

The Dakota Farmer's Leader.

A Faithful LEADER in the Cause of Economy and Reform, the Defender of Truth and Justice, the Foe of Fraud and Corruption.

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PIERRE'S CAPITAL VICTORY.

It is no Longer a Question—Pierre Will Carry the Day by 20,000 Majority.

A Careful and Useful Review of the Capital Situation—The Probable Result.

In reference to the capital location a few weeks ago THE FARMER'S LEADER expressed the opinion that most of the counties which gave a majority for Mitchell, Watertown and Sioux Falls last fall, gave Pierre more votes than they did Huron.

The unobserving and unthinking mind, who carelessly wonders where the capital will be permanently located but "don't bother his head about where it goes," has probably read THE LEADER'S statement and perhaps important and perhaps unreliable foundation. But the thinking man, given to investigation and the study of propositions he sees in print, has doubtless found, before now, that the claim laid in this column is more than merely varified by the official figures of the last election, and has already been convinced that the facts therein contained mean something.

Every reasonable person will admit that while Pierre got a very large vote from its own tributaries—its own neighboring counties, as well as the counties of the Black Hills—after all it was the counties lying east of Pierre and tributary to other towns—particularly Huron—that gave Pierre the exceedingly large majority it received last year.

The question naturally arises, why did the people of these counties vote for Pierre, while Huron, and Watertown, Sioux Falls and Mitchell were closer to the city than Pierre. If it is true as is generally supposed, that the popular sentiment is to locate the capital at that point located nearest to them. THE LEADER has disputed that this was the basis of the outcome in the coming election and it now gives its reasons for its position.

The reason why so many people in all parts of the state, in counties tributary to all the other cities except Pierre, cast a heavy vote for the latter place, was due to a prevailing opinion among them that the capital of a state should be located at the geographical center. They reasoned that inevitably the state would soon settle up and eventually there would be as many or more people west of the Missouri than east of the Missouri, and that sooner or later the permanent capital would be located at Pierre any way.

Therefore they voted for Pierre from the order to avoid moving it from one start place to another. This year, this opinion among the people that the center of the state will soon be the center of population, for that reason ought to be the state capital, has intensified rather than diminished, for no other reason than that there are greater reasons why the permanent capital should be at Pierre than there was reason for the idea that the temporary capital should be there last year, because the state is more developed in the western direction, and there is no probability, that if it is not located at Pierre, the center, now, that it will ever do so hereafter, while last year there was a chance for that idea being carried out. There were thousands of votes cast for all the other towns, Huron included, that would have been cast for Pierre had the last election been to decide the location of the permanent seat of government instead of the temporary.

THE LEADER predicts that the same line of reasoning will be followed in the present campaign that was followed in the last and that the same counties which gave Pierre a majority over Huron last year will do the same this year only in a greater proportion.

It will be noticed that in the last election the counties of Brown, Bon Homme, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Charles Mix, Clay, Custer, Douglas, Edmunds, Fall River, Faulk, Hand, Hughes, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jerauld, Lawrence, McPherson, Marshall, Meade, Pennington, Potter, Sully, Walworth and Yankton—(26) counties, gave Pierre a plurality. Why should these counties not do the same this year as they did last and cast their majority for the same place that got their plurality last year? There is absolutely no reason, and as there are greater reasons why Pierre should have the permanent capital than there were that it should have the temporary location, all these counties will cast more votes for Pierre than they will for Huron, only in a greater proportion than they did last year.

Of the other 24 counties, only six gave a plurality for Huron—viz. Beadle, Clark, Kingsbury, Miner, Sanborn and Spink. The other 18 counties distributed their pluralities among the towns not now in

the contest, but 12 of them gave a majority for Pierre as between that city and Huron, namely, Aurora, Brule, Davidson, Day, Deuel, Grant, Hamlin, Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha, Moody and Roberts.

From this it will be seen that of the fifty counties in the state only twelve favored Huron with a majority over Pierre while 38 manifested a preference for Pierre as against Huron.

There is no mistaking the significance of these statistics. They carry the weight of a mighty avalanche in the present campaign and the fact that they favored Pierre before, is evidence that they are going to do so again for there is no practical reason why they should not.

