

The Farmers' Leader.

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A. J. WIMPLE, PRESIDENT;
JERRY GEHON, VICE PRESIDENT;
E. W. OWENS, SECRETARY;
JOHN ISACKSON, TREASURER.
J. F. COOLEY, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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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, Jerry Gehon, E. W. Owens, John Isackson, Henry Bradshaw, Ole Byrd, Neils Larson, Ole Hokenstad, A. T. Sandvik.
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CORRESPONDENCE is desired from every town, village, township and post office in Lincoln county. Correspondents should write their manuscripts as plainly as possible and 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 admittance 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 on or before Wednesday evening in order to secure publication the same week.
Address THE FARMERS' LEADER, Canton, South Dakota.

INDEPENDENT TICKET.

Members in Congress—
FREDERICK ZIPP,
of Lawrence.
FRANK A. LEAVITT,
of Lincoln.
Governor—
H. L. LOUCKS,
of Deuel.
Lieutenant-Governor—
A. L. VAN OSDEL,
of Yankton.
Secretary of State—
H. M. HANSON,
of Miner.
Treasurer—
F. B. ROBERTS,
of Grant.
Auditor—
J. R. LOWE,
of Brule.
Attorney General—
S. W. COSAND,
of Potter.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—
E. A. DYE,
of Spink.
Com. of Schools and Public Lands—
F. F. MEYER,
of Sanborn.
Com. of Labor and Statistics—
W. L. JOHNSON,
of Brown.

IT DOES MATTER, DONT IT?

It seems that it makes a considerable difference, among our republican brethren, as to whose ox is gored, or whose hog eats the widow's cabbage. For instance, here in Lincoln county a few weeks ago, Mr. A. J. Wimple, of Brooklyn township, made a speech in which he called attention to the fact that the republicans of the county had neglected the older settlers, and placed into office men who were actually foreigners here. The slander-mug sheets of this city took this up against both Mr. Wimple and the independent party, not on the fair and square issue involved in Mr. Wimple's language, but in the most cowardly and sneaking manner, they misconstrued what he said, as open antagonism to the foreign born people of this locality. And how they raved, and stamped, and frothed at what they sneakingly claimed was an insult to every Norwegian and every German, and every Irishman of Lincoln county. Oh, it was an awful thing, and had they been permitted to have their own way, Mr. Wimple and the independent party would have been immediately paralyzed for this outrageous offense.

But now comes the great "I am" of the republican party, from Day county, in the person of Mr. Sheldon, and scatters abroad the following, in his speech as chairman of the late republican convention held at Mitchell. Says he:

I want to say to you, gentlemen, that it is a matter of humiliation and regret by the intelligent farmers of the section of the state from which I have come, that a recent importation from Canada, whose ignorance of the character of American institutions, is only equalled by his impudence and insincerity, should aspire to the highest position within the gift of the people. The man who comes among our people and endeavors to teach them to break away from their allegiance, and undertakes to teach them that all the measures for which they labored, and all the burdens they have borne have been in vain, is a public nuisance and ought to be abated.

These were the words used by a republican in a republican convention, and what is worse, they were left unrebuked. This enthusiastic advocate of true republican ideas was very sincere in his remarks, and there is no doubt left in them as to their meaning, neither is there any doubt left as to application to any particular class of foreigners, for if it is repugnant to republican principles that "a recent importation from Canada should aspire to the highest position within the gift of the people", it is equally offensive to the g. o. p. for a recent importation of Norwegians, or Germans or Irish, to do the same thing. Then too, it was so all-criminal for Mr. Wimple, a quite citizen of this county, to utter language reflecting upon the privileges and intelligence of foreigners, (granting that he did so) is it not equally criminal for a republican mouth-piece to do the same thing, even in a more forcible manner? Let the News and Advocate, who both croaked themselves sick over the Wimple speech, answer this. Then let them answer, too, if the offense is so great to say anything against the foreigner, why do they not turn their guns upon this, their own party chronic?

ORGANIZATION MUCH NEEDED.

