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R. F. Pettigrew should now resign his seat in the United States senate; it belongs to the republican party, in which he has resigned membership.

Prof. Hesten of Seattle, Washington, has been elected president of the State agricultural college. It is to be hoped that peace will spread its white wings over that grand educational institution and that South Dakotans will hereafter have reason to feel proud of the reputation of "Brookings" college.

Would it be strange if Senator Pettigrew should now resign his seat and endeavor to secure a reelection this winter from a legislature elected in a state campaign under his leadership and the banner of free silver? Many changes are taking place this year, and such an event is not one of the impossibilities.

Editor Tomlinson of the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader asserts that there is proof of the fact that Coe I. Crawford was party to a compromise in the Taylor matter. If Mr. Tomlinson will present such proof before the meeting of the Aberdeen convention the votes that Mr. Crawford gets in that convention will be few indeed. Show up, or shut up.

Attorney H. C. Presten of Sioux Falls has been appointed general counsel for the Deering Harvester Co., with headquarters at Chicago, with a salary of \$20,000 a year.

The Centerville Chronicle-Index commenced its fourteenth year last week, and changed to a semi-weekly. Bro. Dingman is getting out a good newspaper, and his experience in the present line may be worth as much to him as it will cost.

Bishop Ireland has offered to throw open every Catholic school in St. Paul, including the St. Thomas seminary, for the accommodation of the veterans who will visit that city in September. This is in striking contrast with the action of the heads of some of the colleges in that city.

Longmont (Colo.) Ledger: Editor Thorndyke of the Loveland Reporter has favored this office with a group photograph, which represents the said editor seated on a divan between a large dog and a small girl, with an arm around each. "W. L. Thorndyke and his two mascots," is printed at the bottom of his picture, but we are still in doubt as to which is Thorn's favorite mascot, the dog or the girl.

Wm. McKinley, the standard bearer of the republican forces during the coming campaign, is a typical American, and the fact that he was nominated on the first ballot—receiving 661½ votes—shows the admiration in which he is held by representatives of the party throughout the country, and also shows the confidence they have that McKinley and McKinleyism will be triumphant in the approaching contest. The present administration was placed in power as opposing the principles of the McKinley tariff law, and the result of the change has brought such disaster upon the country that the people have arisen in their might and demand that "protection and reciprocity" shall be the watchword of the republican party in the contest. While there may be other issues that to some extent affect the business of the country, let such protection be given to all American industries as will cause the factories, mines and workshops to resume business with full forces and "an honest day's wages for an honest day's work," and the United States will again prosper along all lines; the laboring men of the cities and towns being possessed of a sufficient quantity of the country's money with which to purchase the products of the farm, thereby making the farmer prosperous, and he in turn making business for the merchant and manufacturer. A good home market and an equitable exchange of goods with countries which produce that which cannot be raised at home is what we want to benefit the masses. Protection and reciprocity.

INGERSOLL ON GOLD.

I said I would say one or two words on such vulgar things as gold and silver. I am satisfied, as I am that I live

that the few who control the debt, the currency, the money of the world, have combined either consciously, or unconsciously, to make the debtor pay more than the creditor has a right to ask. The tendency has always been in this world to put the burdens on those least able to bear them. In barbarian countries the women have to do all the work simply because they are weaker—that is all. And the others being stronger do not expend their strength in making the weak ones work. This is precisely the same in our civilized society of to-day. Between the poor and the rich if the burden is to be borne in this country it is by the poor—always. They are the first to suffer. Let the blast of war blow over this country, who goes to war? The millionaire? Not one. Who goes? The great presidents of corporations? No. The men who preside over great vaults of gold? Not much! The poor man goes because nine times out of ten the poor man is the more patriotic. The poor bear the burdens of this country and of this world. Only a few years ago our money was gold and silver—money that has been the money of man for thousands of years. Our silver was demonetized and gold made the standard. There is no man in the United States with ingenuity enough to account for the demonetization of silver in 1873. There is not one. I do not think the few should have the right to combine to increase the value of what the people call money against the debtor and in favor of all the creditors.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, '96.

The bolting of the St. Louis convention by some of the silver republicans attracted more attention from the politicians than anything else done by the republican convention, as everything else, except who would be named for vice-president, was practically known long in advance. The financial plank adopted and that bolt have caused great rejoicing among the populists and silver democrats, who think that it indicates the presence of only two presidential tickets in the field—the prohibs don't count—the St. Louis gold ticket, and the Chicago silver ticket, and that the people will have a chance to decide which they prefer. This view is based upon the supposition that the Chicago convention will adopt a free silver platform and nominate a ticket that will be satisfactory to the populist and silver conventions which are to meet at St. Louis next month. The boom for Senator Teller as the head of the Chicago ticket is again being actively pushed by silver men.

The developments of the present week have made it certain that one of the fiercest contests ever fought in a national convention is going to take place at Chicago when the national democratic convention meets. That a majority of the delegates will be silver men when they start for Chicago is already certain, but what they will be when they vote for the platform and candidate remains to be seen. Senator Bruce and ex-Secretary Whitney, who had both said that they would not attend the convention, have both decided to go, solely for the purpose of joining Senator Hill and other democratic leaders who are working to prevent the convention declaring for silver. What these men do not know about the tricky manipulation of conventions isn't hardly worth knowing, and all of their knowledge will be used to win votes from the silver men.