In view of this fact, it is safe to estimate, that the counties of Brown, Bon Homme, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Charles Mix, Clay, Custer, Douglas, Edmunds, Fall River, Faulk, Hand, Hughes, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jerauld, Lawrence, McPherson, Marshall, Meade, Pennington, Potter, Sully, Walworth, Yankton, Aurora, Brule, Davidson, Day, Deuel, Grant, Hamlin, Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha, Moody and Roberts, numbering 38, will give, (with possibly two or three exceptions) majorities for Pierre ranging from 50 to 2000 votes, averaging in proportion to the majorities each one gave for Pierre over Huron last year. If this estimate is correct, and there is hardly a doubt of it, Pierre will come out ahead in the race with 20,000 to 25,000 majority.

DAYTON DEWDROPS. Considerable plowing has already been done.

There are now more straw piles than grain stacks.

Corn that is tight on the cob ripened before the frost.

During the fine weather the past month farm work has been pushed vigorously.

The republican party is the party of high taxes, there is no denying that.

If we don't get much rain this fall our Dayton weather prophet says we will have another mild winter.

The farmers don't say much but when the time comes they will vote the farmers ticket.

Party first, patriotism next. How is that for republican and democratic doctrine?

The politicians think the voters are quite an important set of men about these days.

If farmers can better their condition would not everyone else be benefitted also?

It is said that 72 per cent of northern soldiers in the war of the rebellion were farmers.

Emerson says—What we seek, we shall find; what we flee from, flees from us. How will that apply to politics.

The Chicago News says: Narrow minded partisans have and do cling to old parties with a tenacity born of bigotry, but the great mass of intelligent non-partisan voters is constantly reaching forward for new ideas in consonance with the restless but progressive spirit of the times.

Mr. Charles Tuttle and Mr. William Sharp visited the corn palace last week. One of the boys took his mother, but the other did not.

HAIL WOMEN'S RIGHTS. "A way with ambition, that talks of the polls," That ardent condition that freezes all souls. Oh, why should you wish to be "some one of note," Or add to life's burden, dear sister a "vote."

Like Vestal, in vesture of purity clad, She brightens her hearth fires, and makes dear ones glad. And whatever she does is done with her might, For this is, of all things, a woman's right.

A "maker of home" rather proud title be; A "mother of men," great, noble and free; "Queen of all hearts"—Oh, loveliest of sights, Supreme she reigns, all hail! Women's rights.

Mrs. P. E. KIPP.

Legal Status of Engagement Rings. An important decision respecting engagement rings has been rendered in France by the judges in Nimes Court. Some time ago these legal gentlemen had before them a divorce case, at the termination of which the wife claimed, through her lawyer, the jewelry presented to her by her husband before their marriage.

Among the valuable articles thus rigidly retained was her engagement ring. The litigation at length came to an end, but the affair was costly, and the judges took a long time to make up their minds. They have at last given a decision in favor of the wife, and have appended to their judgment the following weighty remarks: "The ring offered for the purpose of recalling the engagement of two persons constitutes the most personal and the most irrevocable of all souvenirs given in view of marriage."

Looking Her Opportunity. Boston woman—I don't have to make myself attractive to anybody but my husband. My match is made.

Chicago woman—Fehaw! If you make yourself attractive to your husband how do you ever hope to get a divorce?

HIGH REPUBLICAN ENDORSEMENT.

Banker Kennedy, A Lincoln County Republican, Denounces the Administration Silver Bill.

And Now Advocates Legislation to Keep the Price of Wheat at a Dollar a Bushel.

A LAWYER'S OPINION.

EDITOR FARMER'S LEADER: Since the appearance of my article in last week's LEADER many parties, both republican and independents, have enquired of me as to my opinion of the present silver law.

I stated last week that I was in favor of the free coinage of silver. The present law, in my opinion, has had the effect of enhancing silver merchandise including bullion, at least 25 per cent. If the silver merchandise, including bullion, of the United States, amounted in value, at the time of the passage of this law, to \$1,000,000,000, the effect of the law would be to increase the value of this property \$250,000,000, thus placing into the pockets of the owners of silver merchandise and silver bullion, the sum of \$250,000,000. This was an immense gratuity for government to give to one class of its citizens.

The men who hold this silver merchandise and silver bullion are the silver merchants of the United States and the bullion dealers, a class of men already wealthy and not needing a gratuity on the part of the government. Notwithstanding this immense amount of value given them by the government in enhancing the price of their merchandise, we do not find that the laborer in the silver mine and the silver-smith working at his forge in making the silver article of merchandise, has been raised one cent. Hence the effect of this law has been to favor the wealthy and in no manner assist the laborers and producers of that wealth.

