THE BLACK HILLS UNION.

BY THE UNION PUBLISHING CO.

E. B. REED, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1889.

North Dakota will lease her school lands.

Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta, Georgia, Constitution, died on Monday last.

The Omaha World-Herald of the 19th says that diphtheria is spreading alarmingly in Omaha.

A fine bunch of Poll-Angus steers were recently shipped into Buffalo. They averaged over 1,800 pounds each.

John P. Luse, register, and Geo. V. Ayers, receiver of the Rapid City land office, have been confirmed by the senate.

The United States senate, after a warm discussion, decided not to acknowlege the new republic of Brazil until it is more firmly established.

Edward F. Waite, son of the late Chief Justice Waite, died at Washington on December 23. Mr. Waite was a married man and a lawyer of Toledo.

Any person desiring a No. 1 Agricultural paper, can get The FARM STOCK & HOME, in connection with this paper, for only 25 cents The two for $1.75.

If you want the Ruralist, the official alliance paper of South Dakota, you can have it in connection with this paper for .50 cents. The two for $2.00.

The prohibition bill has passed both branches of the North Dakota legislature. The law is considered a strong one, but does not take effect until July 1st.

"Dennis" gives us a well written article on free trade. We hope his challenge to protection farmers will be accepted. Doesn't it look a little as if he favored protection as between states?

Buffalo, New York, was visited by a thunder storm during the night of December 22. It was severe and accompanied by wind which blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour and did considerable damage.

A strange epidemic has been working its way across the country from east to west. St. Paul papers speak of it at length. It is best described as catarrhal fever. We hear of many cases in this section. It is not dangerous, but disagreeable,

We hope all our readers, and particularly the farmers, will read the alliance platform and resolutions found on the third page. Read and think over them. Of course, you may not endorse them all. No body of men are perfect. There is at least one of the added resolutions —No. 4—which we cannot endorse, but are not the majority of reforms urged, particularly in the platform proper, just what the laboring classes, be they producer or consumer, need? If you are satisfied they are, then we ask how can these benefits be obtained? By simply drifting with the crowd through accustomed ruts, or by organized and aggressive work?

A full summary of the Cronin trial, together, with cuts of the prominent actors of the same will be found on the second page. We wish it might be said that this is the last chapter, but from a reported interview between Juryman Culver, who is said to be the man who prevented the hanging of at least three of the accused, and States Attorney Longenecker, which is given on our third page, it looks as if the end was not yet. It may be proven that Culver was tampered with. We doubt it but it is being proven that and know that has a mind of his ow juryman, who the majority rule who will not let to save time against his judgment, be given and trouble, may expect to away by his brother jurors and abused on all hands. This is wrong and among other evils, is the tendency to increase the already great difficulty in obtaining jurors in such cases.

STATE SCHOOLS.

Last week we published a full sketch of the School of Mines, prepared by one of the faculty for THE UNION. This week's issue contains a history of the Spearfish normal from its conception to date, which has been kindly furnished us by Prof. Cook.

We look upon our educational institutions as of first importance, not alone as a convenient means of education for residents of the Black Hills, but as motors toward influencing emigration from the inteligent classes of the east which result would be felt for good, not alone in this section, but throughout the state. This has led us to place the facts in regard to these institutions in our first issues, a great many copies of which are being forwarded, not only by subscribers, but direct from this office, to eastern parties.

The article on the School of Mines and normal will be followed by ones on the Methodist college and the different high schools throughout the Hills.

When reading of the struggles through which these institutions have passed, many of eastern Dakota economists for the closing of schools to reduce expenses, does not set well. There is no doubt but very many public institutions are located and appropriations obtained, not because they are needed, but to enhance the popularity of some politician or as an advertising scheme to increase the value of some individual or company's property, and it would be well for the people if many of these schemes had been fought at their inception. But when located, faculty employed and laboring faithfully toward establishment, to check the growth would be suicidal. The actual number in attendance is but a small factor. Age is needed. Often these first must go out as graduates to help build up. Doubtless many parents and young people are studying our different schools having decided that this year, or next, they will begin a course.

Close the schools and very many will go to other states, and the ground gained must be worked over again. Surely when firmly established, and with the attendance of the normal, it would be rank injustice to close its doors. If this policy was carried out; it would do vastly more to retard emigration than a few facts in regard to shortage of crops

PROHIBITION.

