

The Farmers Leader

ARTHUR LINN.

G. G. GLENDINNING, Business Manager

A billion dollar trust and a billion and a half dollar congress are the result of the times.

Nevertheless, it was not the society swells who finished the business at Santiago and Manila bay.

The legislature closes up shop today, the 8th. Some have represented the people and some have not.

It appears, however, that there is no naval regulation preventing an officer from making a Jerusalem pony of himself.

The Hot Springs papers report 60° in the shade last Friday, and that the famous Wind Cave is to be a government reserve.

Mrs. Carrie Nation did not edit the Peoria paper as Christ would do. The whisky men controlled about all the advertising. It was an advertising scheme.

It is reported that the great genius Edison has invented an electrical storage battery that will make coal and steam useless. Edison has been working several years on this invention.

The supreme court holds that Gov. Lee's appointments to fill vacancies on the various boards are legal. No one ever doubted this who was willing to read a former opinion of the supreme court.

A private letter from Hot Springs states that there are 202 veterans in the soldiers home, and that every effort possible is being made to keep smallpox away from the institution, while many nearby towns have the disease.

The news that Botha, with 1,500 men has surrendered to Kitchener with 225,000 men is calculated to make John Bull throw out his chest and say loud things about his military prowess. It does not take much to make J. Bull feel cheery these days.

Some of the vinegar editors are in fits because Gov. Lee would not accept a piece of state property from the legislature. Gov. Lee didn't want the chair at any time, and he certainly could not accept it under any circumstances after the legislature made an "ass" of the whole business. Gov. Lee can buy a chair when he needs one.

Your "Uncle Nyrum" Phillips is having a hard tussle with the party boxers, all because Nyrum is "agin" Kyle, and wants to be P. M. at Sioux Falls. Nyrum has a pioneer claim to consideration, and is said to be a personal army friend of the president. The Sioux Falls preachers are engaged in circumscribing Nyrum's ethical boundaries and placing their Christian stamp of condemnation upon a man who has reformed. The preachers don't want Nyrum because he reformed about a year ago—that is, he quit monkeying with the flowing bowl.

A correspondent asks the editor if he is a good enough Christian to take a swat on one cheek and then turn the other cheek for a swat without swatting the other fellow back? If a man should thus swat a "brother," he would be tempting fate and the golden rule, and a man who tempts is not a good Christian and unworthy of a Christian's protection. The good old Methodist pioneer preacher Peter Cartwright had to force religion into some of the ungodly and we have always believed that Peter was a good Christian. Old Peter Cartwright never allowed any man to swat him on either cheek, and we don't think it is a proper test of a man's Christianity to be thus tested.

Rear Admiral Sampson, son of a village farmer blacksmith, has grown so aristocratic since his promotion in the navy, that he thinks no man fit for a commission in the navy who has not had social standing—in other words who has not gone through the naval academy. He thinks no man is fit for a commission who has not had superior social surroundings. This snobbish, aristocratic attitude merits the contempt of every honorable citizen, and easily explains why he was not big enough to do justice to the gallant Admiral Schley who led in the destruction of the Spanish fleet near Santiago. Sampson is being justly denounced by army and navy officers and congressmen. Some of our greatest statesmen, as well as army and navy officers were not born with a silver spoon in their mouths, but they were great men. Take Lincoln, Garfield, Jackson, Blaine, Logan, Sikes, Chaffee, Lawton, John Paul Jones, Perry, Decatur, Porter and hundreds of other great men who might be named, and under the Sampson code of social standing, their aspirations or fitness for position should not have been recognized. Sampson is an un-American ass.

POOR MAN!

An exchange that really ought to know better devotes a column or two to man's achievements during the last century and asserts that "Man has conquered the forces of nature."

That is as untrue as any statement well could be. Man has not conquered the forces of nature—not by a long shot. To save his immortal soul he cannot make the sun shine when his crops need sunshine, and he has tried in vain to produce rain when the hot sun threatened to burn up his corn. He builds magnificent structures and nature gives the old earth a quiver and the structures fall into crumbling ruins. He builds huge houses and machines to manufacture electricity, and a flash of lightning hits them and knocks them into the middle of the sweet subsequently. He builds stately ships, and one fierce gale sweeps them to the bottom of the ocean. Man prides himself that he is well across the threshold of electrical knowledge, but if his life depended upon it he could not tell what electricity is. The lightning's flash, the tidal wave, the cyclone, the tornado, the earthquake, drought, flood—all these things are beyond man's control. As a matter of fact, man is about the most insignificant thing imaginable when compared with the mighty forces of nature. But he swells up with pride and imagines that he is the whole thing until he goes to bed with the grip and gets up with the angels. Man is small potato and few in the hill. Quite often he gets too gay, and Dame Nature takes him in hand and administers a spanking where it will do the most good.