The business men of Canton held a

meeting at the court house Wednesday evening for the purpose of effecting an organization for the protection and promotion of the commercial interests of the city. From speeches made at this meeting by A. R. Brown, Mayor Zeller, bankers Judd and Kennedy, Judge Steiner and others, it will be seen that the business men of Canton are awakening to the fact that the town needs organization and cooperation among its business men badly, and THE LEADER rejoices at the fact of this realization. It further rejoices at the uniform harmony of Wednesday evening's meeting and the action taken toward organizing a business men's association of some kind to look after the interests of the city. An organization of this kind would not only be to the best interests of the town but also to the farmers who are obliged to depend upon the town for a trading point. For instance, here is one question that would come up among a thousand and one other that could easily be remedied by organization, viz., the suppression of the schemes of the local grain dealers in sending a man down to Beloit to offer and pay more for grain there than the buyers here did in their own market. An organization of business men would set down upon such treachery to home interests quicker than lightning and the scheming vipers who have been implicated in this hellish conspiracy against the commercial interests of the town, would be given a free ride on a rail across the Sioux river before being allowed to continue their dirty work.

Yes let the business men organize; let them stand united in their efforts to protect the city, and Canton will continue to prosper.

"GALL"

The Huron real estate capital boomers have an assurance which leads one to think they have mistaken their calling. They ought to have been bunco-steerers. That Wolsey movement disturbs them severely. One would think they had a pre-emption right to the whole of eastern Dakota and that this capital contest is a fight between western and eastern interests in this state. So they would make out, and that Huron and all the country east of the river is just one and the same thing. Nobody can have any opinion and no other point any aspiration in the capital way without disloyalty to Huron, without treacherous collusion with Pierre against Huron's sacred aims. If Wolsey wants the capital, is it a crime? Must Pierre be at the bottom of it, simply because the boom chaps at Huron don't like it? Can't somebody speculate in lots and acre property at Wolsey just as well as at Huron? Wouldn't it prove a better speculation if they could or can get anybody to believe them? It doesn't cost them so much to begin and they could unload at a lower figure comparatively and make a bigger profit. That this is a Pierre movement, it is the very climax of folly to imagine. This is said with intelligence about the real facts in the case. Early in the season one of the proprietors of THE JOURNAL was approached by one of the most prominent citizens of Sioux Falls, and the attempt was made to induce the paper to support Wolsey rather than Pierre, on the grounds that real estate speculators had not seized upon this point as they had upon the other two aspirants, and that there were many other things in favor of that locality. But it seems that Huron owns Wolsey, owns Watertown, has bought and paid for Sioux Falls, has a first claim upon every other point in eastern Dakota, and is determined to make out that Pierre has no claim upon any territory but the newly-opened, unsettled reservation west of the river—and even that she and her mouthpieces would lyingly make out to be a mere barren waste. What a precious lot of thimble-riggers are these fellows who are running the Huron capital campaign!—*Sioux Falls Journal.*

The Advocate of this place, in its issue of last week contains a half column of gushy stuff attempting to refute an article in this paper, appearing a few weeks ago, regarding the resolutions passed at the late republican county convention. The Advocate hauls the editor of THE LEADER over the coals as being an ignorant for stating that the bill against trusts and combinations had not passed and makes a great ado over what was said in this paper regarding the matter. But, strange as it may seem, and after all the paper, in its infinite wisdom? has to say on the subject, it does not even make an attempt to prove the statements it makes. THE LEADER therefore repeats, its former statement, that the antitrust bill, over the passage of which the sapheads who wrote the resolutions referred to, applauded, has never been passed and if the Advocate knows anything about what it is talking about, it would produce the proof of its claims. Let the alwise (?) "patriot" who delights so in calling other people fools, cranks and "know nothings" prove that he knows what he is talking about himself. The people of Lincoln county have learned the importance of compelling that sheet to bring the proof along when it comes to correct what honest men have to say of matters.

While Huron is trying to build up the Jim river valley, by representing that it is the only part of the country God made or ever saw, and that the country, along and west of the Missouri river is no good, Pierre is working for the settlement of the country west of us.

AMERICAN TARIFF AND ENGLISH FAUPER LABOR.

A short time ago I heard a man quote the low wages of the English factory hands, and then rise on his tip-toes, throw out his arms and shout, "How do you like the result of English free trade, you laboring men of America?" "My God!" I said to myself, "has this man ever had a thought of his own on this subject?" And yet this silly though presumptive political oyster looked over the assembly and farther vociferated, "There, gentlemen is an argument that weighs a ton."