In our very short acquaintance with the papers of the Hills, we are already very favorably impressed with the Sturgis Advertiser. Its candidness is refreshing. In its issue of December 19th, under the head "Go slow Gentlemen," Senator Moody and his friends are advised not to begin the campaign to soon, to wait for more ammunition. In its last issue it deals with prohibition very openly. A severe law is desired that its enforcement may disgust the people and result in the repeal of the measure. The responsibility of the republican party for the success of prohibition is claimed and on the future action of the party on this question the Advertiser delivers itself as follows:

"The democracy dare not touch a live issue. They let the prohibition question alone. The republicans took it up. The democrats were willing to have them. The republicans are now in a quandry. Should they drop prohibition a third party will always combat them. Should they keep to it the democrats, to a man, and the anti-prohibition republicans would combine against them and encompass their defeat. The question is can the party fight the polititical prohibitionist, as a separate party, to better advantage than a combination of the democrat party and anti-prohibition republicans? We think it can. As far as the Advertiser is concerned, it would rather have republican success without prohibition than failure while endeavoring to carry that water-logged plank."

This is, we believe, the private opinion, publicly expressed, of nearly all republican journals, and they lead us to ask a question, rather to propound a conundrum: Did the prohibitionists of South Dakota capture the republican party, or did the party leaders capture prohibition?

If the republican party captured prohibition, why did they do it? The cause would have lived out side of either party. It started out to be and if left alone, would have been non-partisan.

If on the other hand prohibitionists captured the party, if they are in the vast majority and a handful of temporary leaders are forced into the issue though really opposed to it. Is it good sense to talk of forcing the majority into a third party? Would it not be easier to themselves withdraw and organize the third party? It wouldn't look so like the tail wagging the dog.

The position of the party reminds one of a man who has seized a frosty tool and desires to let go. After one experience he learns to hold on until the frost is out. The party better hold on. The principle is just as good now as it was before election, and then you know the party is in favor majority representation. The discussion of the subject, in South Dakota at least, is irrevlent. The people by a large majority declared for prohibition. Their representatives will, almost unanimously, pass stringent laws for its enforcement, and the servants of the people and the whole press of the country surely should be a unit in the enforcement of all laws.

PROTECT OUR HOME INDUSTRIES.

Just now as our representatives at the National Capital are commencing to wrangle with the above beautiful and patriotic theme, perhaps it would not come amiss to inquire which and what are our most important industries?

One half of the working population of the United States is engaged in farming. Such being the case, it occurs to the writer that agriculture is our chief industry. How do our representatives propose to protect us? As we have been protected in the last thirty years, only a little more so! How have we been protected? In 1860, before a protective tariff for the benefit of our infant industries went in effect, the farmers owned 67 per cent of the wealth of the United States. In 1880 after twenty years of protection, the farmers owned 15 per cent; since 1880 the farmers have paid a fipe for raising more produce than could be consumed at home of $1,338,806,171. An annual tax of $167,350,771 or at the average rate of .29 cents on every dollar's worth of produce raised in this country. In other words, our chief industry, pays an average yearly fine of $82.59 to every farmer, farm hand and dairy maid employed. Is it any wonder that the other fellows own 85 per cent of the nation's wealth?

The last republican convention in Dakota pledged themselves to "foster and protect our agricultural population." On the strength thereof, they won the day. Consequently there is no question but that we will be fostered and protected—in theory at least. But how about practice? How do we interpret "protect our home industries?" Do we protect our home industries when we send to Florida, Georgia and the West Indias for our vegetables, before the home industry is fairly started? Perhaps that is only done to encourage home producers to work for nothing? Do we protect our home industry when we send to Minnesota for flour, while we have wheat enough at home to supply all demands? Hardly. That is probably done to prevent the home producer getting the "cinch."

Do we encourage home industry when it is impossible for the farmer to sell his cheese, butter, eggs, oats or potatoes for cash, to any dealer in the market towns. (I might here suggest to the boards of trade in the various Dakota towns, that they tackle this question: "How is the farmer able to pay notes, interest etc, hardware, clothing, drygoods, boots and shoes and blacksmith bills, with trade in a grocery store?" The solution will be anxiously awaited by all interested.) We probably encourage frugality in our home producers, when sending cash for the same kind of produce to a neighboring state and cash to the railroad company for hauling it in. Now every farmer knows that this is done just as soon, as the home produce ceases to be offered below the cost of home production. Farmers, do you see how you in reality are fostered and protected? The writer does not mean to either condemn or critisize any man or community's way of doing business. Neither does he expect to make democrats out of old republicans, but he desires and expects to set the producer to thinking and studying about this protection question.