LIBERTY.

Buckle, whose "History of Civilization in England" has given him a permanent place in the literary world, was a passionate lover of liberty. In one of his productions, to be found in the World's Best Essays, he expressed himself with so much clearness and emphasis that an extract is given below. It is worth while for the reader to compare the vigorous logic of the historian with the complacent philosophy of the present-day imperialists who assume that a defeated monarch can bargain, sell and convey, for pecuniary consideration, the bodies, souls and inalienable rights of eight millions of Filipinos. Buckle says:

"Liberty is the one thing most essential to the right development of individuals, and to the real grandeur of nations. It is a product of knowledge when knowledge advances in a healthy and regular manner; but if under certain unhappy circumstances it is opposed by what seems to be knowledge, then in God's name, let knowledge perish and liberty be preserved. Liberty is not a means to an end, it is an end itself. To secure it, to enlarge it and to diffuse it, should be the main object of all social arrangements and of all political contrivances. None but a pedant or a tyrant can put science or literature in competition with it. Within certain limits, and very small limits too, it is the inalienable prerogative of man, of which no force of circumstances and no lapse of time can deprive him. He has no right to barter it away even from himself, still less from his children. It is the foundation of all respect and without it the great doctrine of moral responsibility, would degenerate into a lie and a juggle. It is a sacred deposit, and the love of it is a holy instinct engraven in our hearts."

NATIONAL EXPENSES.

Fifty years ago it cost \$2 per capita to conduct the affairs of the government. Today it costs \$20 per capita to pay the national expenses. This is an increase of 1,000 per cent. Today we are at "peace" with all the world—the "insurrection" in the Philippines not being taken into account by the administration managers. Yet the government's expenses in the year 1901 are double what they were in 1863, the year of the republic's sorest trial and \$300,000,000 more than they were in 1865, when the war expenses reached the highest point. In 1891 the government's expenses were \$365,000,000—less than one-fourth as estimated in 1901. In 1840 the per capita expenditure was \$1.42. In 1861 the per capita expenditure was \$2.08. In 1871 the per capita expenditure was \$7.89. In 1881 the per capita expense was \$5.08. In only three years of the national history has per capita expense of running the government been larger than in 1901—and those were the three years of the civil war, 1863, 1864 and 1865. In 1863 the per capita expense was \$37.84.

There is but one explanation for this riot in national expenditures. An army that calls for \$115,000,000 a navy that calls for \$77,000,000 a river and harbor bill that calls for \$67,000,000, an unjust war that calls for \$200,000,000, outrageous armor plate contracts, extortionate mail contracts, evil smelling army contracts—a thousand and one things that schemers plan and plot for and force the people to pay for.

The people who pay the taxes under one guise or another should ponder these figures. It is up to them to put a stop to the debauchery.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence.

The capital fight so long mooted and so much doubted by those on the ground materialized Saturday afternoon with the ferocity of a summer squall. The hostility created against Congressman Burke at the beginning of the session because of his bold work in organizing the house and senate has borne its legitimate fruit in the capital removal fight. Senator Stewart's arbitrary methods as chairman of the appropriation committee has added fuel to the long smouldering fire. Political differences inspired the removal leaders but there is and has been a strong sentiment among the members in favor of removal. Watertown was unable to make any headway but Watertown kept up the agitation. The differences over the wolf bounty question made a rallying point for the anti-Pierre men and the lines formed on that question are being maintained in the present struggle. The boxer caucus of Friday night was the first alarming evidence to Pierre that capital removal had any great strength and determination. No agreement was reached at the caucus but another meeting was held at the capital building on Saturday at two o'clock. It lasted an hour and Mitchell was chosen as the candidate, Sioux Falls and Watertown being her caucus opponents. Huron was not represented in the caucus because Wilmarth made a trade with Burke at the time the house organization by which he was made chairman of the judiciary committee, and given some assurances on other patronage. Huron could have had the nomination, the sentiment of the caucus being strongly in her favor, but not being presented her claims were not considered worth pushing from the outside, in the face of hostile home representation. Bras and Johnston of Mitchell were not originally friendly to the opening of the capital removal fight, having gone in with the Burke house and senate organization, but they joined in the movement heartily when it became certain that removal sentiment would assert itself anyway. After passing the general and special appropriation bills aggregating \$1,384,000 the managers of capital removal sought to introduce their resolution from the committee on privileges and elections. This was at 6 o'clock. A point of order was made by Pierre that the subject matter was not germane to the duties of the committee. The speaker ruled with the Pierre men and an appeal was taken followed by a motion to table the appeal. The members settled down for a seige, and lunches were served while roll calls rapidly succeeded each other. All together there were thirty-five roll calls from 6 o'clock until 11, all taken either on a motion either to lay the appeal on the table or to adjourn. A few moments before 12 o'clock a truce was patched up between the factions by which Pierre agreed to allow the removal resolution to have its first and second reading and go over till Monday at 2 o'clock. Pierre was losing ground by the contest and it is alleged the ruling of the speaker would have caused articles of impeachment to have been filed by the opposition if an agreement had not been reached. The outcome at this writing (Sunday) is problematical. I shall be able to relate all its details next week.