This, in my opinion, was brought about by the government placing the value of the silver ounce at \$1.29 cents instead of at a lower value. Another great objection to this bill is a provision which will in the early future, if allowed to stand, practically demote silver. This provision is, that where the contract provides that it shall be paid in gold coin, silver is not a legal tender for the payment of such a contract. The practical working of this provision will be that all the banks of the country will see to it that all obligations to them shall be payable in gold coin, and in a very few years if not months, silver would cease to be a legal tender for the payments of contracts to them, thus practically demoting silver and practically driving it from circulation and defeating the very end for which the "free coinage" of silver was designed, increasing the circulating medium.

The government has helped the silver men out in good shape and it is only justice that they should now help the farmers out in a similar manner which is both practicable and feasible. The farmer is the basis of the national wealth and we all depend upon him for our prosperity, and any law which will assist the farmer will assist the whole people. The food products of this country are convertible into cash with equal facility as the silver products are. This is an exporting country so far as food products are concerned. If it were not for this fact the food products of this country could be regulated so as to protect the farmer from the competition of the cheap labor of Russia, India, Argentine Republic, and food exporting countries notwithstanding the fact that the export does not equal one tenth of the food productions of this country.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that it costs \$1. per bushel to produce a bushel of wheat. This being true, a bushel of wheat should never sell for less than \$1. If it does, the producer is not paid for his labor. Wheat would always sell in this country at \$1. a bushel to the producer providing this exporting surplus could be controlled so as to prevent it from fixing the price to the whole volume of food products produced. How can this surplus be controlled?

The amount of the export of wheat from Atlantic ports to Europe from Sept. 1st 1889 to Sept. 1st 1890, was less than 5 per cent. of the production of the country. The government, by acting toward this surplus in the same manner they have toward silver, can effectively control the price of the whole product. Let the government establish great warehouses on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, then through its agricultural departments ascertain from past experience what would be the price of wheat and other food products for a serious of say five years and this experience would show that at some period within those five years, wheat in a foreign market would justify the payment of \$1. to the pro-

ducer in the United States. Make this the price at which the government would buy the surplus, then let the government buy this surplus product at this fixed price and that would regulate the price of the whole production throughout the United States. To pay for this surplus the government could issue its food certificates the same as it does its silver certificates, making them legal tender redeemable by the government. This food product so stored if required would always be convertible into cash to meet the redemption of this certificate. This certificate would circulate as money and the government would hold the grain in storage without any cost or outlay for interest and when the markets of other countries would justify the sale of this surplus the government would always be in a position to make the sale, and would not be forced to make such sale unless the export market justified it. These government warehouses would also have the effect of forever destroying the dealing in options of food products, and would forever bar the cornering of the markets, two of the greatest evils that afflict the food producers of this country.

This policy on the part of the government would do for the farmers just exactly what it has done for the silver men. It would help all departments of industry by increasing the volume of the circulating medium and would make all departments prosperous by strengthening their base, the food producers of the nation. This is justice to the farmer. Congress has it in its power to do them justice and any man, be he independent, republican, or democrat, who is not in favor of doing that for the farmer which has already been done for the silver men, is not in favor of equal justice to all.

Respectfully,
C. B. KENNEDY

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Appointments of Independent Speakers in Lincoln County.

Monday evening Oct. 20—At Fairview school house, Forrest, Gehon and Jamieson.

Canton township, Friday, Oct. 17, Hanlon school house—Goltry, Baranum, Wahl and Wardwell.

Canton township, Tuesday, Oct. 21, Abbott school house—Owens, Goltry and Forrest.

Dayton, Wednesday, Oct. 23, Brown school house—Wahl, Holter and Wimple.

Delaware, Tuesday, Oct. 23, Hinkley school house—Wimple, Owens and Baranum.

LaValley, Friday, Oct. 24, Messener school house, No. 53—Gehon, Bradshaw and Sweeden.

Perry township, Saturday, Oct. 25, Rouse school house—Gehon, Bradshaw and Sweeden.

Grant township, Saturday, Oct. 25 Gedstad school house—Wahl, Westbury and Holter.

Pleasant township, Tuesday, Oct. 28, North Star school house—Bradshaw, Gehon and Holter.

