

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

Until further notice, trains on the C. M. & St. P. Ry. will arrive and depart at Canton station as follows:

GOING WEST.	
No. 1, passenger, Monday excepted, 11:00 A. M.	No. 3, passenger, Sunday excepted, 11:30 A. M.
No. 2, passenger, Sunday excepted, 3:45 A. M.	No. 4, passenger, Saturdays excepted, 4:45 P. M.
No. 5, accommodation, 11:30 A. M.	No. 6, freight, 2:30 P. M.
GOING EAST.	
No. 1, passenger, 11:00 A. M.	No. 3, passenger, 11:30 A. M.
No. 2, passenger, 3:45 A. M.	No. 4, passenger, 4:45 P. M.
No. 5, accommodation, 11:30 A. M.	No. 6, freight, 2:30 P. M.
GOING SOUTH.	
No. 4, passenger, 4:45 P. M.	No. 6, freight, 6:25 A. M.

For tickets and rates to all parts of the United States and Canada, inquire at ticket office. W. V. HOWARD, Station Agent.

THE NEWS AROUND HOME.

Erick Erickson, an enterprising farmer near Moe post office, has gone into the business of buying hides for which he pays cash, delivered at his place.

A. G. Noid has received a large and varied assortment of Holiday goods which he has already opened and placed on sale at his establishment. He will have something of interest to offer in THE LEADER next week.

THE LEADER wants a good correspondent at Beresford, Lennox, Eden and Brooklyn. Also at Salina and other places in the north part of the county. Let the friends of the paper respond to its wants and thus help to make it the best in the state.

Rev. Thos. Simmons, of the M. E. church left the city Wednesday for Spencer, S. D., where he will assist Rev. Carhart in revival work for ten days. The pulpit of the Methodist church will be filled by a minister from Parker next Sunday.

The question of bonding the city for a system of water works was submitted to an election last Tuesday and carried almost unanimously. The vote stood 225 for and 15 against. Work on the construction of the system will be commenced as soon as the necessary preliminary arrangements can be made.

S. O. Fladager, from near Inwood, called at this office Saturday and stated that on the day of election his wife lost a ladies cloak between Lewis' drug store and Charley Reynolds' place east of town. The color is light brown, trimmed with black trimmings. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the cloak at Charles Christopher's store or the LEADER office.

A Norway correspondent details the intelligence of the marriage of O. H. Hustel and Miss Lena Larson, both of Norway township. Mr. Hustel is a prosperous young man who richly deserves the blessings bestowed upon him in the choice of a young lady like Miss Larson as a life companion and THE LEADER takes pleasure in extending the happy couple its heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

Wm. Haw, residing a few miles west of town, who has been sick all fall, was in town for the first time in many weeks, shaking hands with his many friends. Mr. Haw has not yet fully recovered from his illness, but his appearance in town has revived hope in his recovery and Mr. Haw thinks that by good care he will be able to attend to business again next spring. He has the best wishes of THE LEADER and his many friends to strengthen his hope.

Attention is called to the call for the regular meeting of the stockholders, which has appeared in this paper for the past two weeks. By mistake the call states that the first Tuesday in the month is on the 9th, whereas it should read the second. Stockholders will take notice of the fact and act accordingly. The meeting will take place at Canton, at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning. As there is a great deal of business of much importance to the paper to be disposed of, it is to be hoped that every stockholder will be personally present. According to provisions of the by-laws, a majority of the stock must be represented for the transaction of business and stockholders who cannot be present are requested to send in their proxies.

District court convened a little before noon Monday but no business was transacted until after dinner owing to the fact that some members of the jury failed to arrive at the appointed hour. The case of the state against Peter Gunderson, one of the three boys who were indicted for the robbery committed upon Ole Peterson near Canton, last March, was taken up. A good share of the afternoon was consumed in the selection of a jury. The examination of witnesses was commenced at three o'clock and continued during the afternoon and evening and most of Wednesday forenoon. The case was submitted to the jury at 11 o'clock Wednesday and a verdict of guilty was brought in during the afternoon. A motion for a new trial has been filed in the case of Martin Gunderson tried and convicted last week, but it is expected that this will be denied. He was sentenced Wednesday evening to ten years imprisonment. At the time of going to press, it is expected that Ed Warner will give bonds and file a motion for continuance till the January term of court.

Patronize those who advertise in THE FARMER'S LEADER. That should be the motto of every stockholder. In this paper who is interested in the upbuilding and success of this paper. Wherever all else is equal, the stockholders and friends of THE LEADER should give their trade to those who advertise in its columns and

thus help to support the paper. This means a great deal for the stockholders whose dollars will not be called for as long as the paper can support itself, and it is no more than right. The advertisers of this paper should receive the trade of men whose interests are in the success of the paper, not only the stockholders but others. Patronize those who patronize you and those who encourage your own efforts. Turn the cold shoulder to the fellow that looks with a sneer and a curse upon the paper that supports your principles.