The farmer has got to work out his own salvation. He will never do it as long as he lets a monopolistic press promulgate his political creed; or a lot of professional politicians continue to be his mouth piece. Suppose we try free trade a while; and suppose the farmers were to drop the traces of the protectionist band wagon and pick up those of the free trade hearse. How long would the occupants of that band wagon stay in it after the farmers refused to draw it? Just long enough to get out of it and in-

lively about it, too. Therefore brother farmers, let us lay party prejudice aside, and look at this question from a financial standpoint. Let us try to find out whether protection injures or benefits our pursuit.

If any brother farmer thinks a protective tariff is of benefit to agriculture, let him come out and explain. I'll do my best to prove he is mistaken.

DENNIS.

CONGRESS COULD MAKE BETTER TIMES.

Let congress provide for the issuing of notes similar to our green-backs and payable in ten to twelve years, without interest.

Enact a law requiring all people living in the United States to accept these bills when offered them in payment for debt, the same as gold.

Then provide for lending these notes to the people at a low rate of interest, say about three per cent per annum, to be secured by first mortages on land to the amount of two to four dollars per acre.

In every county where such loans are likely to be made, have an officer under proper bonds, to attend to the business. Take out the first year's interest at the time the loan is made, which will generally be enough to more than pay for the trouble of making the loan. Make the loans for five years with the privilege of renewing for five years more.

If congress would make such provision, many millions of dollars with the best security in the world, would be scattered among millions of people, high rates of interest would be lowered, millionaires could not so easily cramp the money market, capitalists would employ their wealth in new fields requiring more labor, trade would be increased, the poor could enjoy a better education, the laboring people live better and be happier.

The capitalist will cry, "There is plenty of money, make good use of what there is." We answer, "Our condition is similar to that of cattle on the range in a cold and snowy winter. There may be plenty; but it will do us little good while it is so deeply snowed under. There was plenty stored by in Egypt, but it only did the people good when it was scattered among them."

Rapid City, WM. F. MCCLELLAND,
South Dakota.

CLIPPINGS.

RAILROAD RUMORS.

John R. Brennan returned Sunday morning from a visit of several day's duration in Chicago. While in that city Mr. Brennan met and had a talk with Tom Fitch, formerly general superintendent of the Elkhorn road. Mr. Fitch, in conversation stated that the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad company would commence early in the spring on the work of extending its line of road from Whitewood to Deadwood. This Mr. Fitch stated was an assured fact, and it was also probable that the road would be continued northward. He also stated that it was reasonably certain that the Milwaukee road would commence operations in the spring looking toward the extension of its line of road from Chamberlain to Rapid City, and that should it do so the Northwestern road would also push out from Pierre in this direction. Mr. Brennan is also in receipt of a letter from Senator Pettigrew, in which that gentleman states that the Midland Pacific will certainly be built to Rapid City, and that it is almost a positive fact that operations will be commenced the coming year. The line will a large part of the way run parallel to that of the Milwaukee company. Mr. Fitch is positive that the roads will lose no time in reaching the Black Hills once the reservation has been opened to settlement, and he is also of the opinion that Rapid City is destined to become the centering point for them all. Mr. Fitch is now general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Brennan has the usual story to tell of the interest that has been awakened in the east in the Black Hills, and while in Chicago he was forced to answer the usual questions concerning the country and its resources. He predicts that a large immigration will flow into the country the coming year.—Journal.

TO PRESERVE THE GAME.

An organized movement of the settlers of the Big Horn region in Wyoming is trying to put a stop to the wholesale slaughter of wild game, not only by Indians, but by whites. A short time ago two officers of the Austrian army visiting Fort Washakie, while on a hunting trip to the head of Wind river with an escort from the fort, slaughtered forty head of elk in one day. During the last month, hunting parties from Nebraska have killed for the antlers forty or fifty head of elk in the Wind river country. The destruction by Indians, who kill for the hides, is going on at all times. The settlers foresee the entire annihilation of the game of the region and are preparing cases for presentation to the next grand jury against the whites who are known to have violated the game laws. Petitions to the interior department are being signed, asking that the Indians be prohibited from forming hunting parties to leave the reservation, and a determined effort will be made to preserve the game from future depredations.—Saint Paul Globe.

WORK FOR MOODY.

