

THE CANTON ADVOCATE.

VOL. XII.

CANTON, DAKOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1887.

NO. 30.

DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

Leader
of Low Prices.

CHAS. CHRISTOPHER.

All the FALL and WINTER NOV-
ELTIES kept in stock.

REMEMBER also that I lead in the GROCERY business. My
two mammoth stores are the best stocked of any in the Sioux valley.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

\$10,000 worth of Furniture in all des-
criptions to be sold in the next 60 days at
Rock Bottom Prices.

Good Bow Back Chair, .45
good Table, \$1.50
in All Wool Mattress, 3.00
good Carpet Lounge, 6.50
Mattress, 18.00
in Ash Chamber Suite, 3 pieces,
7-piece Plush Parlor set, 97.00

SEWING MACHINES from \$8 up. All other first-class machines
at very low prices.

CALL AT ONCE AND GET A BARGAIN.

ANDERSON BROS., Canton, Dak.

BARGAINS IN BUGGIES

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS!

I do not promise to sell "below cost" or "give away" any of my
buggies, but as I need the money and you need the buggy,
offer you a great inducement to buy now. You will save money by
Time given on good security. Come and see us.

F. J. CLAY

CANTON, DAK., Opposite ADVOCATE office.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

AT THE

PRAIRIE QUEEN FLOUR EXCHANGE

CANTON, DAK.

BONUS & LOGAN.

COME and SEE!

Not the largest stock, but the lowest prices on

CLOTHING.

Ever offered in Canton. I am closing out my stock of Clothing at less
than Chicago Wholesale Prices. Remember the place
for Bargains is

JOSEPH LEE'S

ONE PRICE CASH STORE,

SYNDICATE BLOCK, MAIN STREET, CANTON, DAKOTA.

I Carry a General Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps,
Furnishing Goods

And sell them at the lowest cash prices.

GOOD BUTTER AND FRESH EGGS TAKEN AT MARKET
PRICES IN EXCHANGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

J. H. NICKERSON,

—DEALER IN—

GRAIN, SEED, WOOL, LIVE STOCK.

Office at City Scales.

CANTON,

DAKOTA.

THE CANTON ADVOCATE

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT
CANTON, LINCOLN COUNTY, DAK.

Terms of Subscription.
One copy, one year, \$2.00
One copy, six months, \$1.00
One copy, three months, .50

By mail, we have adopted the cash in advance system,
believing it much better for the patron, and know-
ing it to be more desirable for the publisher.

Job Printing.
THE ADVOCATE PRINTING HOUSE is prepared to
promptly execute all kinds of commercial and legal
job printing. Orders taken for blank books, We
are not to be excused in this line, either in price
or quality. Dakota legal blanks in small or large
lots. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

CARTER BROS., Publishers.

A. L. CARTER, G. R. CARTER.

The Newspaper Law.

Any person who has taken a paper regularly
from the postoffice, whether directed to him or not,
or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsi-
ble for the payment.

The courts have decided that refusing to take
newspapers or periodicals from the postoffice, or
refusing to pay for them, is prima facie evidence
of intentional fraud. If any person orders his paper discontinued,
he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may
continue to send it until payment is made and col-
lect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken
from the office or not.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the second
Tuesday of November next, being the 8th day
of said month, an election will be held in the several
precincts of Lincoln county, Dakota, to vote upon
the question of division of the territory (Dakota)
upon an east and west line upon the seventh stan-
dard parallel. The ballot for this purpose may be
written or printed, as follows:

"For or against."

Also to vote upon a question of continuing
the sale of intoxicating liquors in Lincoln county,
Dakota. All persons voting at such election, must
be qualified to vote at the election of the year 1886.
Those who shall have written or printed on their bal-
lots, "Prohibit," and those who favor the
sale of such intoxicating liquors shall have written
or printed on their ballots:

"For the sale."

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prohibition burden of expense for
whiskey trials is thrown upon the
county, but the county derives no re-
venue from the traffic.