THE F. M. B. A. PLATFORM.

The Organized Farmers of Illinois Say What They Want and Won't Have.

At the recent convention of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Illinois, held in Springfield, a series of resolutions, of which the substance follows, was adopted:

That we are in favor of a uniform series of text books for our public schools, and we demand that the state furnish them to the school boards at cost.

We endorse the Australian system of voting, and demand of our next legislature proper enactments to carry the same into full force and effect throughout the state, and we are in favor of the enactment of a law providing for the election of all state officials by a direct vote of the people, including the members of the state boards, the railroad and warehouse commissioners and public grain inspectors.

We demand that passenger rates on all the railroads in this state be reduced to the amount of two cents per mile, and that freight charges be reduced by at least one-third.

We declare our utter abhorrence of all trusts, combines, pools and monopolies. We declare that it is a crime against the individual to compel him to do business against such combines.

We declare that we believe that the board of equalization of taxes in this state is unjustly influenced by, if not in the pay of, the corporations of the state, and we declare that the board ought to be abolished. We believe that the revenue laws of this state should be entirely changed, and all state revenues be raised by a tax on the gross receipts of the corporations of the state. We believe in a graduated income tax.

We declare the board of trade of the city of Chicago to be a den of thieves, and along with other similar institutions we denounce them all as whitened sepulchers, full of dead men's bones—men ruined by these gambling institutions—and we further do declare our unalterable purpose to never rest until our legislature has made gambling in farm products a penal offense.

We oppose the issuance of a railroad pass to any person whatever. We declare the practice to be fraught with all manner of evil to the people of our state at large, and to our legislators, judges and other officials in particular.

The committee on national legislation reported the following, which was adopted:

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and that the circulating medium of the country shall be issued by the government direct to the people in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash basis, and making all money so issued a legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private.

We demand that the taxes of the national government be levied upon the luxuries and not the necessities of life, and we are opposed to the system of taxing the many for the benefit of the few.

We demand an amendment to the constitution of the United States so that the president, vice president, United States senators and United States judges shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

We demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early and just steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers.

Make Your Own Prices.

Brother farmers of the United States, we must have control of making the price of our produce and labor. To hold our produce for that effect, to make it possible for us to make a living, I refer you to the two resolutions formed by the committee on resolutions of the convention held by the F. and L. U. of Missouri, Aug. 12, 1890, but neither was adopted. Brethren, does not the merchant wait patiently for us to bring our produce to the city, also pays his price for it, and you buy goods from him at his own price? The remedy for this is to do as the merchant does—have your produce for sale at all times, make your own price and wait for the merchant to come and buy it.

If the merchant is justified in making his own price are we not justified also to give Mr. Merchant to understand that we as farmers, and only we alone, have the right to make the price of our produce and labor?—Cor. Journal of Agriculture.

Hyacinths in Glasses.

Glasses are on sale by bulb dealers. Select solid, heavy bulbs, preferably of the single kinds, which are best for the purpose and bloom earliest. Fill each glass with clear water to within one-eighth inch of the bulb when in its place. Additions to the water for fertilizing are not required. Wrap the glasses in cloth or paper and set in a cool, dark closet. When the roots are growing freely place in a light window. Add water as required, but never more than to come within one-eighth inch of the bulb.—Exchange.

Practical Hints for the Lawn.

The groups of large trees will usually be accompanied by shrubs to connect them with the lawn: Rhododendrons and other pendant evergreens are very useful for such purpose, when the turf being carried under them leaves no cutting line of border. Shrubs should not

be accompanied in the same bed by such flowers as require digging, the lining of border above mentioned destroying that repose and that variety of form which ought to characterize the former.

Selecting Seed Potatoes.

We have much faith, says Rural New Yorker, that the yield of potatoes may be much increased by selecting seed potatoes from the most productive hills. By this selection a farmer on Long Island has been enabled to use his own seed of Early Ohio for upward of twenty years, and the crops are larger now than when he first raised the variety.

WHO OWNS THE FARM?

A Problem for John Smith, in the West, and William, in the East.

John Smith has a farm out in Colorado. He has a warrant deed, but he is dependent on an irrigation company for water, and this costs \$3 per acre every year. His farm can be worked only by him subject to that charge, and the irrigation company is landlord No. 1. He has to send his produce to market by rail. The average freight charges are one-third of the value of the produce. His warrant deed does not run against the railway company, which is his landlord No. 2. He has to buy groceries, clothing, implements, etc. They come from distant markets at an average freight charge of 20 per cent., which also goes to landlord No. 2.