The senate could not have done a greater favor for Senator Moody than to make him chairman of the committee on Indian depredations. He has lived for twenty-five years in the midst of whites who have been plundered by redskins, and he is, of all the senate, just the one to put at the head of the committee. Already a number of the old residenters in the Hills who lost property by the copper-hued crooks, have held a meeting to organize and prepare and forward their claims. to the senate. That surplus must be reduced.—Sioux Falls Press.

In the center of a group of lawyers standing at a corner of the court house lobby the other day towered the tall and angular figure of the eloquent defender, W. W. Erwin. "I feel very much encouraged," he was telling his auditors. "In the past two weeks I have noticed two very hopeful signs in favor of the public conscience. The most important signal that I have witnessed in human action in the past decade was the strong ancestral and untaught humanity which actuated Juror Culver to stand out in the presence of the floodtide of insanity of the age demanding human life as a punishment for a breach of human law when the only evidence of guilt is circum-

conscience fluttering in the desolate waste of a temple reared by Moses and urged to its profoundest height by the commercial spirit of this age gives me some hope that the Sermon on the Mount will one day be the moral, intellectual and political exegesis from the present misrule of man. I believe that there is no remedy for man in legislation. The wisest men have always made the laws, and dying left their wisest sons the power to change those laws. Those human rules of conduct honestly but fallibly made by fallible man have pointed to each degree around the circle of moral standard, but never yet have pointed to the Sermon on the Mount. The Saviour, enlightened by divine wisdom, spoke the true creed of time. He gave to erring man the rule of liberty, the only constitionable rule by which wrong can be restrained, when he said: "Ye have heard that it hath been said, 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth', but I say unto ye resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite the on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also."—Pioneer Press.

The Gillette (B. & M.) survey party who have been for two weeks engaged correcting the line between this place and Spring creek, surveyed a new line through this city on Tuesday which enters the limits in the northern portion of the townsite and runs in a southerly direction, connecting with a line previously surveyed from the west end down Washington street to Harbach's ranch. The point of connection was at the junction of Washington and Third streets. It is to be devoutly hoped that the persistent and long protracted efforts of this company in this field may eventually be rewarded by the happy discovery of the best and most practicable route into and out of the Tin city, which it would unquestionably appear to be their fixed and well settled purpose to secure.—Custer Chronicle.

Secretary of State Ringsrud has placed an order with Andrews & Co., of Chicago, for 169 desks and chairs for the use of the state senate and house of representatives. The chairs are revolving and raise and lower. The desks are level on top with drawers at one side, with railing on front side and part way across the end, and are made of cherry. They cost $11.50 each, or a total of $1,943.-50. There will also be two costlier desks for the presiding officers, and fifty chairs and several tables for the copying clerk and committees. The total cost of furniture will be about $2,500. Mr. Ringsrud and the governor thought best to buy cheap furniture until it was definately settled where the capital is going to be.—Pilot.

Some time ago we mentioned the fact that Mr. Jos. Wells had this season very successfully grown a crop of tobacco that proved a perfect success. Friday of last week Mr. Wells presented us with a bunch of perfectly cured, leaves measuring 11 inches across and 23 inches in length, just as fine looking tobacco as we ever saw in Kentucky, with a flavor and appearance equal to "Virginia bright." Mr. Wells says the yield per acre and the quality of the tobacco is just as good as he ever raised in Missouri, though to cure it properly he had to hang it in a root house, the atmosphere being too dry for the ordinary process of out door or shed curing.—Register.

The improvements that the B. & M. is making at Newcastle shows that it means business. The depot is a two story building 24x100. There will be two passenger rooms and an office on the first floor; the upper story will be used for offices for the company. The freight depot, a short distance below, is sufficient for ffeight business at the present time. The coal house is of large proportions with a large capacity. A double section-house is in process of construction and the ground has been graded and work is about to commence on a ten-stall round house. All the buildings are first-class.—Alert.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska. has introduced a bill providing for the payment of a certain sum of money to the farmer or planter for every ton of sugar beets raised by him and manufactured into merchantable sugar. The bill also provides for a bounty of 85 cents per 100 pounds for all merchantable beet sugar manufactured in the United States. The bill is offered for the purpose of stimulating this infant industry.—Sturgis Advertiser.

The Grand Island beet sugar plant, with grounds, will cost when completed about $2,000,000, and will give employment to about 5,000 people, including those engaged in growing and marketing. Everything will be in running order by the time beets are grown. Five thousand acres of land will be exclusively devoted to their culture the coming year, the seed having been purchased in Germany.—Omaha World-Herald.

