

# Dakota Farmers 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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CANTON, SOUTH DAKOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1899.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

Our Jacket and Dress Goods Sale was very satisfactory, so much so, that we again offer the same unparalleled opportunity to you on

## Saturday, Oct. 28.

The reason we do this is that we believe in extra large sales and extremely small profits.

Ladies' Woolen Waists in all colors, at from 50 cts to \$2.50 each.

Ladies' Underwear all grades, cheapest in the city.

Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, big Bargains before cold weather.

Infants' Cloaks, Hoods and Mittens, high quality and low in price.

Cotton and Woolen Blankets Heavy and Warm, Cheap and economical.

Outing Flannel Night Dresses for Ladies, Men and Children.

From a Paper of Pins to a Stylish Outfit we are prepared to suit your wants for less money than most merchants ask for inferior goods.

Now is the time. Come and see for yourself. Remember the Special Sale.

## Saturday, Oct. 28.

### H. HUF SMITH,

EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS DEALER.

Phone No. 102. Canton, S. D.

arches on which were the words, "Welcome Home," a pretty ship, a stand of miniature guns, a small drum, a bugle and a small canon, all the handiwork of Mrs. O. K. Brown and Mrs. D. H. Hawn of Canton, although Mr. Hawn carved the canon after the style he thought was about right. Above the canon on a small banner were the words, "The canon Capt. VanHouten carried across the bridge." Other decorations were a canon by Henry Loomis and two pretty ships made by Francis and Charley Bradshaw, and trimmed by Miss Mary Dalgard and Mrs. Henry Loomis. Flags, ferns, roses and carnations were in profusion, and altogether the scene was bewildering in its magnificence.

After those at the tables had "satisfied the inner man" Judge G. H. Wiggins stepped to the platform as acting president of the day in place of A. A. Frezeman. Rev. F. T. DREWETT, of Canton, invoked the divine blessing and the president followed with a few remarks. They were so appropriate that we print them. In a clear, penetrating tone he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: As our president is absent your committee sandwiched me into taking the entire charge of the platform. Custom dictates that the chair shall offer a few words of introduction.

Many of you will remember that on the morning of Feb. 16, 1898, the telegraph wires flashed throughout the length and breadth of this land that on the night previous—when all nature seemed at rest—while anchored in neutral waters, on waters she had a right to anchor, one of our best ships, the "Maine," had, through the treachery of some one, been blown from her moorings and gone to the bottom, together with as brave a set of seamen as ever trod the deck, who had gone to their last resting place.

The wires had hardly ceased to tick, tick, tick the news, when this nation, as in '61, when Fort Sumter was forced to pull down her colors at the mandate of Rebel shot and shell, was stirred from center to circumference. From the rocky shores of old Maine to the placid slopes of the Pacific; from the Great Lakes on the north to the Gulf on the south, as one man we demanded redress.

The American people from a religious and political standpoint have agreed to disagree on some of the main points of our belief. From a religious standpoint we are traveling on different roads, so to speak, yet these roads merge into one grand highway, and if we are ever fortunate enough to enter the pearly gate, no armed sentinel will "charge bayonets," and demand by what church we came. So we from a political standpoint view the great principles of our government in a different light. Sharp is the contest on the eve of election and low down are the tricks of the cheap politician.

But my friend, when our flag is assailed—the dignity of the nation is at stake, we forget we are republicans, forget we were democrats, forget we were populists, but never forget we are Americans and as Americans have a duty to perform.

With bated breath and with what patience, or impatience, we waited for the verdict as to the cause of the sinking of the noble ship, and when it did come, with a call to arms on the 23d of April, how our boys rushed to the recruiting office, they came from every hill top and wooded dell; the farmer boy left the plow, the merchant left his counter, the barrister flung down his books,—yes, and the preacher left his pulpit,—taking in his own hand, his mother's bible and in the other his trusty revolver and when he failed to convert sinners of their evil ways he was not loth to resort to what kings and queens in all ages have resorted—to cold lead backed up by gunpowder and with a prayer to the God of battle to save their miserable souls. He was first in the fight and last to leave.