The average tariff charges on John Smith's groceries, clothing, implements, etc., would be about 40 per cent. if all these things came from abroad. The American manufacturers put their prices a little lower to hold the market, so that the tariff charge on the goods that he buys averages about one-third, and the tariff is John's landlord No. 3. Next come the state and local politicians. They have to be fed, and so while they come after the irrigation company, the railroad company and the tariff, their title is absolute against John Smith, and he will have to pay or be evicted by due process of law. The local politician is landlord No. 4.

John Smith borrowed some money at 12 per cent. and a bonus with which to make some needed improvements. For this he gave a mortgage on the whole farm, and the mortgagee, a man not to be trifled with, is landlord No. 5. Now, with the irrigation landlord taking \$3 an acre, the railroad landlord taking one-third of what he sells and one-fifth of what he buys, the tariff landlord taking one-third of what he buys, the local politician dipping his hand into the remainder and the mortgagee taking 12 per cent., it may be quite worth John Smith's while to consider who owns the farm.

John Smith's brother William remains on the old homestead in Connecticut. He has no irrigation landlord to pay, but his crops are less certain than John's. The landlord exacts so large a share that he has to cut down an orchard of grafted fruit and convert it into a meadow because he cannot afford to send apples sixty miles to New York, in competition with those that come 600 miles from the west. The state, county and town landlords take a portion each: he has 6 per cent. to pay on that mortgage he gave to John for his share of the homestead, which John sold to James Banker, and which Banker threatens to foreclose because the farm is not worth as much as it was then, and is growing less valuable. William is careworn and weary, but still he works early and late, striving against the inevitable, and says to himself so often that he really believes it, "I own the old homestead."—Edwin A. Curley in Rural New Yorker.

Pleasant for Farmers.

W. W. Phelps, minister to Germany, is home on a vacation, and is employing his leisure in saying a few words in relation to the protection of American industries. In a speech at a Republican convention in New Jersey he said: "The export of agricultural products must find a limited and falling market, but the export of manufactured articles must find an increasing and permanent market. The lowest grade of labor can raise corn, wheat and pork. Ultimately we shall lose foreign markets for our wheat, but not for our wares."

Mr. Blaine months ago declared that there was not a line in the McKinley tariff bill that would produce a new market for a bushel of wheat or a pound of meat. Mr. Phelps, who has been studying matters abroad, or at least observing the condition of affairs, has come to the conclusion that our agricultural products sent abroad must find a "falling market," because they will come in competition with those produced by "the lowest grade of labor" in the world.

As the prices in European markets govern those in our own our farmers will be compelled to send their products to a "falling market" if they send them anywhere. Manufactured articles, however, are to advance in price. The farmer, therefore, is to lose in two ways. He is to get less for what he raises and to pay more for what he buys. He is also comforted by the complimentary statement that his is "the lowest grade of labor."—Chicago Herald.

To Protect Themselves.

Broomcorn raisers of this vicinity are taking active steps with a view to building large storage warehouses, in which to hold their brush when the prices are too low to be profitable. The movement is in the shape of a combine to escape from the oppression and misrepresentation of middlemen, and it is proposed that the farmer who holds any amount of stock in the warehouse shall be allowed to store his crop and draw from the association funds a reasonable advance upon it per ton. Rules and regulations have been adopted to make all parties safe and to help each other out of tight places financially, without compelling them to sell at forced low prices to meet bank advances on growing or harvested crops.

Farmers who raise brush on a large scale, and who have been to the eastern markets with their crops this year, report that they have been shown letters from middlemen in this section advising the wholesalers not to be in a big hurry

to purchase direct, as "the crop" was a heavy one, and by bearing down the prices it could be purchased at much lower figures than the opening ones. There is also on foot at Mattoon a movement to build a large general warehouse and factory.—Arcola (Ills.) Dispatch.

Members of the Chicago board of trade were stirred up recently over the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association at Springfield. The resolutions declared that the aforesaid board is "a den of thieves," and some of the members deny the allegation.

The Embattled Farmers.

The farmers of the United States are up in arms. They are the bone and sinew of the nation; they produce the largest share of its wealth, but they are getting, they say, the smallest share for themselves. The American farmer is steadily losing ground. His burdens are heavier every year, and his gains are more meager; he is beginning to fear that he may be sinking into a servile condition. He has waited long for the redress of his grievances; he proposes to wait no longer.