The Glendale tin mill was started up on Saturday last. Mr. Long, the superintendent in charge, expresses much confidence in the continnance and success of its operation for the future.—Chronicle.

Geo. B. McPherson, one of the principle stockholders in the Tilford flouring mill, left Tuesday for his home at Menlo, Iowa, to spend the winter.—Times.

Miss Mary E. Hall has been appointed postmistress at Fort Meade.

Joseph Hare is the new postmaster at Hill City.

All parties holding warrants drawn on the county fund up to and including registered number 2442, and bridge fund up to and including registered number 2590, are hereby notified to present the same at the county treasurer's office for payment. Date of this call December 13th, 1889.

GEORGE T. CARR,
Treasurer of Pennington County, S. D.

Notice to Teachers.

The next regular examination of teachers will be held in my office at the corner of Main and Sixth street, up stairs, on Tuesday, January 7th, 1890, beginning at 9 o'clock, a. m.

No other examination is authorized until the first Tuesday in April and those whose certificates expire prior to that date should take the January examination.

JAS. C. MEARS,
County Superintendent.

The undersigned has one hundred head of cows and stock cattle for sale, at his ranch one and a half miles west of Rapid City.

J. M. LEEDY.

To exchange for young farm stock a 4-year-old stallion Cleveland and Morgan, bay weight 1,400.

J. Z. REED, Cheyenne river.

Grain taken on account as in trade

R. C. LAKE, WILLIAM HECHT, JOHN R. BRENNN, JAMES W. FOWLER, MILTON FREASE, JAMES HALLEY, D. H. CLARK, } DIRECTORS. | OFFICERS: { R. C. LAKE, President. WILLIAM HECHT, Vice-President. JAMES HALLEY, Cashier.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

Rapid City, Dakota.

CAPITAL, - $50,000.

SURPLUS, $60,000.

CORRESPONDENTS:

KOUNTZ BROS., New York. AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Chicago. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OMAHA.

Transact a General Banking Business. Gold Dust Bullion and Exchange Bought and Sold. Stock and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission. Sell Drafts on the Principal Cities of Europe. Collections a Specialty. Steamship Tickets Sold to and from all Ports.

HOTEL HARNEY,

Corner Main and Seventh Srteets, Rapid City.

JOHN R. BRENNAN, Prop.

This House was opened to the public on July Fourth, 1887, and was furnishd throughout with new equipments. The building is a new one, having three stories above the basement, is fire proof and provided with all the modern conveniencies including bath rooms on each floor.

The Best Hotel in the Black Hill!

RATES - - $2.00 PER DAY.

X X X TIN SHOP,

FRANK H. SCHWEEN.

—DEALER IN—

Stoves, Tinware and House Furnishing GoodS.

I have now in stock a complete new line of wood and coal which I will sell at extremely low figures. I also manufacture all kinds of tin, copper and sheet iron ware.

ROOFING and JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS

Done in first-class shape. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop and store room on north side St. Joe street in Pioneer Block.

RAPID CITY, DAKOTA.

THE : GATE : CITY : ROLLER : MILLS.

Have been Completely Equipped with the Latest Improved Machinery and are now Ready for Business.

The Highest Market Price Paid for wheat. We also Exchange Flour and Other Mill Produce for Wheat.

J. T. INGERSOLL, Manager, Rapid City, South Dakota.

S. K. SMITH.

Formerly of the Fremont House, Has Opened a

NEW RESTAURANT

On Main Street, Three Doors West of Verplast's.

WARM MEALS

Served at all Hours of the Day at Reasonable Prices.

Farm Loans Made by the Lakota Bankidg and Investment Co., Rapid City, Dakota

WANT AND EXCHANGE.

Advertisements will be inserted in this column at the exceedingly low price of five cents per line of nonpariel type per month. No advertisement taken for less than ten cents, and in all cases cash must accompaby the order.

Copy for this column must be in the office by Thursday noon. The column is for the use of farmers exclusively.

FOR SALE, Shoats that will weigh 150 lbs apiece, also lot of pigs three monts old and one nearly full blood Poland China Boar. Enquire at this office.

FOR SALE, A well matched span of sorrel geldings, four years old. address S. D. Reed, Link, S. D.

FOR SALE, Gray gelding, five years old, 1100 pounds weight. Price $125. Address S. D. Reed, Link, S. D.

TO EXCHANGE, A black mare for lumber. Address S. D. Reed, Link, S. D.

FOR SALE.

A choice lot of full-blooded Poland China shoats male and female. CHAS. ENSOR, Box Elder.