We have met here for a two-fold purpose. First, to honor the Lincoln county boys who so bravely went forth at their country's sake. Second, as an object lesson to our young boys and girls. Every generation of men from 1776 down to the present time has seen its war. As parent's it's our duty to teach loyalty by their observing the a. b. c. rules of home and school. Whatever the rules that govern us, old or young, I care not whether good or bad must be observed if we would be loyal citizens. Do this and I will answer to a higher tribunal for patriotism.

Boys of Co. "D": We felt proud of you eighteen months ago when you marched away so grandly, with your floating banner, your bristling bayonets your bright new uniforms; but we feel more proud of you today. We have watched you every step with a father's pride and when your brave captain rushed over that bridge in the face of shot and shell with the cannon on his shoulder and turned it on the enemy, how we cheered for "Co. D's" brave leader. You have made for yourself a history to be proud of—one that your children will read with pride and say, "Papa was there."

But let us remember we are not all here. To some of your Company the taps have sounded for the last time. "Lights out,"—they sleep to day in far-off land, their graves unknown, unkept and uncared for.

When you take your place by the side of the G. A. R. on Memorial day, weave garlands of your choicest flowers—the emblems of love—and strew the beauties of nature about the unknown graves and console your broken spirit as best you can by these tender yet futile tributes of regret.

Stetson's Concert Band of Canton rendered the "First South Dakota Infantry March," written in Manila by Band master F. M. Halstad and sent to Mr. Stetson by Capt. VanHouten. Mr. Wiggins, having taken up his duties as toast master, announced the various numbers with happy appropriate

remarks. The Canton male quartet, consisting of Messrs A. C. Huetson, F. T. DREWETT, F. H. Huetson and J. R. Pattee, with Miss Minnie Hansell as organist, made a happy hit when they sang "Unfurl the Glorious Banner."—Worthing Enterprise.

### PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.

Republican politicians protest whenever fusionist quote Abraham Lincoln or Henry Ward Beecher in opposition to a policy of imperialism. They will also protest when William McKinley is quoted. Mr. McKinley has said some things worthy of republication.

Among such are these: In December, 1897, William McKinley said: "I speak not of forcible annexation. That according to our cod of morals, would be criminal aggression." At Ironton, O., October 1, 1885, William McKinley said: "The freedom and political equality of all men must be fully and honorably recognized wherever our flag floats." In New York City, May 30, 1889, William McKinley said: The Declaration of Independence sounded the voice of liberty to mankind. The cautious and conservative while believing in its eternal truth doubted its wisdom and its policy. It was in advance of the thought of the great body of the people, yet it stirred a feeling for independence and an aspiration for self-government which made a republic that has now lived more than a century. Out of all that came a republic that stands for human rights and human destiny, which today represents, more than any other government, the glorious future of the human race."

At Albany, N. Y., February 12, 1895, William McKinley said: "The greatest names in American history are Washington and Lincoln. One is forever associated with the independence of the states and formation of the federal union; the other with universal freedom and the preservation of the union. Washington enforced the Declaration of Independence as against England; Lincoln proclaimed its fulfillment, not only to a downtrodden race in America, but to all people for all time who may seek the protection of our flag."

In 1790 William McKinley, speaking at the New England dinner in Philadelphia, said: "Human rights and constitutional privileges must not be forgotten in the race for wealth and commercial supremacy. The government of the people must be by the people and not by a few of the people; it must rest upon the free consent of the governed, and all of the governed. Power, it must be remembered, which is secured by oppression, or usurpation, or by any form of injustice is soon dethroned. We have no right in law or morals to usurp that which belongs to another, whether it is property or power."—World-Herald.