Again, the trials of saloon cases
thus far have resulted in each case,
where conviction was secured, in a fine
of \$100, thus leaving the saloon keeper
a net gain of from \$500 to \$600 under
the prohibition system over what they
would have even under the old com-
paratively low license system. In short
under the prohibition system fully as
much intoxicating liquor has been sold
as was ever sold in a year prior to its
inauguration, and the vendors—such
as were convicted after a great deal of
expense to the county—have simply
had to pay \$100 in the shape of a fine,
instead of \$600 in the way of license.

Now, as the cost of running this sys-
tem will be fully as great under prohi-
bition as under license, it is as plain as
anything can be that the people gen-
erally will have to be taxed to make
up the deficiency occasioned by the loss
of the license revenue.

Important as are the considerations
mentioned above, however, they are by
no means the only ones. THE ADVOCATE
holds that prohibition, as proposed
by its advocates in Dakota, is
impolitic, unjust, and unconstitutional.

It is impolitic because it is not now,
never has been and never can be en-
forced as long as intoxicants are man-
ufactured, and a dead law upon the
statute books is worse than no law at
all, inasmuch as it has a tendency
to let loose upon other laws the vandal
spirit of innovation and overthrow. It
is unjust because it proposes to confis-
cate or render worthless a vast amount
of property and destroy a business
which has heretofore been protected,
fostered and acknowledged legal, and
which is today licensed by the govern-
ment of the United States. It is un-
constitutional because such confisca-
tion is directly antagonistic to the fun-
damental principles of a republican
form of government. Although it is
not yet officially announced it is nor-
mally certain that the supreme court of
the United States has upheld the pro-
hibitory laws of Kansas, and of Kan-
sas of Iowa and Georgia as well.

Judge Brewer, formerly of the Kan-
sas supreme bench, and later of the
United States circuit bench, decided
that the state had the power to prohib-
it the sale and manufacture of intoxi-
cating liquors—as a police regulation
for the protection of the public health.
But with this he coupled a most im-
portant condition—that before such a
law could be enforced, the state should
indemnify the owners of such property
for the loss incurred by them. This
decision was appealed to the supreme
court of the United States, and the de-
cision is against the Kansas prohibi-
tionists. This means a similar deci-
sion in Iowa and Georgia, and the com-
plete destruction of prohibition in
these states.

But even if prohibition was consti-
tutional it would be impolitic for the
reason that it does not prohibit,
and wholly precludes the possibility of
regulating the traffic, and for these
reasons, as well as for other reasons
too numerous to mention, THE ADVOCATE
is in favor of a high license that
will exclude from the business ir-
responsible men, and at the same time
hedge the saloon about with such re-
strictions as shall place it directly un-
der the control of the authorities; and
this we believe to be the only practi-
cal way in which the traffic can be
controlled and made to yield a revenue
for the public benefit.

A couple of changes have just taken
place in the Chautauque administration.
Adjutant General J. H. Fargis, for-
merly of the Chautauque, has resigned,
and the same has been accepted
to take effect December 1. Gov-
ernor Chamberlain, to fill the
vacancy. Hon. John W. Raymond re-
signed his position as treasurer of
Dakota, and the governor appointed Hon.
John D. Lawler, of Mitchell, to fill the
vacancy.

One of the most important problems
ever presented to any people for solu-
tion is the division problem, which the
voters of Dakota will be called upon to
solve on next Tuesday, November 8.
It is a question on the proper solution
of which depend results more momen-
tous and far-reaching than were ever
embodied in any previous question this
people has ever been called upon to de-
cide.

For months both sides of the
question have been presented by writ-
ters and speakers, until further argu-
ment on the subject seems almost sur-
perfluous; and yet as the campaign is
just about to close a resume of some
of the arguments in favor of division
may not be out of place.

The benefits that will accrue to Da-
kota from division are of a two fold
character, relating both to our influ-
ence in national affairs and to our in-
ternal prosperity. Those at all famil-
iar with the political history of this
country will concede that two states in
this portion of the northwest will exert
a far greater influence in national af-
fairs than any one state could ever
hope to attain. Admitted as a whole
Dakota, with an area of 150,932 square
miles, would be placed on an exact
equality in the United States senate
with the state of Rhode Island, with
her 1,085 square miles, and in view of
the fact that the small eastern states
already hold such a tremendous per-
cent of power in that important branch
of congress, it is certainly the part
of wisdom for the great northwest to bal-
ance that power as nearly as possible.