I was sick—I was disgusted, for four-fifths of that audience cheered, and several old mossbacks smirked and smiled and nodded their empty heads, as much as to say, "I saw the point, Sir speaker, long before you come to it." In view of such exhibitions of mental destitution, one is impelled to ask, "where are the results expected from our system of common school education, when the masses of our rural population can be corraled by such mouthing demagogues, like so many mules and have either political harness fitted to their backs with drivers mounted on them to run them in at will, when their votes are required at the polls?"

The facts are, and I demand proof to the contrary in all of the manufacturing establishments in the world, there never was one instance in which the proprietor has been governed by the market value of his wares, in fixing the wages of his operatives. Put all the protective duty asked for on foreign goods, into whose production labor enters, and still the protected manufacturer will pay wages to his workman according to his own necessities, wages will be low, and if many workmen are wanted and but few offer to serve, wages will go up, by force of the necessities of the employers.

English free trade never cut the wages of English factory hands one cent, and only a man ignorant of the fact or one whose interest lies in deception, will ever claim that it has. So long as the people refuse to become students of economical relations, men will impose upon their ignorance and induce them to wring themselves to further enrich capitalists and build up monopolies in the land. So long as men accept their ideas and opinions from political blatherskites who do the windwork at conventions and control the partisan press, so long will demagogues occupy the front seats in legislation, and the deluded people will pay the cost.

Let us take A and B, C and D, and put them through a business transaction as though they were individuals, and see what facts are developed bearing on the assumption that free trade is the cause of low wages in England, and conversely, that protection fosters high wages in America.

Let A represent an English manufacturer and B his employe, while C stands for an American manufacturer in the same line, and D his workman. Suppose A is paying B certain wages based on the law of supply and demand. A sells his goods in the American market in free competition with the world, and pockets such profits as may be returned. It makes no difference how great the profits; that Englishmen never lived who has volunteered to pay his workmen higher wages because of big profits, but on the contrary, he is ever ready to put cheaper men in their places just as soon as cheaper labor is offered in the market, but let us go on with our business transaction. The American government puts a tax on A's wares, in the shape of import duties, of 33 per cent, for the privilege of selling in our markets, which is a bonus to C, but A is bound to sell and hold a portion of the trade, and in order to make somewhere near original profits, he cuts C's wages 16 2/3 per cent. If B strikes the English calls for police protection and either fills his place with a "seal" or guilty waits until B is hungry enough and ragged enough to go to work again at a still further reduction in the way of punishment. In the meanwhile C's greed has become stimulated by protection and he begins to want the earth, and he cuts D's wages 8 per cent. Well B gets hungry and goes to work again over in old England, but finds it almost impossible to live and pay the American duties on his employer's goods, and concludes he will go over to America, where as he strikes, the percentage taken from his wages is paid over to the American laborer. He has read American protection literature or talked with others here, and this is his view of the case. He acts on his convictions, and arrives in this country, penniless and poor and must have work right away or suffers. His advent has increased the supply of that kind of labor he is skilled in; a circumstance C readily takes advantage of to cut D's wages another 10 per cent, poor, deluded B finds that he was mis taken, and that instead of the percentage taken from the Englishman's wages, to pay the American tariff on A's goods being paid to the American workman, as for the protection theory, it goes right into the pockets of American capitalists, and actually becomes a factor in reducing American wages—Poor B. There are thousands of laborers in this country who were deceived as you were long before your arrival, and it is no wonder that the more intelligent among them have called themselves with the free trade people.

All we have to do, is to suppose that B and D represent a great mass of European and American laborers, and we have solved the problem of wages in both

(Continued on fifth page.)

DAVENPORT'S BARGAIN STORE.

We desire to say that it has taken less than one year to convince a good many people of Canton and vicinity, that we handle our goods on a lower margin than any other firm in Lincoln county. Our motto is always to sell the best for the least money, and as our trade increases prices will continue to go down as fast as possible. We sell as we advertise and any goods you may buy of us that are not perfectly satisfactory in every respect you can return and get your money.

We are now receiving our fall stock and if you have not yet made the acquaintance of this store, you are invited to do so, and you will find it full of household goods, notions, etc., at the very lowest prices.