### NOW AND THEN—1794-1899.

The imperialists, which is only another name for those who are the enemies of our republican form of government, or the victims of such, urge as one of the reasons why the Philippines should be subjugated and crushed by the hand of the United States, that prominent Filipinos have charged that Aginaldo is actuated by base and dishonest motives. As a suggestion to such, I will give a scrap of history of our early days. When Washington, not Captain Kidd, signed the treaty with England, in 1794, known as the Jay Treaty, crowds of people, led by men in high government positions gathered and publicly burned Chief Justice Jay in effigy, together with copies of the treaty, and assailed the character and motives of Washington, to quote his own words, "in terms so exaggerated and indecent as could scarcely be applied to Nero, or even to a common pickpocket and thief." Have any prominent Filipinos accused Aginaldo of worse things than here charged against Washington during his second term as president? Were these charges a vindication of the English monarchist, only twelve years before, in opposing the independence of America, or a justification of the declaration of George the III., "that anything tending to annoy or distress the Americans, would meet with his approval?" Still earlier, when Washington was chosen as Commander-in-Chief of the army, many very loyal men accused him of being a haughty, selfish aristocrat, and argued that if the army should be successful, it would only amount to changing from subjects of one king to those of another, and that his motive was to establish himself as the first of a New-World dynasty. What man with the brains of a louse and the innate justice of a pismire, would have used these carpings of personal jealousies, as an argument against the rights of the American people to govern themselves? ASA FORREST, SR.

### Advertised Letters.

The following letters remained un-called for in the Canton post office on Saturday Oct. 21.

Downer W. H.  
Ekse S. L.  
Fosburg I.  
Nelson A. W.  
Brund Olave  
Sheffield E.  
Turner Grant

In calling for the above list please say advertised. JAMES LEWIS, Postmaster.

### Sealed Proposals.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Lincoln county, So. Dak., will receive sealed bids for court house furniture and vault fixtures, until Nov. 9, 1899, the plans and specifications of which, can be seen at the auditor's office in the City of Canton, So. Dak. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. JONAS MINOT, Co. Auditor.

## A REVIEW OF THE SUPREME COURT.

### Judge Willis of St. Paul, One of the Ablest Jurists in Minnesota, Reviews the South Dakota Supreme Court Through the Columns of the St. Paul Broadaxe.—A Scathing Arraignment.

Judge Willis of St. Paul in the St. Paul Broadaxe reviews the railroad discussions of the supreme court in a scathing criticism. He shows up its railroad subserviency.

"The plains of South Dakota are, at the present time, resounding with the clamor and the tumult of political strife. The contest is waged, mainly, in reference to candidates for the highest judicial stations. The terms of the present justices of the supreme court are about to expire and their successors are to be chosen at the state election to be held during the month of November. All of the present incumbents of the bench are candidates for re-election, and have been duly nominated by the republican party. Their names are Fuller, Corson and Haney, and their opponents, who have the nomination of the allied forces of reform, are Kennedy, Smith and Bennett.

The state is a magnificent agricultural region and the vast majority of its people are agriculturalists. It might well be presumed, therefore, that if any interests in that commonwealth received special honor and was the object of judicial favor, it would be the interest of the predominating industrial factor. Judicial favoritism is an abhorrent feature in government and obnoxious to all the canons of reason and righteousness. Nothing can be more reprehensible. In South Dakota the opposite idea has apparently held sway over the chief judicial tribunal and the republican partisans who have constituted its official personnel. Not only is this the fact, but the judges of the supreme court have selected wealthy corporations as the object of their undeviating favor.

Whenever one of the suitors before them was an individual and his opponent was one of those artificial creatures into which the people, through legislative enactment, have breathed a money-making vitality, the court of last resort has briskly and blandly upheld the corporation and has been deaf to all remonstrance and oblivious of all the obligations imposed by precedent, by justice and by truth.

