

# The Farmers Leader

By A. E. LINN.

Member South Dakota Press Association.

## THE FARMER IN 1900 AND IN 1896.

A republican organ declares that the price of farm machinery, etc., is the same as in 1896. Let us see about this. The fact is that the manufacturers have raised the price to the jobber, the jobber has raised the price to the retailer, and the retailer has raised the price to the consumer. This increase in price is due to the increased price of raw material, which is mostly iron and protected by an infamous tariff which permits the iron producers to rob the American people at their own sweet will. Retail prices vary according to the willingness of retailers to make little profits or their desire to make large profits. For that reason it is impossible to quote retail prices on farm machinery, but it is easy to get the wholesale prices. In 1896 a three-inch box brake Weber wagon, standard goods the world over, was sold to the retailer at \$48. Today that same wagon costs the retailer \$56, an increase of 16 2/3 per cent to the retailer. Investigation will disclose the fact that because of lower discounts and shorter time this percentage is increased to the consumer. The same fact will hold good in further quotations of farm machinery. In 1896 a Kingman Silver buggy, standard goods the world over, cost the jobber \$53. Today he pays \$55, which increase is put upon the retailer and by the retailer put upon the consumer. In 1896 a Stamboul cultivator, a standard piece of machinery, cost the jobber \$12. Today it costs him \$14.50, an increase of over 20 per cent. Will these republican organs ask us to believe that the retailer absorbs this increase and continues to sell the Stamboul cultivator at the same price he sold it for in 1896? In 1896 a disc harrow cost the jobber \$23. The same harrow costs the jobber \$26.50 today, an increase of over 15 per cent. Of course the jobber must add this to the price he charges the retailer, and the retailer must add it to the price charged the farmer.

The cost of the iron in a common buggy—the raw iron—is \$2.65 more than it was in 1896. The farmer pays from 15 to 150 per cent more for everything he buys now than he paid in 1896, for clothing, groceries, farm machinery, farm supplies, for all the little luxuries of life. No republican organ dare print in parallel columns the price of all commodities in 1896 and in 1900. To do so would be to prove that the farmer is getting the worst of it on all sides—that while he is better off today than in 1896 he has not profited in proportion with the protected trust barons.

Interest charges are lower now than in 1896, but is the farmer better able to pay the lower interest when the price of what he sells has increased 13 per cent and the price of what he buys increased from 15 to 150 per cent, the average increase being 82 1/2 per cent? With the increase woefully on the side of the trusts and against the farmer is he better able to pay the decreased interest now than he was the larger interest in 1896?

The whole question resolves itself thusly: Is it justice to the farmer when the price of his products increases 13 per cent and the prices of all he must buy increases 86 per cent? Would the farmer be better off if the price of what he has to buy were only increased the same per cent as the products he has to sell? If the farmer is better off by reason of an increase of 13 per cent in the price of his products, would he not be about six times better off if he received the same increase as the tariff barons receive through favored legislation and political chicanery? And is not the farmer as much entitled to 85 per cent increase as the tariff baron?

The World-Herald challenges the republican organs to quote comparative prices in 1896 and 1900 of all products the farmer raises and all products the farmer must buy.—World-Herald.

The Democratic convention which met at Chamberlain this week was the greatest evidence of mental activity that we have ever attended in the way of a state convention. Every proposition that came before the convention was debated at length before its adoption. All machine rule was prominent by its absence. The convention was strictly a people meeting. Now let all prepare for the two big conventions which meet in Yankton on July 11.

In the selection of Maris Taylor as national committeeman, the Democrats of the state made a choice which every one in the state, regardless of politics, recognizes as the wisest and most fitting that could have been made. The honor could have not been bestowed upon a more deserving gentleman than Mr. Taylor.

Congress adjourned sine die Thursday afternoon.

**CASITORIA.**  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Peterson*

## TRUST ROBBERY OF LABOR.

The man is deaf and blind who does not hear and see the sounds and signs of another great industrial struggle in the United States.

What is the real meaning of the strikes which are beginning to dislocate business in almost every part of the country? Does the sap rising in man in the spring time impel him to strife? Are these separate strikes in every State the result of separate and independent conditions, or are they the consequence of one general cause.

President McKinley and his responsible spokesmen point to the present "unexampled prosperity." Nearly every republican state convention has formally rejoiced in the bettered condition of the American workingman. Senator Hanna has boasted that where wages have not increased they have at least not been lowered.

And yet the American workingman refuses to be happy and contented, and stubbornly insists on striking for more wages. News of strikes comes from every part of America. These struggles are increasing in numbers and in fierceness every week.

