

JAMESTOWN WEEKLY ALERT.

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NO 30

AMOUNTS NAMED.

A Joint Committee Report on Money for State Institutions.

Reduction of About Half From Amounts Asked for Same.

The Prohibition Law not to be Disturbed, No Resubmission.

Bismarck, Feb. 16.—Speaker Williams introduced a resolution, which was adopted, declaring there is no reason for alarm among the friends of temperance. That the house is opposed to the repeal of the constitutional prohibition article and that the temperance interests are safe in the hands of the duly elected representatives of the people.

The joint committee to visit the state institutions will report tomorrow recommending the following appropriations: For the agricultural college \$21,500, for the penitentiary at Bismarck \$50,000, for the insane hospital \$107,100, for the Soldiers' home \$13,800, for the deaf school at Devils Lake \$19,300, for the normal school at Valley City \$20,455, for the normal school at Mayville \$20,900, for the university \$47,720. These appropriations aggregate \$300,775 and are less than the amount asked for by several institutions by \$274,630. Jan. 19, the auditor and treasurer estimated the revenue for the next two years at \$648,000. The fixed appropriations aside from the public institutions amount to \$477,000. The amount of estimated revenue available after these appropriations are provided for was but \$171,000. The committee however, have exceeded this estimate by \$127,000 in anticipation of the increased revenue to be produced by the bills now pending. Those best informed think the estimate entirely safe and yet even with the increased revenue taken into consideration it has been necessary to scale the claims of the state institutions nearly 50 per cent.

The divorce bills are directed more at Fargo than at a moral reform, it is said. Bismarck members object to Francis of Fargo calling down gambling and illegal liquor selling.

Rev. Van Horn spoke at the Baptist church, Bismarck, Sunday and thought Mayor Johnson was present he told the story about reputable ladies of Fargo refusing to sign a petition for closing the houses of ill fame in that city and roasted both Bismarck and Fargo for tolerated immorality.

Williams introduced a resolution instructing the state board of equalization to assess all railroad property at not less than \$5,000 per mile.

Speaker Williams introduced a bill with an emergency clause, extending from three months to one year the period of bona fide legal residence, before an action for divorce can be filed.

Senator Marshall introduced a bill organizing an industrial school at Ellendale.

HOUSE.

The railroad committee recommended the passage of the bills requiring the construction of y's and bulletining of trains.

Dougherty of Walsh offered a resolution instructing the state treasurer to recover the deposits in suspended banks, amounting to \$63,000.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Carlin—Prohibiting a greater rate of interest after maturity of notes, etc., than before.

By Mr. Erickson—Authorizing the governor to contract for the education and care of the blind. Appropriates \$2,000.

By Mr. Erickson—Fixing salaries of county judges based on valuation ranging from \$100 to \$2,000.

By Mr. Joy—For cutting down weeds and other vegetation upon and along public highways.

Mr. Sargent—Five sixths of jury to render verdict in civil actions.

By Mr. Joy—Providing for the division of voting precincts.

Bills introduced in the senate:

Hagart, authorizing \$15,000 bonds for an industrial school at Ellendale; relating to the number of aldermen in cities.

Arnold, providing that testimony before the legislative committee be not used in criminal prosecutions.

Strom, exempting oil inspected in other states from inspection here.

Committee of public expenditure, reducing the salary of commissioner of labor to \$1,500 and clerk hire to \$500.

Hagart, revising the probate code.

Senate bills passed: Wishek's, probate code; Green's, obligations of drover; Bourke's, relating to C. A. R. command; a member of the soldiers' home board; Gordon's, bicycles go as baggage; Green's, requiring butchers to give bonds; Green's, requiring others than butchers to exhibit the hides of cattle slaughtered.

Hanna had to Pay.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—It is reported here that General Alger has not fulfilled a condition precedent to his nomination as secretary of war. Republican politicians regard his taking of the old soldiers' train through the "double middle west" as evidence of the general's patriotism and liberality, but now it is suspected that he did not foot the bill at all. "It was supposed," said a man prominently identified with the republican national committee, "that Alger was going to pay the whole bill for the train, but after election the bill for the train and for the supplies and expenses of the general was presented to Hanna's committee. It footed up the sum of \$45,000. Hanna remonstrated, but he finally paid the bill."

The story is said to have leaked out from Hanna himself, who is not pleased with General Alger for other reasons.