This can only be done by securing di-
vision and four senators, and the day
may come when the two extra votes in
the senate will count in our favor be-
yond all present calculation.

Again, admitted as a whole there

would still be two states, Texas and
California, that would exceed us in
area, divided there would be only six
states in all the union larger than either
North or South Dakota, viz: Texas,
California, Colorado, Kansas, Minne-
sota, and Nebraska. Now, if we compare
the influence any one of these states
have in national affairs with the influ-
ence of any of the smaller states, we
must admit (for history demonstrates
the fact) that it is the smaller states
that wield the influence. California
and Texas, with their unwieldy propor-
tions, cut but a sorry figure in the
management of national affairs when
compared with such states as New
York, Illinois, Massachusetts, South
Carolina, or even Delaware. In short
the history of all states proves that a
great area does not give influence or
power.

Then, too, the influence the two ex-
tra senators would exert on commit-
tees, and in other places other than on
the floor of the senate chamber, would
exceed in importance the extra votes
they could give, and it is morally
certain that four senators could ac-
complish much more for this section
of the northwest than two.

Dakota divided would give each sec-
tion an area of something over 75,000
square miles, either one of which
would be larger than any one state in
the union barring the six states above
named, and with two exceptions these
six states are almost nonentities in
national affairs.

The anti-divisionists, however, place
chief stress on the claim that to make
two states of Dakota means extra-
economic than large states are more
economical than small ones. The fal-
acy of this assertion is shown by the
following record, where the figures
show what it costs for each person in
the states named:

TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF GOVERNMENT PER CAPITA.
New York, \$1.50
California, \$1.50
Texas, \$1.50
Illinois, \$1.50
Massachusetts, \$1.50
South Carolina, \$1.50
Delaware, \$1.50
New Hampshire, \$1.50

But important as are the consid-
erations mentioned above, they are as
nothing compared with the absolute
necessity for division that exists with-
in Dakota herself. When the territo-
ry was organized, in 1885, it was with
the express understanding that the vast
territory would be divided when ad-
mitted to statehood. To this end all
public institutions have been dupli-
cated and every possible arrangement
made for the establishment of two
state governments. The direct benefits
that will accrue to both sections from
division are almost incalculable. The
interests of each section absolutely de-
mand division. South Dakota has in-
terests which will be much better
protected and fostered if she is admit-
ted as a state by herself, and the same is
true of North Dakota. The members
of the legislature will have the inter-
ests committed to their care greatly
concentrated compared to what they
would be if admitted as a whole, and
as a consequence these interests will
receive much more careful attention
than could be hoped for in an immense
state having conflicting interests; and
conflicting interests Dakota always has
had as a territory, and always would
have as one state. Then, too, with di-
vision, the capital will be more easily
reached by the people who may have
business at the seat of government.

In short one state the size of either
North or South Dakota could confidently
anticipate much greater things, na-
tionally and locally, than one great un-
wieldy state could ever hope for.

Let every voter consult his own in-
terests and the best good of Dakota and
deposit a ballot for division on Tuesday
next. Congress will hardly ignore the
expression if only it is emphatic.
Make it very emphatic.

The No-license people of the county
have made appointments for meetings
as follows:
At the school house in Eden, Thurs-
day, November 3, 8 o'clock. Judge A. G.
Stetson and C. B. Kennedy.
At the school house in the Rice school
house, Sunday, November 6, at 2:30 p.m.
Speakers—R. R. Aikens and K. C.
Staback.

Lincoln township at the Pioneer
school house, Sunday, November 6, at
2:30 p.m. Speakers—A. R. Brown and
W. E. Bennett.
At the Lincoln school house, west of
town, Wednesday evening, November 9,
8 o'clock. Speakers—Rev. Heyburn and K. C.
Staback.