Whatever he can do by social combinations or by united political action to remove the disabilities under which he is suffering he intends to do at once and with all his might. There is no doubt at all that the farmers of this country are tremendously in earnest just now, and they have reason to be. Beyond question they are suffering sorely. The business of farming has become, for some reasons, extremely unprofitable. With the hardest work and with the sharpest economy the average farmer is unable to make both ends meet. Every year closes with debt, and the mortgage grows till it devours the land.—Rev. Washington Gladden in Forum.

Stand by Your Friends.

A Tipton county (Ind.) farmer writes his local paper concerning a most important subject, and says to his brother farmers:

You have plenty of good papers that are advocating and working earnestly for your interests, and the more support you give them the better papers they will be able to make, and the more influence they will be able to wield in your behalf. Then drop every one of these partisan papers, and do it now, and take papers that are taking your side of the question. If you don't do it your efforts to free yourselves from the yoke of oppression will be a failure.

The next session of the Ohio State Grange will be held at Toledo, commencing on Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1890. Undoubtedly this will be the most enthusiastic and important session held since the palmy days of 1870 to '75.—Grange Bulletin.

NOTICE TO WORKING MEN.

Notice is hereby given to the working men and farmers of Canton and vicinity, that their presence is desired at a public meeting to be held in the old court house on Saturday evening Dec. 6, at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of organizing an assembly of the Knights of Labor in the city of Canton. All classes of people, excepting bankers, lawyers and saloon-keepers are eligible to membership in the organization and respectfully requested to attend.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the South Dakota Farmers' Publishing Company, will hold their regular annual meeting, at the old court house in the city of Canton, on the first Tuesday in Dec. (2nd day of the month) at 10 o'clock a. m., as the regular business of the company for this meeting is very large, it is requested that all the members be on hand promptly at the appointed hour. A. J. WIMPLE, President. E. W. OWENS, Secretary.

STRAYED.

From my farm six miles northeast of Beresford, 14 head of spring calves, embracing 8 heifers, and 6 steers. 2 white heifers in the lot. 2 red and one roan heifers are marked in right ear. They left my place about two weeks ago. Anyone in possession of information leading to their recovery will oblige the undersigned to notify me either in person or by mail. M. SMITH, Beresford, S. D.

Business Locals.

A fine line of stationery and other writing materials to be found at Helme & Kelman's.

On Jan. 1, 1891, Helme & Kelman will give away a \$25 music box. Call and learn particulars.

If you intend to do some painting this fall call at Helme & Kelman's where you will find a complete line of paints etc.

Smokers! If you want a 10c smoke for 5c call at Helme & Kelman's and try the Dan Webster.

CORN WANTED.

Highest price paid for corn. C. B. Kennedy.

FOR SALE.

Eight high-grade, three year old colts. J. A. Goding.

FOR SALE.

Poland China boar, eighteen months old, a No. 1 animal; will sell cheap. W. M. HAW. On Sec. 8, Canton, Tp.

NEW CLOTHING.
Christopher & Olsen.

—WE HAVE—

Opened a New Clothing store in the store room formerly occupied by W. C. Putnam.

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.

New Firm, New Goods, New Prices.

Having purchased our entire stock direct from the manufacturers, we will sell at the very lowest figures, for spot cash. We invite the public to call and examine our stock and get our prices. We have no snide, shoddy or shelf-worn stuff, at a fancy price. We guarantee good goods at reasonable prices, realizing that, in these days of hard times, the clothing merchant as well as other dealers, must content himself with a close margin of profit.

Remember Us Before Buying.

Christopher & Olsen.

N. NOBLE,

—DEALER IN—

LUMBER & COAL

We carry a complete stock of all kinds of Lumber, which we purchase in the best market. We are prepared at all times to furnish as good grades for as little money as any other dealers. Our stock of coal is also complete and prices as low as they can be made. We also carry Cord Wood, Stove Wood, Posts Lime, Cement, etc.

Office and yard east of the city scales.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE,

ANTHONY G. TUVE, President.

Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota.

A Thoroughly equipped educational institution. Maintains five departments of study—College course; Preparatory course; Normal course; Irish course; Common school course. Teaches English, Latin, Greek, German and Scandinavian languages. Conducted under the auspices of

THE UNITED NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per week.....	8	50
Room rent.....	25	
Contingent fee, per term.....	1.25	

\$100. REWARD. \$100.

E. WENDT,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods and Notions.

A Magnificent Stock of New Goods.

—One Hundred Dollars—

I offer a reward of \$100 to any person who will prove to me that there has ever been brought to this city, as large a stock of dry goods as I have received this fall! Nearly everything has been bought from the manufacturers at cash prices and we will sell everything as cheap as the cheapest.

To encourage cash trade, we will give a fine large life-like portrait of yourself or any member of your family, free with every \$25 worth of goods bought at our store.

E. WENDT,

Opposite Court House,

Canton, South Dakota.