Bank President Fired.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 11.—The management of the Northwestern National bank changed hands, H. T. Fowler placing his resignation as president and manager in the hands of the board of directors, who gave out the following: "On account of criticism growing out of the large loans to the Russell & Miller Milling company in which Mr. Fowler was deceived, Mr. Fowler resigned as president. The bank will not suffer any loss on account of loans to the mill. Mr. Fowler continues as director. Louis Hanitch is elected president." The loans in question to the Russell-Miller mill, which was secretly placed in the hands of receivers, it is said, were in excess of 10 per cent of the mill's capital stock, which is contrary to regulations, and Fowler claims he was deceived into it. The bank's security, however, is gilt edge for the full amount.

Want Reduced Rates.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Feb. 17.—A convention of over 100 delegates met at this place Monday to agitate for a reduction in railroad rates, from northern and western Minnesota. After a long discussion it was agreed to urge the legislature to pass the Iowa distance tariff bill, a measure that has worked advantageously in Iowa, is being urged for passage in South Dakota, and it is stated has been introduced into the North Dakota legislature. It was shown that it cost as much to ship a barrel of flour from western Minnesota to Superior or 200 miles, as from Superior to Baltimore 1,400 miles; and that farmers were paying one-fourth the proceeds of their crop to get wheat from the Red river valley to Duluth and Minneapolis.

Wages Cut.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Feb. 16.—A reduction of ten per cent in the wages of all the employees has been ordered by the Metropolitan Iron and Land company at Norrie, East Norrie, Pabst and other mines belonging to it on the Gogebic range.

The reduction affects every employee, from the superintendent. The miners are not in a position to resist the reduction.

For the Dairymen's Convention.

Secretary Kaufman of the state dairymen's association is urging a large attendance for the third annual meeting of the association to be held here early in March.

The Northern Pacific railway has made a rate of a fare and one fifth from points in North Dakota, subject to a total attendance of fifty or more paying full fare going. Farmers and dairymen should take advantage of this excellent opportunity to attend. The program will be ready shortly and distributed throughout the state. All those interested are urged to write the secretary for a copy. Every creamery and cheese factory should be members of the association, as well as all our private dairymen and farmers. The secretary urges a strong membership to aid in working out the problems of how to furnish cheaper and better milk and finer butter and cheese, and to urge upon the legislature the passage of laws preventing the sale of "bogus" butter and cheese within the state. The date of the meeting is March 17 and 18. Send to the secretary for program, and include one dollar as membership fee.

A Big Engine.

The Northern Pacific is said to have just received the largest freight engine yet built. It will be used in hauling heavy loads over mountain grades. A full description of this giant, is given in 'Twin City papers. Loaded, the engine weighs 93 tons and with tender 105 tons, total length 66 feet. There are 332 flues, 2½ inches in diameter and 13½ feet long. There are 12 wheels including four pair drivers. Weight on drivers 148,000 pounds the heaviest yet sustained by any locomotive engine. Boiler is wag on top style.

HONORING LINCOLN'S NAME

Other States Set an Example For North Dakota to Follow.

Great Meeting in St. Paul Where Notable Speeches Were Made.

Donnelly's Personal Recollections—Lind's Remarks—Noble Sentiments.

There were no celebrations of Lincoln's birthday in North Dakota as in other states, where men of all classes assembled to banquet and renew patriotic allegiance to the country of the Great President. In Minnesota such an event was largely attended at St. Paul by democrats, populists and silver republicans and the leading men of the entire state. In other states it was the same—loyal men of all parties gathering to honor the name and memory of the friend of the common people. In Minnesota Senator Donnelly added interest to the occasion by recounting personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln, who, he said, if alive, would undoubtedly be with them today—as well as Jackson, Jefferson and Washington. Mr. Donnelly pointed out that Lincoln, the honored martyr, was reviled, defamed and ridiculed in his first years of national life and effort, the same as many good men are today. He recalled that even after Lincoln's election to the presidency the leading illustrated weekly in the country, (Harpers), pictured him as a gorilla.

Mr. Donnelly's recollections were most interesting. He had heard the last speech of Lincoln's delivered from a window in the White House; he had felt and seen the feeling of pride and rejoicing at the news of the fall of Richmond; he had seen the feeling of grief, revenge and mob spirit, aroused at the assassination, when opposition newspaper offices in Philadelphia were wrecked and men who had reflected on Lincoln, punished.