What is the truth about the matter? The plain undisguisable fact is that wages have been steadily falling even while they seem to be rising. The average American workingman's wages have been greatly reduced in two years. The man himself may not appreciate that fact, but he knows that he is increasingly "hard up," that he cannot save money; that it is more difficult than ever to keep out of debt.

The explanation is simple and easily proved. While wages have remained at practically the same level, the cost of living increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent. The trust system has lifted the price of the necessities of life so high that all other prices have kept pace with the rise—except wages.

It does not make much difference whether you increase the cost of living or cut down wages—the result to the man is the same.

Let any fair-minded man in the United States ask his wife or his mother or his housekeeper how much she has to pay for household supplies compared with the same purchases a year and a half ago, and he will be surprised, perhaps, to discover that he is paying from twenty-five to fifty per cent more now than he did then.

It is an indisputable fact that the cost of necessities of life in the United States has enormously increased within the space of a few months. It is within the power of any man who reads this statement to verify it before to-morrow by simply investigating the facts of his own home. It is also an indisputable fact that the great cause of this rise in prices is the monopoly feature of the trust system. It is also an indisputable fact that the great cause of this rise in prices is the monopoly feature of the trust system. It is also an indisputable fact that the wages have been advanced only in a few cases, and the average advance has been less than seven and a half per cent.

There is the truth. The trust system has really reduced the earnings of American labor. It is harder for the employed man to live now than it was when he voted to put the party of the trusts in control of the national Government.

Hence the clamor of discontent which is ringing throughout the country. More men are at work now than were employed in 1896, but they are in reality working for lower wages. The same men could have been at work four years ago had they been willing to accept such an enormous reduction in their wages.

JAMES CREELMAN.

The republican Dakota Spirit, of Howard, pays its respects to the ticket put up by the g. o. p. ringsters at Sioux Falls in the following:

"The state ticket is about what might have been expected. Herried, Martin and Burke were certain, but turning down J. T. Kean and L. M. Loomis in place of Snow and Greene—its hard to imagine how it might be worse. Still, it's good enough to beat. As a matter of fact, Charley Herried's name represents nobody and nothing on the ticket except the half a dozen bosses who put him there for their own convenience. Less than two years ago when Herried moved the headquarters to Pierre in the interest of one or two railroad companies, a large number of papers over the state criticised him severely. As a matter of fact not one of them has ever proposed him for governor—not one of these organs that has in times past charged him with having favored personal control instead of public control of the party. In the early part of the new year bold predictors a few there were who classed him as one to be in it at the finish. The result vindicated them, but the poor devils sitting back in the back rows holding the sticks of the empty rocks now know a little how it is themselves. They can see now and understand that a candidate may be strong in the sense of having some strong and unusually swift means of exist for a dangerous opponent, without being in any sense a man of positive personal strength. Herried has been nominated positively without any strength of his own."

## CONGRATULATIONS TO WILLIAM I.

A New York paper prints telegrams congratulating Mr. McKinley on his actions in "turning down" the Boer envoys.

The LEADER here reprints these telegrams:

I highly appreciate the president's friendly action. CAMBRIDGE.

I consider President McKinley's action as an example of deep forethought and extreme patriotism and respect for the country over which he presides. ABERCORN.

I greatly appreciate the friendship of the United States. SOMERSET.

I highly appreciate the attitude of the American government notwithstanding the difficulties of its position. I hope the good feeling between the two countries will continue. NEWCASTLE.

I quite expected the president's reply to the delegates. SUTHERLAND.

It is evident that President McKinley's action in definitely informing the Boer delegates that neutrality made interference impossible will be accepted by many in this country as a token of the friendship existing between the two governments, and it is gratifying to see that in the face of considerable opposition the United States government has accepted a similar policy to that of England in the Spanish-American war, an attitude which can only strengthen the friendly feeling now existing between the two countries. LONSDALE.

Having always looked hopefully to friendly union of the Anglo-Saxon race the world over, I gratefully welcome whatever tends to amity between England and American. WEMYS.

I never doubted the good will of President McKinley toward this country, which at the present moment is evinced by his correct attitude. This friendly feeling, as well as the sympathy of the American people, is much appreciated by the entire English nation, which cherishes sentiments of sincere attachments to your country. ROTHSCHILD.

I warmly appreciate President McKinley's friendliness toward England at the present moment. STANHOPE.