Local Option a Fallacy.
Temperance people throughout the
land have pronounced local option a
failure, and it does not seem good judg-
ment that Lincoln county voters should
make the mistake of adopting the idea.
The New York Voice, the leading tem-
perance organ of the United States,
said in a recent editorial: "Local option
is a grand success—for the saloons."
Mary A. Woodbridge, the noted tem-
perance lecturer, said in a recent lec-
ture in Huron: "Dear hearers, you
know, and I know, that local option is
a failure, always has been a failure and
will always be a failure."

Aiken's Manifesto Cyclopedia.
Volume I of this work, now on our
table abundantly fulfills the promises
of the publisher's prospectus. It is a
really handsome volume of 440 pages,
fully illustrated, and yet sold for the
price of 65 cents, cloth binding only
50 cents—postage 11 cents extra. Large
discounts even from these prices are
allowed to only by subscription. It is
to be issued in about thirty volumes. The
Manifesto Cyclopedia, in many ways,
is unlike any other cyclopedia. It under-
takes to present a survey of the entire
circle of knowledge, whether of words
or of things, thus combining the char-
acteristics of a cyclopedia and a dic-
tionary, including in its vocabulary ev-
ery word which has any claim to be
said to be a word. It certainly is a
work of examination by all searchers
after knowledge. The publisher sends
specimen pages free to any applicant.
John B. Aiken, publisher, 363 Pearl
Street, New York, or Lakeside building,
Chicago.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

Breezy News Notes and Personal
Pointers from the Contigu-
ous Townships.

Our Newspapers Report From
Lennox, Pleasant, Springfield,
Dayton and Rock Valley.

LENNOX.
Lennox is happy since the survey has
been run from Yankton to Sioux Falls.
The line crosses the Milwaukee road
about twenty rods west of the depot.

Henry Wheelhouse arrived home
from his Chicago trip the other day.
Will Allen and A. F. Hitebeck have
associated themselves into a firm, and
are making things hum in the carpen-
ter line.

S. G. Marston, who recently had a nar-
row escape from death by the horns of
a vicious bull, received a telegram last
Monday evening, from Rockton, Ill.,
calling him to the bedside of his father,
who was pronounced very ill. Mr.
Marston departed Tuesday morning.

The Lennox people are well satisfied
with the retention of Rev. Nickerson
as pastor of the M. E. church another
year.

Professor Bell is receiving high
praise for the manner in which the
public school is being so successfully
conducted.

Banker Jacobs was at CANTON Mon-
day.

So much grain is being marketed at
Lennox at present that the facilities
for shipping grain are decidedly in-
sufficient. All the unoccupied rooms
in town are being pressed into service
for storage space.

Northwest Lincoln county people do
not vote for a commissioner this year,
but they are interestedly looking over
the fence into the 2d district, where the
fight is. What we want is the best
man, and would like to take off our gar-
ments and help him.

PLEASANT.
Pleasant township is acknowledged
one of the most prosperous townships
in all the prosperous county of Lincoln,
and her farmers justly rank among
the best to be found in Dakota. Among
the most successful, perhaps, is H.
Hunter and sons, who operate about
700 acres. These gentlemen have an
immense herd of cattle, own a thresh-
ing machine and own teams enough to
do all the work; besides this they run a
sorghum mill.

Mr. Hamley and sons farm about 500
acres, run a threshing machine, keep a
large herd of cattle, and loan money.
N. Wheelock and sons have 320 acres
in their farm, work considerable
land on shares. They have cattle, five
span of horses, a few coals, and this
year 1,300 bushels of flax, 1,000 bushels of
oats, over 400 bushels of wheat and 200
bushels of barley. Mr. Wheelock has
faith in hogs and is buying a good
many to keep over.

M. Brown, rejoicing in the possession
of another leg, contemplates buying
another quarter section of land. He
thinks the boys can attend to the land
while he teaches school.

Mrs. Rice, of Eden, is visiting in this
town.

Mr. Stoner is investing in grapes.

DAYTON.
Everybody who has corn is picking
the same.

A concert given by the Bright Star
Sabbath-school was quite largely at-
tended.

James Fee has the foundation laid
for a fine large barn.

Fred Hughtart made his way down
from Sioux Falls Sunday. His object
was "Home, sweet home" and else-
where.