

# Pierre Weekly Free Press

Historical society

VOL. XXVI.

PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909.

NO. 24

## We Offer 20,000 Acres

of rich, level farm land for sale, in Hughes, Hyde and Sully counties at low prices and on easy terms.

Land that today can be bought for \$20.00 and \$25.00 per acre, will quickly go to \$40.00 and \$50.00 per acre. The time to act is now. Write for prices.

## LAKE & WANBAUGH

Suite No. 12, Hyde Block.

PIERRE, S. D.

## IF YOU WANT TO BUY ANY REAL ESTATE

Or, if you want to make a Farm Loan or have an Insurance Policy Written, call on

J. L. Lockhart Land and Investment Co.

FOR THE SAME.

PIERRE,

SOUTH DAKOTA

## CORNER DRUG STORE

Paints, Oils, Brushes,  
Indian Curios  
and  
SOUVENIR GOODS.

M. J. SCHUBERT, Proprietor.



## After School What?

Why not learn Shorthand or Bookkeeping

ENTER ANY TIME

No Vacation.

Call or Write

Pierre Business University

PIERRE, SO. DAK.



## GAS BELT LAND and ABSTRACT CO.

J. A. DAVY, President JOHN I. NEWELL, Secretary  
PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Capital \$100,000.00 Individual Responsibility \$150,000.00  
Also, Hughes County Abstract Company, Capital \$25,000

OWNERS OF ONLY ABSTRACT BOOKS IN HUGHES COUNTY  
Abstracts of Title Furnished Promptly  
Guaranteed by \$5,000 Bond.

WE BUY AND SELL REAL PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS  
We Pay Cash and Sell on Easy Terms.

WE HANDLE THE FORD, BUICK AND FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILES

And automobile supplies of all kinds. Satisfaction in all lines.  
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Office, 325 Pierre Street.

Telephone, 78

Carage, North-Western Hotel Corner. Telephone 153 B.

REFERENCES:

Any Banker, Business Man or Farmer in Hughes County.

## H. E. CUTTING,

(Established in Pierre 28 Years—1880-1908)

PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

## INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE AGENCY

Life, Fire and Cyclone Insurance For Sale City Lots Farms, Ranches

Will insure your property and country stores in first-class companies. Taxes paid for non-residents.

List Your Property if You Want to Sell.

Summer is officially gone, but the iceman still lingers.

More than half the troubles of the world come from the yesses which ought to have been noes.

Doubtless Commander Peary is by this time a firm believer in the old adage that too many Cooks spoil the broth.

The Roosevelt policies were evidently tontine policies. There was no extended or paid-up insurance when they lapsed.

Perry shows a photograph of the pole. Cook will probably come forward with its Berillion measurements.

Very distressing to hear that the White house is overrun with rats. That comes of having a president who is not a good shot with the hors pistol or rifle.

The American people spend \$2,182,000,000 a year for liquor, tobacco, chewing gum and candy, and one-ninth as much for religion.

An eccentric clergyman in New Jersey is willing to perform his duties for \$700 a year, which is less than the sum set aside for him by the church trustees. He should have waited to find out how the new tariff law affects the cost of living.

This man Voliva doesn't seem so bad a successor to Dowie after all. His pronouncement that he is going out to convert Chicago looks a lot more like carrying out his predecessor's policies than the conduct of some other successors we might name.

Monday's advance of the United States Steel common to 87 is the best possible indication of what is happening in the iron and steel industry of the country. It has taken steel stock only six months to advance 41 points. Going back a few years, this same stock could have been bought for eight cents on the dollar.

Pierre as a material advantage over the other registration points for the reservation opening, as it will have a rate of one fare for the round trip. The special rate is on account of the Gas Belt Exposition, and those who wish to visit the show and register may "kill two birds with one stone."—Desmet News.

The expenditure of \$70,000 which will be entailed by the meeting of Presidents Taft and Diaz near El Paso shows that the affair will have all the accessories needed to make it impressive. That is just about as much money as the future meeting of Jeffries and Johnson will cost those who see it.