The silver men of all parties are rather inclined to poke fun at President Cleveland's somewhat belated letter in which he may or may not have declined to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the democratic nomination, just as you may construe the meaning of his assertion that he "desires hereafter no greater political privilege than to occupy the place of private." But that part of his letter matters little, as it has been plain for some time that he would not have a ghost of a show in the Chicago convention. It is his appeal to the democrats not to adopt a platform demanding the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver that is important. What effect will that appeal have? Silver democrats in Washington say it will have none whatever, and that a free coinage platform is the one absolute certainty connected with the Chicago convention. But others, some of them ardent silver men, are not so certain about that. They regard Mr. Cleveland's letter as a part of a plan which is being pushed by some of the shrewdest politicians in the democratic party to prevent a flat-footed declaration for silver by the convention. It would seem that some of the silver democrats also have that idea, as Senator Jones, of Ark., who will head the solid silver delegation

from his state to the convention, has issued invitations for each silver state delegation to send one representative to a conference which is to meet at Chicago June 30th, just one week in advance of the convention, and which is to form itself into a silver "steering committee," for the purpose of watching their opponents and to avoid the pitfalls which may be dug for the silver delegates.

The senate bond investigating committee, after taking the testimony of Secretary Carlisle and that of one of his assistants, have gone to New York, to hear what Banker Morgan and some of his associates have to say about their part in the bond issues. Some surprise was caused by the mildness of the cross-examination of Secretary Carlisle by the committee. It may be that the committee intends to recall Secretary Carlisle after it returns from New York. If not, it is pretty safe to predict that the investigation will be like many others which have been conducted by congressional committees—barren of results.

Notwithstanding the knock-out of Comptroller Bowler by the Supreme Court he has an imitator in a small way. The would-be Bowler is Sixth Auditor Howard. He doesn't have any opportunities for five million hold-ups, but he makes the most of the opportunities he does have in passing upon postal accounts, and is reported to have made himself so obnoxious to Postmaster General Wilson that he has suggested to President Cleveland that it would be a good idea to request Mr. Howard's resignation. Howard is one of those big headed officials who imagines that the weight of the whole government is resting on his shoulders, and who thinks it a part of his duties to bully his subordinates. If he is made to resign, the government will probably still continue to do business.

WILL NOT FOLLOW.

The Sioux Falls Press Says It Cannot Follow Pettigrew Out of the Republican Party.

Sioux Falls Press, 18 Not many can ever know the feelings with which the editor of The Press read the dispatch from St. Louis announcing that Senator Pettigrew had determined that he cannot remain in the republican party upon a gold standard platform. It meant to the writer very much more than anybody could know. It meant the straining of political ties which have existed for near a score of years. It meant that Senator Pettigrew has taken a step which the Press cannot endorse. In his various contests within the republican party the Press has always been with him, and would in all probability be with him to the end. But when he feels called upon to go outside the party, for any cause that may appeal how ever strongly to his personal convictions, the Press is sure that it is guilty of no breach of loyalty if it sees its own duty in the of remaining a republican paper nevertheless.

In thus remaining a republican newspaper, the Press does not in any degree whatever relinquish its convictions as to the financial issue now confronting the country. It believes in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, even though the most august council of the national republican party has not indorsed it—but it believes also, and with perhaps equal strength, in certain things for which the republican party does stand as the special exponent. However strongly it may believe in free coinage, it feels that this cannot be achieved until the republican party shall take it up; and when the republican party says, as it will say, that it will not take up this doctrine at this time, the Press remains nevertheless republican, hoping for the time when the majority of the party shall perhaps view the question as the minority view it now in the nation at large.

Nobody can understand better than the Press what sacrifice the step taken by Senator Pettigrew has cost him. The Press believes absolutely that what he has determined upon has been because he believed it to be right and honest and patriotic. But the Press for itself is equally as firmly convinced that its duties of right and honesty and patriotism demand that it shall remain an advocate of republicanism, whatever may be the convictions of its closest friend and longest political co-worker.

There are many things in this connection which might be said; but it is enough for the Press to say at this time that if Frank Pettigrew shall follow the free silver so strenuously and with such faithfulness, as it seems certain he will follow it, that it takes him out of the republican party, the Press is profoundly sorry—more sorry than it can tell. But it itself will nevertheless continue to work for the public welfare as a republican newspaper.

Up to date—1896.

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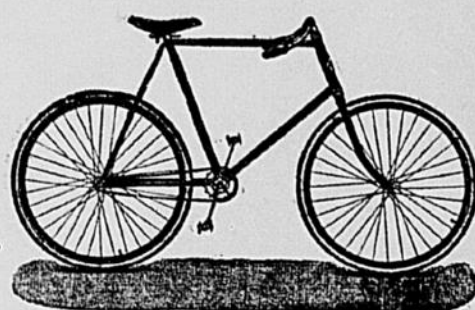
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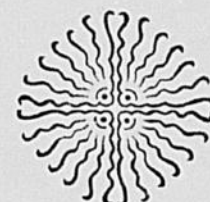
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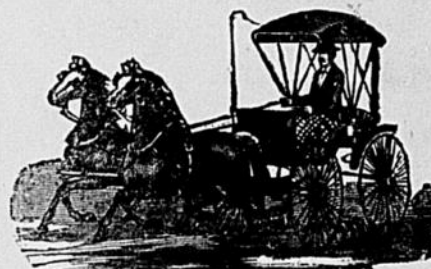
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