The tendency of the South Dakota supreme court has become notorious. It was first evidenced when, in the year 1893, a decision was made overturning the well settled proposition of law that a passenger who is injured in a railway accident is not obliged in the first instance to prove, affirmatively, that the accident was occasioned by actionable negligence on the part of the railway management. For wise reasons, the principle being that the abnormal operation of a railway indicates mismanagement and that the company operating the railway is presumed to be in a better position to be acquainted with the causes which lead to the accident than one wholly outside the sphere of such operation, the general rule has been laid down in the courts that a passenger may establish a prima facie case against any common carrier by showing that he suffered injury. This rule, "making the accident speak for itself," as the lawyers say, is the only one that will secure redress for personal injuries suffered by reason of negligence of railway corporations in caring for the safety of passengers. It is the settled law of Minnesota. It was the established rule in the state of South Dakota until a man named Saunders was injured at Highmore while he was a passenger on the Chicago and Northwestern railway. When the Saunders case reached the supreme court, the railway company demanded and obtained a ruling which reversed all the former decisions of that court upon the subject and imposed the burden of proof, in actions of this nature, upon the injured passenger. Another action, instituted to recover damages, for the negligent killing of an emigrant while he was caring for his live stock in a cattle car, enabled this corporation ridden court to invent a new rule of legal interpretation. (9 S. D. 103) which relieved the railroad corporation from all liability. Other decisions, in a similar vein, absolved railway companies from responsibility to pay damages on account of destructive conflagrations kindled along their lines by defective locomotive engines or by careless section hands. The inquiring reader, anxious to learn what can be done by the discerning Yankee when he emigrates to the west and mounts the bench of a Western supreme court, may with instruction read the decisions in these cases:

Continued on Page 5.

## PUCKETT BROS.

### Big Double Store.

We wish to call our customers attention to some specials in fall and winter Underwear and Hosiery.

### Underwear.

In Ladies' Fleece Pants and Vests we have extra good values at 25 and 50 cents.

Our Wool Garments at 75 cts. \$1.00 and \$1.25 cannot be equaled elsewhere at the price.

Jersey Ribbed Wool Garments at \$1.25.

In Fleece-lined Union Suits we have all grades from 50 cts. to \$1.85 per suit, also exceptionally good values in all Wool Union Suits.

In Gents' Fleece Shirts and Drawers we have an extra strong line.

Gents' Shirts and Drawers heavily fleeced, worth 50 cts., our price 35 cts.

Gents' Extra heavy Fleece Shirts and Drawers, 50 cts. each, and still better qualities at \$1.25.

In Gents' Wool Garments we have three extra strong lines at 75 cts., \$1.00 and \$1.85 per garment, which cannot be exceeded for weight and quality in the city.

For the Children we have Heavily Fleece Shirts and Drawers in all sizes from 25 to 35 cents each, also an excellent quality of all Wool Garments in all sizes.

### Hosiery.

Our Line of Hosiery is Unsurpassed. For Ladies and Misses we handle the Burlington Fast Black, every pair guaranteed of good quality and stainless. We have a large assortment of Ladies Hose in Cotton, Lisle, Fleece-lined and Wool.

We offer good values in Cotton Hose for 10-15-25-35 and 50 cents.

Our Fleece-lined Hose at 15-25 and 35 cents; are extra heavy.

We have all grades of Ladies' Wool Hose from 25 cents to 50 cents per pair.

When preparing for winter if you need anything in Underwear, Hosiery, Blankets, Shawls, Capes or Jackets, give us a call. We buy for cash and sell on a small margin and so we can guarantee to save you money.

## PUCKETT BROS.

### OUR HEROES HOMECOMING.

The Worthing Enterprise Describes the Return of Co. "D" From the Philippines.

No body of troops that ever done service in time of war has a prouder record than the First South Dakota Volunteers. They were always in the thickest of the fight and could be depended upon. As Gen. McArthur shouted, during the battle of Guiguita, when the lines were unwilling to advance, "Send up a battalion of Dakotas. Col. Frost's men can be depended upon to go anywhere." They were irresistible, none of the enemy's fortification were able to check them.