Lincoln township, Wednesday, Oct. 29, Pioneer school house—Gehon, Holter and Bradshaw.

Highland township, Thursday, Oct. 30, Austin Olson school house—Jamieson, Wahl and Westbury. (Postponed from Oct. 2.)

Eden township, Friday, Oct. 31, at Eden—Leavitt, Gehon and Bradshaw.

Dayton township, Saturday, Nov. 1, Wardwell school house—Jamieson, Goltry and Owens.

Springdale township, Monday, November 3, at the Eckert school house No. 57—Gehon, Owens and Goltry.

At any and all of these meetings an invitation is extended to members of other political parties to meet our speakers and discuss the merits of the independent platform.

By the County Committee.

Charity and Justice.

John Ruskin: Charity is the summit of justice—it is the temple of which justice is the foundation—but you can't have the top without the bottom; you cannot build upon charity. You must build upon justice for this main reason, that you have not at first charity to build with. It is the last reward of good work. Do justice to your brother—you can do that whether you love him or not—and you will come to love him. But do injustice to him because you don't love him and you will come to hate him.

Ingersoll and Van Voorhis. Col. Ingersoll lately appeared before a Rochester court in a lawsuit. During the progress of the trial he said to ex-Commissioner Van Voorhis, the opposing counsel. "Mr. Van Voorhis, if you don't stop objecting so much I shall be forced to change my opinion of you."

Van Voorhis—"Mr. Ingersoll, I thought you were a man who never changed his opinion."

Ingersoll—"Well, I may have to some day, and I suppose you'll be there to twist me about it."

DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

Fire and Unnecessary Waste Causing a Denudation of Wooded Districts.

The wholesale extravagance of the people of the United States with the timber which abounds in this country, and the meretricious way in which the forests are being destroyed, has attracted the attention of the Geographical Society of Germany, writes a Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post. At a recent meeting of the Society, Mr. Kessler called attention to the subject, quoting from the tenth census. He stated that in 1880 the 45,708 saw mills in operation in the United States converted \$120,000,000 worth of raw lumber stock into various kinds of lumber, and he asserted that at the same rate there would be no good-sized timber left in forty years. He spoke of the enormous waste of wood through forest fires, which are the result, for the most part, of carelessness or a desire to clear land for cultivation, and declared that the planting of new forests, which has of late years received some attention in the eastern States, cannot begin to offset the waste. He said that there is every reason to fear that America will soon be a country impoverished for tree property. Mr. Kessler made the striking comparison that while the United States had but 11 per cent of its area covered by forests, the empire of Germany has 26 per cent of its entire area so covered. Mr. Kessler said that the reckless destruction of forest trees in America and the indifference manifested by Americans in the restoration of forests is a menace, not alone to the wealth of the nation, but threatens serious deterioration both to climatic conditions and the fertility of the soil. In a recent report to the State Department Consul Merritt, of Chemnitz, calls attention to Mr. Kessler's remarks as worthy of the attention of the department.

Respective Playgoers. Recently a Bavarian paper gave an impressive account of the experience of an English family at Oberammergau. The worthy paterfamilias appears to have telegraphed from Paris for lodgings and tickets for the play. He had received in reply a promise of both. He came and stopped for two days and was then presented with a bill amounting to 427 marks, or nearly \$22, and made up of items like these: Sitting-room, three days, 60 marks; two bedrooms with six beds, 180 marks; bed for courier, 15 marks; bed for maid, 21 marks; board for six persons, two days, 72 marks; twelve dinners, at 4 marks, 48 marks; fire and lights, 12 marks; board for courier and maid, 16 marks; and so on. On the top of this the maid fell ill through sleeping in a damp bed, and her complaint was pronounced to be typhus, and this resulted in the further claim for five hundred marks—I presume as compensation for the infection. Finally, having thus paid nearly 1,000 marks for their two days fun, the family never got any tickets and left without seeing the play.

Experts with the Gun.

Nellie Throps, of Santa Maria Valley, California, is an expert with the rifle. She brought down a large eagle recently that was hovering over her chicken yard, and her latest trophy is the pet of a wild cat that was sneaking on the same plan for a chicken salad.

The Richest Single Woman in Buffalo.