The governor has succeeded in passing a bill which he thinks will give his people the plums. It went through the house like a rocket being introduced Thursday afternoon and passed Friday. It went through the senate on Saturday, several of the more liberal Republicans voting against it. The bill provides that the terms of all members of the Board of Charities and corrections heretofore or hereafter appointed to fill vacancy shall expire with the expiration of the legislature next following their appointment. This would let out Bacon and Smith (Pops) whose title to a full term of six years has just been confirmed by the Supreme Court. Whether this will stand remains to be seen, but it is a novel way of setting aside the judgment of the supreme court. The absurd part of the bill is the phrase in the emergency clause declaring its passage necessary to the preservation of the state and its existing institutions. This is done to cut off the referendum and Governor Herried takes great delight in the swift passage of the measure. He said Saturday night, in the rich German accent which he has acquired during recent years, that this bill went through quicker than any measure in the history of South Dakota legislation. "This was the only measure" he said "in which I have taken personal interest." The thing is not yet settled and he may find a good deal of trouble ahead before he gets that pie. His haste has been to say the least, indecent and the Republicans who have some regard for party dignity do not approve of his course after the Supreme Court decision.

Do you ask me for my secret—Why my teeth are pearly white, Why my breath is ever fragrant And my gums are rosy bright? My secret's off been told before—Use Noid's Antiseptic Tooth Wash and nothing more. 25c per bottle.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

That the decadence of the Populist Party in the West has not been necessarily accompanied by a corresponding decline in the popularity of Populist doctrines is shown by the recent action of the two houses of the Oregon legislature, which, though both Republican have passed a resolution submitting to the people of that state an amendment to its constitution which provides for the system known as the initiative and referendum, or direct legislation. Under this system, when a certain number of citizens demand the enactment of a law, it shall be submitted in proper shape to the voters, and all important bills passed by the legislature must, in order to become effective, be approved by popular vote. In the opinion of the Washington Post, there is no conclusive proof that the amendment will be adopted in Oregon, and that paper thinks that the action of the legislature "simply shows that there was more or less strong demand for its submission." The sentiment in favor of direct legislation seems, however, to be strong in Oregon, and it is generally believed that the measure will win popular approval. As The Direct Legislation Record (Newark, N. J.) points out, both South Dakota and Utah have already adopted constitutional amendments in favor of direct legislation, tho the experiment has not yet been given a fair trial in either of these states. Some of the leading cities in the country, including Seattle and San Francisco, have also recently made provision in their charters for an appeal to the people. "Direct legislation has come up spontaneously all over the country," declares the same paper, "without any unified organization or great blowing of trumpets. It is coming through the wide and earnest educational work of its advocates and through their active lobbying."

In Wisconsin, too, a most radical bill is before the legislature, which abolishes political conventions and caucuses and provides for all nominations by direct vote of the people (except for judicial, school, town, and village offices.) The new governor of Wisconsin, R. M. La Follette, is an ardent advocate of this measure. Says The Madison State Journal (Rep.):

"As the principles in the bill were approved by the Republican Party of the State in its platform, and as there are but twenty-one Democrats in both branches of the legislature of one hundred and thirty-three members, the passage of the bill (subject, of course, to amendment) is assured. . . . Wisconsin is profoundly interested in this bill. It will bring about such a sweeping change of system, and is such a blow at the all-powerful political delegate, that the experiment must attract national attention."

In many quarters, the tendency toward direct legislation is viewed with some apprehension. The Cleveland Leader sees in the Oregon experiment a "radical departure for the fundamental principles of representative government and the introduction of a system hitherto considered unwise and dangerous by nearly all American statesmen." "It is one thing," it says, "to have the government of a country or state in a federal republic conducted by men chosen to serve the people as they see fit, and quite another matter to have great public questions submitted to the whole mass of voters for their direct decision." At the same time, it admits that in some cases the popular decision may prove wiser and better than the course of self-seeking politicians, adding that the experiment in Oregon will be "of utmost interest to all intelligent Americans," and will go far towards determining the fate of similar measures in other states. The Kansas City Star thinks that the fatal objection to direct legislation in the past, in Switzerland as in this country, has been "lack of interest." The Chicago Chronicle goes as far as to say that to apply this principle on a broad scale would be government without authority," it says, "which would resolve itself into a mob speedily and much stronger than any that we have thus far."