"The English Colb Stream Guards boast of the regiment's 400 years on many hard fought fields, tears glisten in the Frenchman's eyes as he tells of the charge of the "Old Guard" at Waterloo, and "the Light Brigade" is drunk like the Queen's health, standing and in silence. So, while time lasts the Dakotan can take his children on his knee and tell with tear-wet eyes the story of the wild charge made by Dakota's pride on bloody Maricao. Here company D, showed conspicuous bravery. Having held on the firing line for over a month in all the engagements leading up to Maricao, the company was reduced to the captain and twelve men. On this memorable day, the 27th of March the regiment led the brigade with the second battalion, Major Howard, Companies D, E, H, and M, advancing in the line of skirmishers. The enemy was entrenched, thirty-six hundred, of the flower of Aginaldo's army, commanded by Gen. Luna, in almost impregnable defenses, before their capital. The enemy opened a terrific fire at 700 yards, from front and flank, which was enough to appall less brave hearted men. The first and third battalions were held as reserves. On rushed the second battalion, with Company D, leading, delivering volley after volley, until they reached the bridge. Over went the men but it was useless for a mere handful of soldiers to cope against such overwhelming numbers. It was here that Capt. VanHouten performed a feat for which he has been awarded a medal of honor. Calling to his men he ordered a field gun, which had been brought up, dismounted while he placed the cannon on his shoulders, and coolly walked across on the stringer, his men carrying across on the carriage. The cannon was soon dealing out death to the enemy

the reserves had come up, crossed the stream, and the enemy was soon in full retreat. It was a grand victory but a costly one. Here three officers, Adjutant Jonas Lien, Lieutenants Sidney Morrison of Company E, and Frank H. Adams of Company H, were killed. Here James Nelson and Matthew Ryan of Company D, gave up their lives and First Sergeant Earnest Madden, Ray Washburn and Isaac Johnson were wounded.

We would that we were able to give a detailed history of the regiment's service, for it reads like a romance. The regiment made for itself a page in history that will last forever. The regiment saw much hard fighting up to the battle of Maricao bridge, described above. Starting on Feb. 5th, they were fighting at every opportunity until April 23rd. Its list of victories included all the hard fought battles of the army under Gen. McArthur that won its glorious way from Caloccan to Rio Grande. The hard fighting of the regiment began at Bimaldo church, Feb. 5, and on the 5th when between Santa Mesa and Caloccan it lost over a dozen killed and wounded. Between Caloccan and Malolos was hard fighting and at the battle of Malolos, Feb. 24 and 25, the casualty list was nearly fifty. During the campaign the regiment lost 26 killed. Ninety-seven were wounded.

With such a glorious record, it was not strange that the people swarmed to Worthing on Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, to welcome home the brave boys of Company D. It had seemed that luck and the elements were against us but the affair came off on schedule time. The train bearing a number of the soldier boys reached Worthing about five o'clock Sunday morning, having been delayed. Sunday a terrific rain and wind storm blew down the two large tents erected for the occasion, thus ruining the fine decorations placed by the committee on Saturday. The larger tent could not be again erected. The smaller one was put up again Monday morning. A change was necessary all round, and the men and women of Worthing worked like beavers to get things in readiness. Some felt discouraged but rallied determined to give those who came through the mud the best there was. The town took on a holiday appearance, and by the time Capt. C. P. VanHouten and other members had arrived there was a jostling, surging, happy crowd of several thousand people ready to honor the occasion.

Meanwhile the ladies had spread the tables with most delicious edibles and announced their readiness to serve the same. Two tables were reserved for the soldier boys and parents, other tables for speakers, editors, musicians and others. The first two tables were elaborately decorated. Among some of the decoration were two beautiful