

## Philip Hardware Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL  
Hardware, Implements, Vehicles and  
Machinery.

Philip, So. Dak.

## John Hayes.

Lumber, sash doors, building paper, rub-  
roid, farm implements, and machine oil.  
We handle the Emerson Plows and Corn Cultivators, and  
have in stock a few sets of light and heavy harness which  
will be sold at a bargain. We are prepared to furnish you  
with building material. Submit your estimates  
to us before placing your lumber bill.  
J. J. COUGHLIN, MGR

## Byron L. Clow,

UNITED STATES  
COMMISSIONER

Always At  
PHILIP, S. D.

Receives Filings, Hears Final Proofs and Contests and at-  
tends to all Land Office business.

C. L. MILLETT, Pres.  
A. J. BUNKER, V. Pres.

## Bank of Philip,

Paid up Capital \$17500.00

If you have funds which are  
temporarily idle bring them to  
this bank. They will here  
draw interest if left the requir-  
ed length of time. We will pay  
your taxes if you will give us  
a description of your property.

Philip, S. D.

## Where do You EAT?

If you want a good meal cooked right and  
served right just step into the

**Lone Star Restaurant**

C. A. HADDEN, Prop., Railroad Street, East of Depot

## You will find

A fine line of wines liquors and cigars  
now on sale at the Gold Medal Saloon.  
Schellhas beer always on tap.

**H. C. Peckham.**

### The Bad River News

PHILIP, STANLEY CO., S. D.

A. W. PREWITT, Publisher.  
ALVIN WAGGONER, Editor.

Entered as Second Class matter March 2,  
1896, at the postoffice at Philip, South Da-  
kota, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

There are a few general types  
of men, and they never vary.  
When you come to think of it  
there are about as many different  
kinds of people in Philip as there  
are in Peking.

One thing may be said to the  
everlasting credit of the West.  
We are an active people, and if  
anyone gets our money he will  
have to show energy enough, at  
least, to steal it.

The Chicago Tribune suggests  
the following state for the consid-  
eration of the Democratic brethren:  
For president, John Johnson, of  
Minnesota; for vice president, Tom  
Johnson of Ohio; platform, there  
can't be too much Johnson.

The state dairy commissioner is  
the main-spring in a movement  
to secure higher freight rates on  
milk and cream. He is a college  
professor and of course knows a  
lot of things about freight rates  
that the ordinary clodhopper can  
not understand. The commis-  
sioner, with the usual logic of the  
Crawford administration of which  
he is a part, argues that a high  
rate is a good thing for a man who  
milks cows, the railroad, the  
creamery and the man who con-  
sumes the butter. A person gift-  
ed with only ordinary intelligence  
can see that the proposed arrange-  
ment is a good thing for the rail-  
road; that it cannot very material-  
ly affect the creamery; but it takes  
the professor's wisdom to see the  
manner in which the thing works  
out beneficially for both producer  
and consumer also. The oft-re-  
peated inquiry rises concerning  
the whereabouts of the gentleman  
who pays that additional freight.  
To a plain unsophisticated news-  
paper man it looks as if a high  
rate would naturally force the  
producer to take less for his milk  
or the consumer pay more for his  
butter. But it doesn't. So says  
the professor. And the professor  
knows.

The Railroad Commission of  
this state has ordered passenger  
rates reduced to 2 1/2 cents per mile.  
This is in line with the action  
taken by the legislatures and com-  
missions in other states. The  
roads of South Dakota do not  
propose to submit to the reduction  
until the Supreme Court has de-  
cided against their contention. An  
injunction will be sought and the  
proposed rate will not become ef-  
fective for some time in any event.  
The roads contend that they have  
been operating for many years in  
this state at a positive loss and the  
enforcement of the reduced rate at  
this time will amount to practical-  
ly a confiscation of their property.  
The whole problem of railroad  
rates is a complicated one, and the  
ordinary man is not overburdened  
with knowledge on the subject.  
The public has been stabbing pret-  
ty blindly, it is believed, at the  
evil of oppressive rates during the  
past two years. Much has been  
accomplished in several states,  
but whether any permanent good

is to come from the method of  
procedure adopted is extremely  
doubtful. The question, however,  
continues to grow in public impor-  
tance. Someday it will receive a  
sane consideration and a solution  
be reached that will do equal  
justice between the people and the  
railroads. In the meantime it  
may be well to remember that our  
railroads are a part of that great  
financial system of our country  
made odiously recent investiga-  
tion and exposure and that they  
are likely not wholly without sin.  
And, on the other hand, it may be  
well to remember, too, that it is  
just as possible for the public to be  
unjust to the railroads as it is  
for the railroads to be unjust to  
the public.

An Englishman in an article that  
appeared recently in the Saturday  
Evening Post laments the fact  
that we have no leisure class in  
America. Well, we've got a pretty  
considerable colored population.

The disappearance of Brother  
McKinley, the Ottumwa editor,  
from our midst and from his  
creditors, brings to mind the  
diverting tale of a young man in  
a fur lined overcoat, who came to  
our town back East, years ago,  
and started a bank. In the course  
of time he departed. All he left  
was the sign on the front door—  
and that was painted on.

An eastern contemporary gets  
real sarcastic about the "architec-  
ture of the claim shark." Never  
mind, brother, we'll have architec-  
ture sometime, marble monuments  
and the like—when our country's  
as dead as yours. For the present  
we subscribe the doctrine of the  
everlasting usefulness of things.  
The editor of the News isn't the  
least bit humiliated by the confes-  
sion that for architecture he  
wouldn't trade the Fort Pierre  
Creamery for the most ruined  
ruin in Europe.