STALLION.

A Percheron and Morgan stallion six years old. A fine dapple gray; good carriage; weight 1,300. P. C. DAVIS, Spring Creek.

BULLS.

One high grade Hereford and one high grade Shorthorn, 2 past. Terms reasonable.

SAMMIS BROS.

WANTED.

A girl for house-work in the country, only eight miles out. Enquire at this office.

COINS If you have any money coined before 1878, keep it and send fifty cents to J. F. Boyles, Rock Rapids Iowa, for a book on all rare American and foreign coins. A fortune for somebody. Over 100 pages fully illustrated with about 150 cuts.

A good team, harness, and wagon all in first-class condition, together wite a light stock of peddlers goods, for sale cheap. Cause for selling failing health. Apply to S. J. SCRIBER.

A SURE CURE.

W. L. Hubble offers to cure any case of Fistula for $2 85 and of Pollevil for $5.00 if parties will bring their stock to his place. Parties desiring him to visit stock can mail a card to him at Rapid. All visits under ten

Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley RAILROAD.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE FE&MV-CC&PRR

BETWEEN

Rapid City, Dakota,

—AND—

OMAHA, SIOUX CITY,

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL.

—AND ALL POINTS—

EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE Checked to Destination.

Trains Depart:

GOING SOUTH

Chicago Express	-	4:10 p. m.
Freight	-	10:20 a. m.

GOING NORTH

Black Hills Express	-	7:50 a. m.
Freight	-	4:05 p. m.

For Further Information Call on

P. C. Campbell. Agt.

Rapid City, Dak.

H. G, BURT. Gen. Manager. J. R. BUCHANAN, Gen. Pass. Agent. OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Farm Loans Made by the Lakota Banking and Investment Co., Rpid City, D. T.

—IF YOU WANT A—

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY RIG

—OR—

SADDLE HORSE

Or if you want your team well fed and well cared for, go to

Howard Worth's

—LIVERY—

FEED AND SALE STABLES

On Seventh Street, near Hotel Harney. Good outfits furnished at reasonable rates.

JOHN L. DEUTCH.

Dealer in

Pianos and Organs.

Sheet Music and all Kinds of Music Supplies. Organs Tuned and Repaired.

SEWING MACHINES

From $5 to $50.

H. G. HALL, JAS. HAFT, H. S. HALL, M. KELIHER, N. C. WHITFIELD, J. H. VALLETTE, V. T. MCGILLYCUDDY } DIRECTORS. | OFFICERS. { H. G. HALL, President, V. T. MCGILLYCUDDY Vice-President, H. S. HALL, Cash. WARREN W. FORCE, Assistant Cashier.

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Black Hills National Bank.

OF RAPID CITY, DAKOTA.

CAPITAL, - - - - $125,000.

Drafts on all Principal Cities of Europe and America. Transacts a General Banking Business. Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.

—Collections a Specialty.—

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.
METRIPOLITAN BANK, CHICAGO.
OMAHA NATIONAL BANK, OMAHA.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED FARM SECURITY,

—AT—

From Eight to Ten per cent. Interest.

No Commission. No Charge for Making Out Papers. No Fee for Inspection. No Second Mortgages. Money Always on Hand. No Delays.

Office in Pennington County Bank Building Rapid City, South Dakota.

J. D. LAKE.

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LOANS,

Real Estate. Business, Residence, Acreage Property.

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CAPITAL $1.000.000.

RAPID CITY, - SOUTH DAKOTA

ONEILL & CO.,

Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Crockery and Glassware.

Country Produce Bought and Sold. We Carry a Full Line of First Class Goods and Solicit Your Patronage. At the Old Stand,

St. Joe Street, Rapid City.

WM. GRAMBERG,

THE - PIONEER - GROCER.

None but the Finest and Freshest Goods Handled. Prices to Compete with the world.

Rapid City. Corner of Main and Sixth Streets. Dakota.

E. Howe,

Manufacturer of

PLAIN HEAVY AND FINE HARNESS.

Dealer in Fine Carriages, Whips, Quirts, Robes, Blankets, Lap Spreads, Fly Nets and all Kinds of Turf Goods.

St. Joe Street, Rapid City, South Dakota.

Congdon and Henry Hardware Company.

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Stoves, Mining, Milling and Blacksmith Supplies. Guns Agricultural Impliments, Cutlery, Etc Large and Selected Stock at Bottom Prices.

A Full Line of Garland Stoves and Ranges.