

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.

VOL. I. NUMBER 52.

CANTON, SOUTH DAKOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1891.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM

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The One Price

Cash Clothiers.

We have just received the finest line of ready made clothing, that you ever put your eyes on, and our goods are sold at the

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We get the cash.

Every man can convince himself of the benefit of our system, and the truth of our statement.

we are anxious to convince you and can only do so with a trial, or a personal examination of our good.

We are not occupying a small place in the rank of clothing.

We are wide awake and at the TOP of the ladder.

Our bargains are striking hard, and our prices cutting deep in the flesh, of long time houses.

Our styles the latest, coupled with our cut prices will peel the scales from the eyes of the people, till our bargains will shine like the sun; irresistibe.

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—Proprietors of—

The One Price

cash clothing house,

Main Street, one door South of First National Bank,

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South Dakota.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The News From the National Capital as it Effects the Interests of the Western Farmers.

Our Correspondent Tells What Our Officials are Doing in the Capital City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Special

Correspondence: Dr. Macune editor of the official organ of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, and member of the national executive committee of that organization, is certainly in a position, if any one man is, to speak for the Farmers Alliance; therefore his opinions, as presented below make very interesting reading. He says: "There is no 'People's party,' and will not be until after the industrial conference to be held in February, 1892. The Cincinnati convention provided, in the event that a political move was not then started to carry out the demands of the farmers and laborers, its committee should call a convention for that purpose not later than June 1, 1892. The Alliance, as such, is non-partisan, and will remain so, but its membership are showing unmistakable evidences of a determination to demand effective party measures for correction of existing evils, and if in the enforcement of this determination a rupture with the political bosses, who pursue the rule or ruin policy is found necessary, it will not be avoided.

"I believe that the alliance membership of the democratic party in the south very much prefer to remain in that party and contend for the reforms they want within its ranks, but whether they can do so or not depends upon the treatment they receive from that party.

"The democratic party has to forces contending for supremacy; one would meet the demands of the producers on the plan that it seeks, that of justice and right and the good of the whole, making such changes as may be necessary to secure this end. The other force, headed by such politicians as Mills, Carlisle, Oates and others, seem to regard the alliance as an evil to be fought and crushed out of existence. They recognize the now well-established fact that it requires from five to ten millions of dollars to carry on a successful national campaign, and that the only place to get that campaign fund is from Wall Street, and it is a well known fact that Wall Street will not give a dollar to any party proposing to monkey with the financial system. In an emergency, these bosses conclude it wise to stay on the side of the campaign fund and argue that the republican party will be hurt by the new movement more than their own, and smilingly assert that the worst the move can do will be to throw the election in to the house of representatives, where the big democratic majority will prevail. A very stupid and superficial view. The result of the third party movement will depend upon which of these two forces in the democratic party gains supremacy. If the conservative and just element, the third party movement may possibly be averted, but if the rule or ruin element shall dominate, it is bound to come. So it really rests with the old parties to decide whether they will force the new party into existence by opposition, let it come by neglect or prevent its coming by heeding the just demands of their own people."

Mr. Harrison has been in direct communication with Mr. Blaine, through Representative Hitt, of Illinois, who took an important message from Mr. H. to Mr. B., and who also upon his return brought reassuring news of the condition of Mr. Blaine's health, which according to Mr. Hitt, is good. He says all that Mr. Blaine requires is a period of rest and freedom from care and worry, and that he has promised to take. All talk of his retiring from the cabinet is without foundation, if one may believe the statements of those closest to him.