The other day the pen engineer  
of the News in his rambles came  
across a twenty acre field of corn  
that will produce a yield of forty-  
five bushels to the acre. This  
field is, however, something of an  
exception. For every such field  
in Stanley county there is a hun-  
dred thousand acres of practically  
unbroken, virgin prairie. The  
owner of this field has been in the  
country seventeen years, and, by  
this time probably knows a thing  
or two about farming in western  
South Dakota. He has given the  
soil a fair show. He has given  
some thought to the selection of  
his seed, and has planted and cul-  
tivated his crop intelligently. All  
of which leads us to remark that  
occasionally a person comes to  
Stanley county, breaks a five acre  
patch, plants the seed along the  
seams of the sod, and when he  
fails to husk a thousand bushels of  
corn, corners a great big, sicken-  
ing disappointment that finally  
sends him hiking back to Kalama-  
zoo, denouncing the country in  
profane terms at every jump.  
And it was ever thus with the  
quitter. Gradually it will dawn  
on the minds of some people that  
a few parts, at least, of western  
South Dakota are practically in the  
same condition as when the coun-  
try came from the hands of the  
Creator. This does not mean  
modern and improved farms. Well  
hardly! In a great Book the per-  
formance of some rather remark-  
able tasks are credited to the  
Divine Ruler of this universe, but  
if He ever created a modern  
and up-to-date farm, there is no  
record of the fact. No; it takes  
two or three generations of hus-  
tling, digging farmers to make an  
improved farm. It was so in Illi-  
nois and Iowa and it will be so in  
South Dakota. Do not misunder-  
stand us. We would not decry the  
efforts of anyone. No one recog-  
nizes more clearly than the pen  
engineer that the sod corn patch  
has its place in the economic de-  
velopment of every new country,  
but the fact remains that this is  
no fair test of the producing power  
of the soil. Give the soil a fair  
show. If you don't someone else  
will. And the success of these  
other and more industrious farm-  
ers who come after you will be  
your everlasting shame.

### The Public Land Laws

The other day President Roose-  
velt at Keokuk paid his respects  
to the present public land laws, a  
subject of considerable interest to  
the inhabitants of this locality.  
The following is an extract from  
his speech:

The one object in all our land  
laws should be to favor the actual  
settler, the actual homemaker, who  
comes to dwell upon the land and  
there to bring up his children after  
him. The government should  
part with its title to the land only  
to the actual home-maker—not to  
the profit-maker, who does not  
care to make a home. The land  
should be sold outright in quanti-  
ties sufficient for decent homes.  
No temporary prosperity of any  
class of men could in the slightest  
degree atone for failure on our  
part to shape the laws so that they  
may work for the permanent good  
of the home-maker. Now in many  
states where the rainfall is light it  
is simply absurdity to expect any  
man to live, still less to bring up  
a family, on one hundred and  
sixty acres. Where irrigation is  
not applicable and the land can  
only be used for grazing, it may  
be that you cannot run more than  
one steer to ten acres, and it is  
not necessary to be much of a  
mathematician in order to see that  
where such is the case a homestead  
of one hundred and sixty acres  
will not go far toward the support  
of a family. In some way or other  
we must provide for the use of the  
public range under conditions  
which shall insure primarily to the  
benefit of the actual settlers on or  
near it, and which shall prevent  
its being wasted.

The president's remarks lends  
color to the rumor that has been  
afloat for several months to the  
effect that Congress will be asked  
at its next session to pass an act  
materially increasing the size of  
the homestead that may be enter-  
ed under the public land laws.  
Anyway it's pretty evident from  
the president's utterances on the  
subject and from other sources  
that the public land laws are stat-  
ed for a general overhauling. It  
may mean a 640 acre homestead,  
as the Chairman of the Senate  
Committee on Public Lands sug-  
gests. It will likely mean that,  
with an increase of the acreage  
allowed as a homestead, there  
will come an extension of the time  
of residence necessary before com-  
mutation proof may be offered.  
But whatever it means, there will,  
in any event, likely come soon a  
promulgation of a new public  
land act, in many essentials differ-  
ent from the law that worked so  
well in Illinois and Iowa three-  
quarters of a century ago—a law  
that will be adopted to the condi-  
tions now obtaining in the so-  
called semi arid states.

### Threshing

Those wishing threshing done  
should notify me at once. Prices  
for grade 4 and 5 cents, unbound  
5 and 6 cents, flax and millet 10c.  
Terms strictly cash. J. A. Potter  
P.O. 8-18-96.

## NEXT

Time you want your hair cut in a  
date way, a good clean shave, a mas-  
sage or shampoo call on LAMB.

## If you want

TO START A CONTEST,  
YOUR CONTEST DEFENDED,  
TO SELL YOUR LAND,  
West Land Co.,

Main Office Pierre, Branch, Philip.

## At the new store of

MCLANE AND HARRELL,

Will be found all kinds of Hardware, Paints, Oils, Machin-  
ery, Wagons, etc. Everything that is kept at an up-to-date  
hardware establishment. Give us a call. PHILIP, S. D.

F. E. Sherwin, Pres. Frank Sherwin, V. Pres.  
R. A. Bielski, Cashier.

**First State Bank of Philip,**

PAID UP CAPITAL \$10,000.

PHILIP.

SO. DAK.

## Everything

In Clothing boots and shoes  
Groceries, Dry goods and all  
general supplies. New goods

A. P. Hartzell, Smith, S. D.

## The Northwestern Hotel

and Bakery,

Is now prepared to serve  
you with all kinds  
of good things  
to eat.

PHILIP, S. D.