The course pursued by the president is in accordance not only with his personal friendly disposition toward this country, but also with that of a large majority of his country who have studied South African questions. LOCH.

Our league would have been much surprised had McKinley done otherwise. We should be slow to believe that America was anything but friendly toward England, because America has more to gain than lose by such friendship, and the oneness of purpose of both nations ought to cement the understanding. W. C. CRUTCHLEY.

Secretary of the Navy League.

Every one of these telegrams is from a "British noble." Cambridge, Abercorn, Somerset and Newcastle are "jukes"; Lonsdale and Stanhope are lords; Wemys, Rothschild and Loch are earls. These men thank Mr. McKinley—for what? For his impartiality? For the neutrality of this administration? Read these telegrams once more if that has been your conclusion.

Republican organs boast that the administration is neutral, and yet immediately following Mr. McKinley's reception to the Boers these British "nobles" send telegrams congratulating Mr. McKinley on his good efforts in behalf of Great Britain. Cambridge refers to "the president's friendly action." Friendly to whom? Friendly to the British or friendly to the Boers? Friendly to the empire or friendly to the republic? And the other telegrams all show that in Great Britain the impression exists that in his reception of the Boer envoys Mr. McKinley demonstrated that he was the friend of Great Britain in the South African controversy and that instead of being neutral the McKinley administration is decidedly a British partisan.

Time was when an American president did not seek the favors of kings and lords and "jukes." But things have changed. Names that have become famous among lovers of liberty are not appended to telegrams congratulating Mr. McKinley. He has abandoned the republican pathway.

## FOR A SUMMER OUTING.

The Rocky Mountain regions, reached via the Union Pacific, provide lavishly for the health of the invalid, and the pleasure of the tourist. Amid these rugged steeps, are to be found some of the most charming and restful spots on earth. Fairy lakes, nestled amid sunny peaks, and climate that cheers and exhilarates. The

## Summer Excursion Rates.

put in effect by the Union Pacific enable you to reach these favored localities without unnecessary expenditure of time or money. In effect June 21, July 7 to 10 inc., July 18 and August 2. One fare, plus \$2.00, for the round trip from Missouri River to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Ogden and Sault Lake City. Return limit October 31st, 1900. For Time Tables and full information call on your nearest agent or address A. K. CURTIS, T. P. A., 603 Fourth st., Sioux City, Ia.

**Money to Loan on Real Estate.** Bacon & Larsen make Real Estate Loans. Loaned \$19,000 during January.

**Sheep for Sale.** I have a few Shropshire ewes and lambs for sale. Call on Wm. M. Cuppet at Canton, S. D.

# BIG DOUBLE STORE PUCKETT BROS. : : : Main Street.

A Large Invoice of New Novelties for spring trade in Laces, Ribbons, Jewelry, Trimmings, Silks, Ties, Dress Goods, Shirt Waists, Dress Skirts, Parasols, Draperies, Capes, Curtains, Portiers and Wash Goods just received. Having carefully selected our new goods within the last few days in the big Chicago dry goods houses, we know we can show you the largest and most up-to-date stock to be found in the city.

<b>Silks and Satins</b> Wash Silks 50 to 75 cents per yd. Foulard for waists 75 cents to \$1 per yd. Corded Silks and Silks with lace effects for dress fronts Taffetas and fancies in all shades. China Silk in all shades. The new Crepe de Chene at \$1.60 per yd.	<b>Laces.</b> Fine and heavy all over Black, Cream and White, from 60 cents to \$1.50 per yd. All styles Chiffons, Applique Laces, Plain and Spangled nettings and tucking for dress fronts. Large Line of Torchons, Valenciennes Lace and Insertions.	<b>Ladies Neckwear.</b> Lace Ties. Chiffon Ties. Bow Ties. Ribbon Ties. Bobinette Ties. Silk Stock Collars in all the popular shades and shapes
<b>Jewelry.</b> New Girdles with purses. New Ribbon Belts. New Pulleys. Bracelets, Brooches, Stick Pins, Beauty Pins, Belt Buckles, Waist Sets, Collar Clasps.	<b>Trimmings.</b> Large variety of new Braids, Fringes and Ribbons. Applique Lace in Cream, White, Pink and Lavender.	<b>Dress Goods.</b> We have added over seventy-five new styles to the spring dress goods that we had previously purchased.
<b>Shirtwaists.</b> We have a nice assortment of Ladies Shirt Waists in White and Colors from 40 cents to \$2 each.	<b>Wash Goods.</b> We can show you the most complete line of Lawns, Dimities, Chales and other wash goods to be found in the city.	<b>Special:</b> 500 Spools of Belding Bros. sewing silk in Black and all Spring Shades at 1 cent per spool. Good Calico Wrappers—all sizes—only 50 cents. You can't it in Chicago for the money. We buy in big quantities and pay the CASH for our goods, hence we know we can save our customers money.