Acme fry pans, large, 25c, small size, 10c.
Safely lift Tabular lanterns, 40c.
Three bottle breakfast casters, 25c.
China cream pitcher, 75c.
Coffenders, 15, 20 and 25c.
Coffee pots copper bottom 35c.
Lamp chimneys, crimped top all sizes, 5c.
Wicks per dozen, 3c.
Brass burners 5c.
Wash boilers copper bottom, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
No. 9 kettle copper bottom, 75c; No. 8 60c.
Tea kettles all copper, \$2.00, \$1.25 and \$1.40.
One hundred clothes pins 10c.
75 foot wire lines 25c; cotton rope lines, 10c.
Milk strainers, 10c.
Flairing pails, 15c to 25c.
Galvanized iron wash basin, 10c.
Egg beaters, 10c.
Nickle plated shears, 15c, 20c and 25c.
Cast scissors, 5c.
Steel button hole scissors, 35c.
Knives and forks, polished ebony handles, steel blades, 60c, per set on 5c each.

Bread and butcher knives, 10c.
Pocket knives, 2, 3 and 4 steel blades, 25c to 50c.
Mincing knives, single blade, 5c; double blade, 10c.
Best eye goggles, fifty cents.
8 inch heavy rubber combs, 10c; 6 and 7 inch, five cents.
Fine combs, five, seven and ten cents.
Hair brushes, ten and fifteen cents; metallic, ten and twenty-five; all bristle, thirty-five to fifty cents.

Willow cloth baskets, 60 to 75 90c.
Large willow market basket, 40c.
Lunch baskets, 10 15 and 20c.
Willow Hampers with covers, \$1.00 1.25 and 1.50.
Doll cabs, 40c.
Milk pans, 6 qt, 8c; 8 qt 9c, and 10 qt, 10c.
Deep padding pans, 2qt, 5c; 4qt, 8c; 6qt sauce pan, 25c; 1 gal can, 20c.
Ladies last black hose, 20 and 25c; childrens, 10 to 12c.
Mens Rockford socks, seamless, 8c; heavy suspenders, 25c.
Silver dust pans, 5 and 10c.
Doll babies all shapes and sizes, they are as cheap as cloth pins at 10c per peck.

Full line of notions that we have not space to list.
Remember the place.

Davenport's BARGAIN STORE.

A. R. BROWN, PRESIDENT.

O. A. RUDOLPH, SECRETARY.

A. G. STEINER, VICE PRESIDENT.

—INCORPORATED IN 1887.—

Lincoln County Bank.

O. K. BROWN, Cashier.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Interest allowed on time deposits, and special attention to loans. This bank has been established ten years and has foreclosed but one mortgage. East of Court House square on 5th St.

CANTON,

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Country Produce Taken In Exchange.

E. J. KEAN, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS and SHOES.

E. J. KEAN, Groceries, Crockery, Boots & Shoes.

E. J. KEAN, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS and SHOES.

Country Produce Wanted In Exchange.

Fresh Stock of Drugs & Groceries

—JUST ARRIVED.—

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

G. S. Hanson

Registered Pharmacist.

We also carry a complete stock of STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES, Crockery, Glassware, Queensware, Lamp and China-ware.

Give us a call. HANSON BROS.

CANTON.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sugar is Higher,

But I have just got in a car load of salt and during fair week will still sell you.

14 pounds of Granulated sugar for, \$1.00
16 pounds of Brown sugar for, 1.00
20 Bars of Ivory Soap for, 1.00
24 Bars of White Russian Soap for, 1.00

10 lb pkg's. of Cornor Gloss Starch, 1.00
12,000 Parlor Matches for, 1.00
One pound of Spear Head or Climax tobacco for, 45c.

BEST FULL CREAM CHEESE, 8c. a lb.,

And all other Groceries in proportion. I am just getting in a fine line of

NEW DRY GOODS,

And will let you have
Best dress prints at 5c a yard.
Dress ginghams at 7c a yard.
Bleached muslin at 5c a yard.
Clarks & Coats thread at 4c a spool.
Eggs 12c a dozen.

Come and see D. J. CARPENTER, at Beloit, Iowa.

Scott, Stover & Co.,

THE CHICAGO STORE,

At Centerville, South Dakota.

—DEALERS IN—

Dry goods, Notions, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes. Having our Mr. Scott, with upwards of 30 years experience and spot cash, right in the market all the time, enables us to sell you goods in many lines for LESS MONEY than other dealers buying from Traveling Men, can buy them at wholesale. We stand ready at all times to make this assertion good.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

Scott, Stover & Co.