Miss Elizabeth (Gates) is the richest unmarried woman in Buffalo. Miss Gates by good business management has added very considerably to the \$1,000,000 left to her by her father, at one time president of the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad. The late Mr. Gates was not what could be called a church-goer. Indeed, it is related that the only time he was in church he came quite late, and not finding at once the familiar bonnets of his family to direct him to their pew, he approached an usher and said in a hoarse whisper: "Where is that infernal pew, anyhow?"

The First Woman Journalist in England.

The Pall Mall Gazette has the first woman attached as a general journalist to a London paper in the person of Miss Fredericks, German by extraction and birth. She is a good linguist and invaluable on foreign service. She was the special correspondent for the paper at Berlin during the time of Prince Bismarck's resignation, and has only just returned from Helligeland.

NOT TAUGHT IN SCHOOL.

Some Things the Perceptive Faculties Should be Trained to Do.

The following list of questions, in the line developing the perceptive faculties, have been compiled by Louise Mosekion:

When you go to your room at night can you walk directly to the match-box and get your hand on it?

When you turn out your light and leave your room do you have to fumble for the door, or can you go straight across the room and take hold of the knob?

Can you, at night, walk among the trees without running into them, or keep the garden path as directly as you would were it daylight?

If you wish to estimate the size of anything do you know enough of feet and inches to make a fair guess by simply looking at it?

Can you guess the height of a hat by sight?

Can you calculate the weight of a book, a box of matches, a bat, a ball, a glass of water, a letter, by holding it in your hand?

If you hear street cars, where there is a double track, can you tell by the sound which way they are coming?

If you are near a river, can you locate a steamboat by sound?

Can you use your knowledge of music in analyzing the progressions of a steam whistle? Can you tell on which note it stops?

With your eyes shut, can you tell what kind of a flower is put to your nose?

Can you tell from the bark of a tree the points of the compass?

Can you, by listening, tell what kind of a vehicle is coming, and how many horses are attached to it? Do you know the difference in sound made by four and by eight hoofs?

Can you match colors without samples; carry colors and shades in your memory?

By the touch only, can you tell which material is cotton, which is woolen? Can you from a bunch of different colored zephyrs pick out a black strand, keeping your eyes shut?

Can you, by the taste only, tell what kind of meat you are eating? Can you decide what flavor has been used in a glass of soda water?

Does a rose petal taste like that of a violet? Do hard water and soft water taste alike?

In short do you use your senses? Do you train your observation, and then remember what you observe?

ANECDOTES OF OUR MARY.

Going to Prove that She Was Once a Very Kittenish Person.

Appropos of the marriage of Mary Anderson, the American actress, to Antonio de Navarro, in London, some of the anecdotes that illustrate a few phases of her character are at this moment interesting, writes a Boston Herald correspondent. I'm not sure if that one has yet been told that concerns her in the period of her professional career when it was her delight to chew gum, and to stand in the wings of the theater, and do what she could to "break up" the actors that were on the stage. Mary was playing Juliet to the Romeo of a man whom she valued as a friend, but whom she loved to worry. In the last act of the drama, when Juliet is writing over the body of Romeo, bewailing his death, Mary, on an important first night in a certain city, tickled the Romeo in a way that threatened to galvanize the corps and ruin the scene. In vain did the actor plead for mercy. He brought every whispered argument to bear on Juliet to make her desist. In her playfulness, assuring her that in another instant he would have to squeal and to bring ridicule on them both. The actress did not heed the prayers, however, and continued to tickle him as she recited the heart-rending lines of the bereaved Juliet. Suddenly the actor changed his tactics, and, under his breath, uttered a string of curses. Juliet stopped short in her lamentations and trembled. Then she went on and Romeo was saved. After the performance it was very difficult for the actor to convince the infuriated queen of tragedy that he was driven to the heroic measure of swearing by her own severity. She finally decided that her mischief was more serious than she had fancied, but she declared that the oaths were unnecessarily violent.

On another occasion Miss Anderson was living at a private house with some friends in one of the towns where she was playing, and it was her regular custom each morning upon rising to indulge in a pillow fight with the two young ladies of the house. During one of these battles, when the pillows were the thickest, Mary threw her missile at the head of one of the girls, but the latter, being agile, dodged, and it sailed through an open window, lodging among the telegraph wires that ran in front of the house. The passers-by were attracted by the strange sight, and as they glanced they discovered the tousled heads of three young women peering over the window sill, looking somewhat frightened at the ridiculous work they had accomplished. The prettiest of the heads was that of our Mary.