Phone No. 86. **PUCKETT BROS.**

## Special Train Excursion to Sioux City and Riverside Park

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y on Sunday, June 10, to Sioux City. A very attractive program has been arranged for the day, as follows:

Exhibition of Aerial and Aquatic Experts. Chas. Johnson, High Diver (100 feet); Mr. George Slackey and Frank Newman, High Wire and Trick Cyclists.

Balloon Ascension.—Madame DeLeon Renowned Aeronaut and Parachute Jumper, rising to a height of nearly two miles before leaping into mid-air in a perilous parachute descent. Time, 1 p. m.

Band Concert—Grand Band Concert will be given in the large pavilion on Riverside Park ground.

Ball Game—Perry vs. Madison. S. D. Game will be called at 1:30 sharp. General admission, Free. Admission to Grand Stand, 25 cents.

League Ball Game—Sioux City vs. Omaha, 3:30 p. m. at Woodlawn Park. General Admission, 50 cents. The Perry-Madison game will be played on Riverside Park grounds and will be finished in time to see the Sioux City-Omaha game, Woodlawn Park being only about one-fourth mile from Riverside.

All visitors are promised a pleasant time. The special train will leave Canton at 8:56 a. m. on Sunday, June 10.

As is its custom, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway has arranged for reduced rates to a large number of important places for the coming summer, among which we mention the following most prominent:

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—National gathering Supreme and Superior Lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen June 9-20

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Republican National Convention, June 19.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association, July 7-13.

CINCINNATI, O.—Baptist Young People's Union of America, July 12-15.

CHICAGO, ILL.—National encampment G. A. R., August 27-Sept. 1.

DETROIT, MICH.—Biennial Conclave Knights of Pythias, Aug. 27-Sept. 1.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Biennial Convention Nation Republican League of the United States, July 17-19.

Summer tourist tickets will now be on sale May 15, to resorts in different parts of the country, and important information can be obtained by calling on any ticket agent or writing to the undersigned. Send for copy of booklet entitled "Okoboji Outing." Jno. G. Farmer, A. G. P. & T. A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

The Duke of Norfolk is said to have spent more money among the building trades than any man living.

W. E. Trull, famous as the "first man up San Juan hill," is a descendant of Ezra Hyde, who distinguished himself by unusual bravery in the revolution.

Chevalier Georges Marczangli, the editor of the Almanac de Gotha, who recently died in Hungary, was the greatest modern authority upon heraldry and kept up a correspondence as great as Voltaire.

Miss Lolla Stephenson of Cincinnati, although only 18 years of age, is the youngest orchestral leader, not only in the United States, but probably in the whole world.

Emperor William, always eager to lead the way, likes a good piece of horseflesh. His horses are usually of English breed, although on rare occasions he buys them in Germany.

A San Francisco character is Capt. Goddard E. D. Diamond, who claims to be 102 years old and gets his living as a book agent. He had passed the century line when he gave up his position as an engineer in the big Baldwin hotel in that city.

Pio Nono bequeathed to the church 50,000,000 francs in gold. Leo XIII. has almost doubled that sum, which is deposited among the principal European banks. The holy see has no debts, what existed having been all paid by the present Pope.

It is said that the full name of the Sultan of Ternati, who received the Order of the Lion of Nassau at Queen Wilhelmina's coronation, is Tadjul Mahsul Bindjatillahillhanan Sirdjul Mulki Amiraddin Iskander Munawarrussadik Wahwaninnaladdin Sjah Patra Ajanhar Rasidhinkank Sudibja.

The sirdar received the name "Horatio" after his father, to whom it was given because he was born on the day Trafalgar was fought. Ireland can hardly claim Sir H. H. Kitchener as one of her real sons, for, though born in that country, he comes of English parents, whose place of origin was in the neighborhood of Newmarket.

Sir William Gray, the millionaire shipbuilder, who died recently at his residence, the Cottage, Greatham, West Hartlepool, some 50 years ago kept a little draper's shop in Old Hartlepool. As the business grew he began to invest his savings in shipping, and before many years had passed was building ships to order. Now his wards employ at least 5,000 men and pay over \$10,000 a week in wages alone.

**ASTORIA**  
For Parents and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Peterson*

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