On the other hand, it is interesting to note that the arguments for direct legislation have found favor with many of the leaders of the word's thought. In his lately published book on direct legislation, entitled "By the People," Mr. Ellwood Pomeroy gives a large number of these opinions, quoting the words of eminent statesmen, professors, authors and social reformers to sustain his conclusions. Even such conservative statesmen as Lord Salisbury, the Earl of Rosebery, and the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour have put themselves on record as in sympathy with the direct appeal to the people. ex-Governor Rogers of Washington, ex-Governor Leedy of Kansas, Governor Smith of Montana, Governor Lee of South Dakota, are direct legislationists, and the whole Democratic party was pledged to this principle "wherever practical" in its 1900 platform. William Dean Howells, Samuel Gompers, Dr. Lyman Abbott, John G. Woolley, Dr. J. W. C. Lorimer, Prof. Richard T. Ely, and Prof. John R. Commons are all advocates of direct legislation. No less an authority than Prof. W. E. H. Lecky declares that "the experience of Switzerland and America shows that, when the referendum takes root in a country

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it takes political questions, to an immense degree, out of the hands of wire-pullers, and makes it possible to decide them mainly the perhaps not wholly, on their merits, without producing a change of government or of party predominance."—Literary Digest.

Canton, S. D., June 15.
DR. A. G. NOID,
Canton, S. D.

My Dear Doctor:—It gives me great pleasure to inform the public that I have used some of your Dandruff Cure. That after using nearly all of the different kinds on the market it was the only thing I could find that would do the business.

My head has been cleaned of all dandruff and the eczema cured. It leaves the hair soft and pliable. Anyone using it will never have cause to regret it.
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CHAS. E. JUDD.

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That's what most people desire when hungry. If you are hungry and are looking for such a place you should visit the

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Having purchased the Restaurant business of Oliver Bros., I extend an invitation to all to make this their headquarters when in Canton. Lunch Counter in connection.

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Successor to Oliver Bros.
Two Doors West of P. O. Canton.



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Phone 16. EDGAR DEAN, Mgr.

Contractors Take Notice
Sealed bids will be received for the erection of a church edifice at the Grand Valley Cemetery about five miles south and west of the city of Canton, South Dakota.

Plans and specifications may be had on application at the store of Odegaard & Hanson; and bids must be directed to Hans Brynjulson, Canton, S. D. on or before the 23rd day of March, 1901. The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

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C., M. & St. P. R. R.

Time Table.

SIOUX CITY & DAK. DIV.			
TRAINS NORTH.			
No.	Arrives	Departs	Destination
101*	pass 12:45 p m	12:15 p m	Egan
37*	pass 1:35 p m	1:05 p m	Soo Falls
41*	mixed 6 a m	5 a m	"
43*	freight 2:45 p m	3:15 p m	Egan

IOWA & DAK. DIVISION.			
TRAINS WEST.			
No.	Arrives	Departs	Destination
1*	pass 12:10 p m	12:30 p m	Chamberlain
61*	freight 5:30 a m	5 a m	Marion Jet
65*	mixed 9:45 a m	9:45 a m	Mitchell
73*	mixed 9:45 p m	10:15 p m	Canton

TRAINS EAST.			
No.	Arrives	Departs	Destination
8*	pass 1:30 p m	1:40 p m	Chicago
74*	mixed 3 a m	3 a m	Sanborn
96*	freight 3:40 p m	3:40 p m	"
92*	daily 4:45 p m	4:45 p m	"

* Daily * Daily except Sunday. Daily except Sunday and Tuesday.

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strengthens the female organs and invigorates weakened functions. For every female ill or weakness it is the best medicine made. Ask your druggist for \$1.00 bottle Wine of Cardui, and take no substitutes under any circumstances.

Mrs. Edwin Carr, Gomer, Mich.: "When I commenced using Wine of Cardui I was hardly able to walk across the house. I was unable to hold a child in my arms. I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my back. After using the Wine during pregnancy this time, I gave birth last month to a baby girl, and was in labor only two hours, with but little pain, and I have plenty of milk. For this great improvement in my health I thank God and Wine of Cardui."

For advice in case requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chase Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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