Mr. Donnelly continued:

My friends, we are now engaged in that which is greater than the struggle which Abraham Lincoln led to victory, for that battle was the freedom of a race; this battle is for the freedom of all men. There is not a poor man on any continent or any island of the sea, no matter what complexion the creator may have painted upon him, that is not a participant in the great struggle and will not share the splendor of our victory, and the victory is coming my friends. We cannot be defeated. The machinery that was put in power this time cannot be put in power against us on another occasion. With gigantic strides liberty has come down marching through the ages. Naseby and Marston Moore were some of the foot prints of that gigantic advance, when the kings held fell in the basket, and when but 3,500,000 in number took power by the throat and shook it off forever. We cannot permit those that we conquered in 1776 to conquer us in 1897.

My friends, I have no unkind feeling against the poor wretches, whether they were intelligent or unintelligent, who are led in supporting this cause, to which we are opposed, the cause of plutocracy. I have no ill feeling towards them. They are but an illustration of human weakness. It was the most gigantic conspiracy ever conceived on this globe, the destruction of freedom. The question is shall we remain Americans? The Americans of Lincoln's time and Washington's time or shall we sink before this tremendous power that has marked the face of the whole world with ruin. My friends, do not be discouraged, we cannot fail. God does not intend that this nation shall go down to European conditions. He has given us too many great men in the past, men who appeared at every critical stage of our country's history, to desert us now.

Mr. Donnelly closed by saying that if the vote was to be taken in Minnesota today the reform ticket would have 10,000 majority.

Among the other speakers was Hon. Jno. Lind, who said in part:

"Mr. President, we, silver republicans, are today, without a party, but I trust that our patriotism is the warmer and our allegiance the closer to our country and our state. The principles for which we have contended have been temporarily thrust aside. Private and class interests have secured the victory which we hoped to win for the public good. Their control of the government, state and national, cannot be and is not permanent.

Whenever, and so long as those in power evince the slightest disposition to further the public weal, they should have and will have cheerful co-operation and support. If we were mistaken; if they redeem their promises of restoring confidence and prosperity, we will too cheerfully acknowledge our error. We should aid them in every effort to remedy and alleviate the present deplorable condition of affairs. We should criticize but

sparingly and say nothing to offend the coy and elusive creature, confidence, if it shows the slightest disposition to return. If there is prosperity in a tariff of two dollars a thousand on lumber, and increased taxes on clothing and the necessities of life, the sooner we have them the better. So far as I am concerned, I bid them God-speed to any expedient they propose, so long as it is not inimical to our institutions or destructive of popular government. Such I regard the proposition to vest in private corporations the government function of issuing money.

INCREASE OF CURRENCY NECESSARY.

While an increase in the circulating medium is in my judgment a necessary condition to the restoration of prices, prosperity and confidence, the problem must be solved in a rational, comprehensive way. We saw such a solution in the restoration of silver. Its effect would have been world-wide, not merely local. An increase in the money volume of the United States by the issuance of bank notes would undoubtedly have a tendency to increase prices of all commodities whose prices are fixed in the domestic market.

"This tendency would be materially reinforced by the operation of an extreme protective tariff, such as we are promised and can reasonably look for. But its effect on our great staples, grain, meat, products, and cotton, whose prices are fixed in the world's markets would be but trifling, if any. Hence, the net result of such inflation to the producers of our state and of the agricultural sections of the country would be higher prices for everything which the agricultural producer buys, and, for the present, with a tendency to lower prices for the grain, the cattle, and the cotton, which he has to sell. This proposition cannot be gainsaid. The only modifying factors would be the slight effect of our increase in circulation on the money volume of the world and the effect of possible domestic speculation on prices in the markets of the west.

THE ENGLISH, AND THE BANK NOTE SYSTEM

Again, experience teaches us that when the way is opened for men to get something for nothing, to collect interest on their own debts—for this is what bank notes mean—human nature is such that they will try to get as much as they can. That such temptations will lead to inflation and consequent panic is inevitable. But my objections to all bank note schemes, cogent as are the reasons already suggested, are based principally on the ground that they involve a social and economic injustice, and are class legislation of the most vicious character. Public credit is not the creation of any individual or class in a state or nation. It is the complex of stable institutions, a high civilization and generations of virtuous, law-abiding citizenship; as such, it is the heritage of the people and of the whole people. To allow private corporations to appropriate this public credit, to convert it into money, collect interest for the use of that money, and to turn the profits into private pockets instead of the public treasury is so repugnant to our sense of justice that its mere statement condemns it. Still this is the very proposition that the associated banking interest of the country propose to force congress to submit to. Judging by his public statements they are going to be ably seconded by the incoming secretary of the treasury. In England where money power has probably more absolute sway than in any other country on earth, the banking interests have not been able to exact such largesses from the public. The Bank of England is authorized to issue its notes, credit notes, to the amount of 15,500,000 pounds. For this privilege, the bank pays to the government the sum of 120,000 pounds annually for the first 14,000,000 pounds besides paying all the expenses of the note issue and managing the public debt. On the remaining 1,500,000 pounds, the bank pays two per cent per annum. In 1892, the last year for which I have the figures, the Bank of England besides managing the public debt, paid the government 162,716 pounds for the use of the public credit. With us, though rates of interest are much higher than in England, the bankers modestly propose to pay nothing.