Commissioners of Patents Mitchell has tendered his resignation. He wishes to return to the practice of his profession, which is more congenial to him than office holding.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Mary E. North and Julius M. North, her husband, mortgagors, to John W. Hewitt, mortgagee, dated December 31st, 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Lincoln county, Dakota Territory, on January 10th, 1889, in Book 8 of mortgages on page 380, on which mortgage there is due and unpaid at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred twenty-seven dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; and which mortgage and the note secured thereby have been assigned and sold to the undersigned, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said Lincoln county, S. D., on the 12th day of June, A. D., 1891, on page 102 of Book 4 of mortgages. Therefore, notice is hereby given by the owner and holder of said note and mortgage, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Canton, Lincoln county, South Dakota, at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, on Monday, July 27th, 1891, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with interest and costs and expenses of sale and attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage. The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold are as follows, to-wit: Lot 10 of block thirty-six (36) of Hill's Addition to the City of Canton, S. D. Dated June 17th, 1891.

JENNY H. RUDOLPH, Assignee of Mortgagee.

M. E. RUDOLPH, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

What kind of a paper is The Nebraska State Journal, anyhow, talking in this unfeeling tone about the board of women managers of the World's fair: "If there are any more women's right women on that board, or in any way connected with it, who propose to appeal to Mr. Foster, he would prefer to have 'em come at him now, so as to get through the trouble as soon as possible. The hot season is approaching, when no man can face a woman's rights woman with impunity and a stiff collar."

There must be no competition against our native American bee, though it can kick harder and get its temper up quicker than any other bee alive. Italian queen bees imported to tame down our native product and make it more biddable-like must pay a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem. A curious instance of how the best of men will evade customs duties if he can happen lately. A citizen of Iowa wished to import some Italian queen bees to improve his breed of natives. For some reason the insects were sent through the mails. Whether some nervous postoffice clerk smelled out the bees, or in whatever way their contraband presence became known to the collector of the port of New York, he detained them till he sent word to Washington about them. They were only released when the owner paid duty on them. Thus he lost his postage and his temper, and lost in the value of his queen bees. Their nervous system suffered severe shock from thus being held as smuggled goods. The affair will be known as the Iowa queen.

At first President Walker tells us the census was confined strictly to ascertaining the number of people for the purposes of representation or of direct taxation. Then new subjects of investigation opened for the enumerator. Statistics of agriculture, mining, manufactures and fisheries were needed. Further, in order to ascertain the natural militia of a country, it is necessary to know not only the number of men between eighteen and forty-five, but also whether they are physically and mentally sound. This consideration led to the inquiry in regard to disease and permanent disabilities, such as blindness, deafness, etc. The family history of the individual is for the same reasons a matter of necessity. This will explain to many the reasons for what seem impertinent inquiries into private matters. On this point President Walker quotes from his own words elsewhere:

It has become simply absurd to hold any longer that a government which has a right to tax any and all the products of agriculture and manufactures, to supervise the selling and making of "butterine," to regulate the agencies of transportation, to grant public moneys to schools and colleges, to conduct agricultural experiments and distribute seeds and plant cuttings all over the United States, to institute scientific surveys by land and deep soundings at sea, has not full authority to pursue any branch of statistical information which may conduce to wise legislation, intelligent administration, or equal taxation, or in any other way promote the general welfare.

So many things are necessary now to the census that it becomes an appalling tax on the head of the bureau. The tax killed outright Mr. Walker's successor in the tenth census, Colonel Seaton. Three successive chief clerks of that census died in office. At the height of the work of the eleventh census Superintendent Porter was ordered away to Europe by his physician to save his life.

Why is such a mass of inquiry loaded upon the census? President Walker answers:

The reason for loading upon the decennial census of the United States such a mass of statistics, relating to so many subjects, many of them not necessarily connected with the enumeration of population, or even theoretically related to it, has been twofold: First, the sparseness of settlement over large portions of the United States, making it exceedingly expensive to traverse the ground several times to obtain different classes of statistics, when, by crowding the enumerator's portfolio and the enumerator's brain, these might be collected in a single tour, though perhaps at some sacrifice of quality in the results; second, the real or affected doubts of certain politicians as to the "constitutionality" of establishing agencies, aside from the census, for conducting inquiries under "federal" authority, purely in the interest of statistics themselves—that is, in the interest of public intelligence, social science and political education.

Canton, South Dakota.

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