonds	500,000

Total income \$2,550,000  
On an original investment of \$250,000 there is an income in twenty-six years of \$2,550,000!  
It is more than ten dollars for one!  
Had the government issued \$500,000 in greenbacks instead of the \$500,000 of interest-suckers, liberty destroying bonds, it would have saved, in this single transaction, \$2,550,000!

This is a correct solution of the manner in which the government has succeeded in grinding out over two hundred millionaires in less than twenty-six years. The process of manufacturing paupers is not so complicated, and probably that's the reason it grinds them out faster. Neither does it require an extended knowledge of mathematics to figure out the process by which it's done. In the same twenty-six years that it has taken the United States government to manufacture two hundred millionaires it has manufactured two million paupers. We who have constantly worshiped at the altar of the g. o. p. for the past twenty-five years, can see in these figures a something suggestive of the old maxim "What fools these mortals be."

**JUST A HINT.**

Why not, for all town offices, each town organization select from the ranks of labor, candidates for positions to be filled in each town? Then, for county officials such as treasurer, sheriff, etc., let each town combination send in selected names for such offices, irrespective of creed or past political differences, taking great care to select men who are fit for the positions and whom their fellow townsmen would willingly and safely be bondsmen for. Let each township in a county send in names to a county convention, and from these names thus selected, say a week before nomination day, let the candidate be selected, and elected. You thus will have accurate record of your voting strength in each township, and so on in each county. Once the names are agreed upon, let the election tickets be furnished by the Union or Alliance, distributed to the president or secretary of each local Union or Alliance, and then by him given out by voters at a meeting called for Saturday preceding election day, taking care to send to each voter absent at such meeting the ballot he will deposit in the box on election day. This saves the brass band, beer and blackguardism of political warfare during the campaign, and will effect a complete change in affairs for the good of the wealth-producing element. Let the other element take care of itself, but do not longer permit it to rule to ruin. Sever your relation with both the old political parties. Let the dead go bury the dead, and the damned to be buried together, as by this time they sinketh, because of their partisanship and plundering of the people, rather than moving to the music of patriotism.

Unite, and let the well-disposed move with you. Unite and defeat the most objectionable candidate, if you can not elect your own.—Pomeroy's Advance

A Farmers' and Laborers' convention was held at the court-house at Warsaw, Mo., July 5, and nominated the following county ticket: Representative, Charles Dundas; attorney, J. H. Lay, circuit clerk, J. H. Savage; county clerk, W. H. Stratton; collector, Robert Dalton; sheriff, Wm. Houser; treasurer, J. L. Holloway; probate judge, W. S. McClan; assessor, R. H. Berry; presiding judge, G. W. Mowell; associate judges, J. M. Hunter and Taylor Walker; coroner, L. Barrow. It is expected that the Democratic convention will make no nominations or endorse the ticket. J. H. Lay has declined the nomination for attorney, and the vacancy will be filled hereafter.

Advice comes from Pierre that the question of supplying South Dakota people with the cheap coal of North Dakota, is receiving a great deal of consideration there. The plan is to ship the coal down the Missouri in barges to Pierre, Charabertain and Yankton, and then send it by rail to the different towns in the state. Careful estimate by those interested give the cost of the coal laid down in either of the towns mentioned at about \$2 per ton. Should this be accomplished this season it will be a Godsend to the farmers in the eastern part of the state the coming winter—for the great objection to eastern South Dakota is the ruinous price of fuel. The building of railroads into the Black Hills, will, of course, cut down the price at least half to eastern South Dakota. For there also, as well as at different points on the ceded lands, coal of a superior quality and in unlimited quantities is positively known to exist.—Daily Rapid Times.

**HIGHLAND HIEROGLYPHICS.**

The school house in district No. 7, is being moved to the southeast corner of Wendt's farm. Mr. Whitmore, of Canton, does the work. The moving is wholly unnecessary and only a piece of spite work.

Messrs. Syvertson and Lund, of Worthing, struck a boiling well at a depth of 125 feet at Austin Olson's place. Its noise can be heard a distance of ten rods. It will be cased this week in order that its merits may be developed. Some of our big boys raised many watermelons Sunday night, but we are sorry to say, it was not in the most respectable way. In hopes that they will not be found guilty of such disreputable work again, we do not give their names.

**AUGUSTANA COLLEGE.**

COLLEGIATE AND NORMAL COURSE. Fall term opens September, 23 and continues for thirteen weeks. In the Normal department, special attention will be given to the training of teachers for our common schools. For particulars address the president. A. G. TUVE.

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—DEALER IN—

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McCORMICK BINDERS & MOWERS McCORMICK.

**PLANO Binders AND Mowers PLANO.**

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A. E. BROWN, PRESIDENT. O. A. RUDOLPH, SECRETARY. A. G. STEINER, VICE PRESIDENT.

—INCORPORATED IN 1887.—

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O. K. BROWN, Cashier.

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East of Court House square on 5th St. CANTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

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

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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

**THE ST. CROIX LUMBER CO.,**  
—will have—

**Something to say in this space next week.**