THE DUTY OF AMERICANS

While I believe it is our duty to co-operate with those in power in all legitimate effort to remedy existing distress, and venture to urge upon you such a course, I am equally in earnest in the conviction that when they propose remedies which are snares for securing class advantage, it is our duty as citizens to remonstrate and oppose.

J. W. Westcott, the Spring creek stockman of Emmons county, reports the loss of 91 of 250 horses this winter. Horses are running on the range in Logan county, but no losses reported, to date. Throughout the ranges few or no losses have been reported since the first storm, and the losses for the winter are believed to be light.

J. J. Nierling of this city has been elected grand master of the lodges of Odd Fellows of the state, the election of general officers being held at the last meeting in January. Sidney Delong of Wahpeton was elected deputy grand master, D. McDonald of Grand Forks, secretary; and F. N. Gilmore of Hope, grand treasurer; Henry Hale of Devils Lake is grand representative to the supreme lodge.

WHERE FARMERS LOSE.

Should Raise More Hog and Meat Products, Butter, Cheese, Etc.

Immense Amount of Provisions Still Imported Into the State.

Good Market for Such Products in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

General Freight Agent S. L. Moore, of the Northern Pacific, is urging Minnesota farmers to raise more hogs, poultry and make more butter and cheese. His information on the subject is worth reading and what he says about the benefits to be derived in Minnesota apply doubly in North Dakota. He says that while about fifty car loads of dairy products were shipped out of Minnesota from Northern Pacific points in 1896, at the same time an immense quantity of meat, butter, and eggs, and cheese is shipped into and through Minnesota to points beyond in North Dakota, Montana and Washington. These latter states should produce sufficient for their own needs; and if short, as they now are, and always have been, should be served by their next neighbor, Minnesota. It does seem strange that we send a large quantity of butter, for instance, to New York, and that during the same period shippers in Iowa forward a large quantity to Montana and Washington; also that while live stock is shipped to Chicago, fresh and salt meats are brought into Minnesota in large quantities, thus adding freight charges in both directions to the cost to consumers.

Mr. Moore continues that while hogs are not raised in Minnesota in large numbers, well informed men have demonstrated that we can and ought to raise all we need for our own need and some besides. Stop for a minute a consider the large amount of pork, lard, hams and bacon and sausage consumed in the Twin Cities and Duluth by 400,000 people, and take into consideration that a great share of it comes from Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa, and that our good money is going away from Minnesota to pay for it.

During 1897 there were shipped, approximately, twelve million pounds of hog products to the lumbering camps and small towns in Minnesota north of the Twin Cities and west of Duluth. During the same period there were shipped through Minnesota into North Dakota, about three million pounds, and to Montana and Washington (including Portland, Or.) over fourteen million pounds, making altogether nearly thirty million pounds of hams, bacon, lard, pork and sausage to and through Minnesota, nearly all of which, as stated, originated in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois.

Now add to this the quantity of pork product consumed in our three large cities and some idea can be had of the amount of cash sent away that could be kept in circulation in Minnesota if our own producers would do their duty.

Two million five hundred thousand pounds of butter were shipped through our state to Montana, Washington and Northern Idaho during 1896. This butter was produced largely by Iowa and Nebraska. During the same period four hundred thousand pounds of cheese were shipped through the Twin Cities to the northern part of Minnesota, two hundred thousand pounds to North Dakota and seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds to Montana and Washington.

During the same year there were shipped from Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska through our state to Montana and Washington one million five hundred thousand pounds of eggs and a very large amount of poultry. Just think of the cash that would be accumulated here.

My conclusion is that many of our farmers are sticking to wheat, and for some unaccountable reason—unless it is because when the price of wheat is ranging high they are able to support their families twelve months, and have something remaining, from the results of a few months' labor, but wheat may go back again to 50 cents, or even lower, and then it will be an easy thing to pick out farmers who have changed their method of farming from wheat growing to general farming and are prospering.

MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

Why Manufacturers Find Depressed Conditions.

The Philadelphia American explains the cause of the manufacturing depression in this country. The reason of it is, in substance, falling prices for farm products. The income of the individual farmer has not only fallen away but the income of the entire agricultural class is less than twenty years ago.

The American says: "In short, there are 75 per cent more people dependent

today for a livelihood, on the farms of the United States, than there were in 1875; but while there are 175 farmers today where there were 100 then, the 100 in 1875 actually got more for their crops and had more to spend than the 175 of today. And this has not come about from any laggardness on the part of our farmers, nor is nature to blame, for there are practically as many acres under cultivation today for each man engaged in agriculture as there were in 1875, and the yield per acre is as great today as it was then. More acres have been brought into cultivation, nature has yielded, year after year, with her accustomed bounty yet, despite it all, the value of our crops has fallen away.

"In 1875, our farmers had under cultivation and harvested cereal crops from 86,863,178 acres; in 1896, they harvested crops off 149,349,000 acres. In 1875 the value of the cereal crops to our farmers was the equivalent of \$1,030,276,099 in gold; in 1896, the value was but \$972,069,000. Thus, though our farmers had under cultivation in 1896 more than 60,000,000 acres beyond the acreage under cultivation in 1875, the value of their crops was nearly \$60,000,000 less."

While other things have fallen in price, the farmer has not been able to reduce the cost of production in proportion. Taxes and interest rate, transportation, and rents are not reduced commensurate with the decline in prices for his products. The general decline has effected the farmer more than manufacturers, and by throwing a portion of factory operators out of work for lack of purchasers by farmers, the dullness of manufacturing business is only increased.

When the effect of such losses falling on nearly half our consuming population are better understood, the manufacturers now trying to artificially raise prices for their goods by restoring the highest tariff ever known, will look for another means, for the tariff alone can not help them as expected. The extent of the manufacturers and mercantile losses can be estimated by a consideration of the farm losses. Half the income of the agricultural classes is derived from cereal crops—corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc. Last year the American says, the value of these crops was \$6.51 and acre the year before, \$6.78 or over \$45,000,000 less than in 1895. So much less to spend for manufactured goods. In 1885 the value of the above crops in this county was \$8.41 an acre and in 1875 \$11.86. The above figures as well as others are taken from the Department of Agriculture. So it will be seen that despite increased acreage and efforts farmers received for cereal crops in 1895, \$125,000,000 less than in 1885—so much less to spend for manufactured goods. This is the key to the manufacturing depression. While the farm population has grown, so should the money spent for manufactured goods have increased, but has not in proportion to growth of consumers.

If the farmers had received the full pay for 1896 crops that they got for 1885 crops they would have received \$285,000,000 more than they did, and if their labor had been paid as well as in 1875 they would have received over \$800,000,000 more than last year. The American concludes with these statements:

If our farmers had not been deprived of this \$800,000,000 by the fall in prices since 1875; if they had had the \$800,000,000 to spend in 1896 that they would have had if the fall in prices had not deprived them of the fruit of their toil, there would have been no manufacturing depression to record. But our farmers did not have this to spend; they actually derived from their cereal crops \$45,000,000 less in 1896 than they did in 1895; \$375,000,000 less than they did in 1890; actually \$170,000,000 less than they derived from a smaller acreage in 1885. Our farmers cultivated nearly 14,000,000 acres less of land in 1885 than in 1896, yet they got for the harvests \$170,000,000 more. Need we look further for the cause of manufacturing depression? Receiving less, our farmers have less to spend. That is the whole story. Our farmers have struggled manfully to build up their income, but they have been defeated by falling prices. They have toiled, but their toil has been unrequited. Verily, it is an unrequited toil that is the mother of hard times.

The manufacturer and merchant seeking to save his capital and help his profits out of the slough of despond by getting special protection from a tariff committee should consider these things. The remedy does not lie in creating trusts and monopolies and freezing out competition, but in enacting legislation that will give the farmer himself a profitable income. The duties added to protect farm products will be unavailing, for we import little or none of them. The remedy lies elsewhere than in the tariff, although a good protective tariff is needed at all times for this nation.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

A weed in the garden can be easily destroyed when it first starts. Consumption can be nipped in the bud by One Minute Cough Cure. D. Baldwin.