Now they have whittled 3,000,000 miles more off the distance between the earth and the comet the 19th of next May. The distance is now stated as 13,000,000 miles with the additional information that the earth will be swept by the comet's tail on that date, but will suffer no serious damage. The tail is of very light material.

Some of President Taft's speeches on his tour remind us of the discussions half a century ago on "faith and good works." The president is strong on political faith, but his predecessor was conspicuous for the "works" side of the question. Half a century ago they would have made a strong team—one to preach "faith" and other "good works."

The price of South Dakota lands will keep going up all over the state until it is on par with Iowa and Illinois. The time is not far distant when the food production in the United States will be a question of great concern, rather than the present question of finding a market for our grain. The man who gets land to leave his heirs will be the greatest benefactor to the coming generation. Land is not appreciated now by thousands who roam around in the undeveloped west.

George Waters, whose ranch is located on Crow Creek, will harvest a crop of apples this year which will probably not be beaten by any orchard of equal extent in this section of the country. His trees are loaded with an abnormal production and the fruit is of the very finest quality. One tree shows 90 apples, each as large as a man's fist, growing so thickly that they are confined within a length of ten inches along one through.—Deadwood Times.

With true scientific accuracy Secretary Wilson points out the fact that it order to see real luxury the east should go to the west. Quite true! A day on Broadway will not enable the visitor to see a single one of those fine \$3.50 one-cylinder motor cars with which the Kansas farmer assaults the echoes along the roads leading to Junction City and Adilene. Augustan Rome never saw nothing like 'em.

Let's look at this marketing proposition a little further: The railroads carried out of South Dakota in the year ending July 1, 1908, four billion, one hundred million pounds of farm products. Can you digest that statement? Look at the cold figures: 4,100,000,000 pounds. Loaded two tons to the wagon that would require one million twenty-five thousand wagons to move it, and if the wagons occupied 25 feet each, the procession would be four thousand eight hundred and fifty miles long, or long enough to reach from New York City across America, through San Francisco and straight away across the Pacific, to Hawaii. Wouldn't that make a magnificent advertisement of our resources? Four big tons of farm products, exclusive of hay, marketed for every human being, big, little, old young, white, black, Chinese or Indian residing in the good sunshine state? This is not boom talk but the cold hard figures.

—From the Ayres Land Co. Bulletin.

If some of the magazine writers who write about the "poor" farmers should drop out into this part of South Dakota they might be compelled to revise some of their articles. One sample of conditions out here is shown by H. A. Brooking, of Sully county, recently going to Gettysburg to market grain. Instead of a pulling team attached to a heavy load of wheat, he had a pulling traction engine drawing nine wagons, seven of wheat and two of flax, which brought him \$1,000 for the trip to town. Other engine owners are doing the same thing, and then when it comes to taking the family to town, anywhere within fifty miles, it means to many of the farmers a few hours' spin with their auto, and back home in time to do the evening chores, instead of a slow trip of two or more days with horses. Several Sully county farmers even took that method of visiting the state fair at Huron instead of paying railroad fare.

Central South Dakota was the Great American home of the buffalo before white men came and took possession of it. Here the wild cattle pastured winter and summer in countless numbers. Nowhere else upon the continent were they so plentiful. All of the early writers of western life testify to the vastness of the heads which subsisted upon the rich native grasses in the vicinity of Pierre. Catlin, Audobon and Fremont all testify to that fact. Fremont and Catlin shot buffalo on the very site of the state capitol. The buffalo were drawn to the region by the richness of the grasses and the ease with which it was obtained in the winters when the eastern prairies were buried deep in drifts. After the buffalo were destroyed, the cowboy came hither with his herds and the great Sioux range was recognized as the greatest cattle range in America. Pierre was the heart of the range. The homesteader has driven out the cowboy, but still the natural conditions exist which make this section supremely the live stock region of the west.—Rapid City Journal.

The scaffolding has been removed from the interior of the dome of the capitol revealing the completed plaster work and it is indeed a thing of beauty. The arch of the dome is finished in meridian columns between which are windows of art glass. These columns and windows rest upon an ornamental cornice, between which are paneled walls resting upon a second and heavier cornice and below this second cornice are the pendentives upon which the dome rests. The four Simmons paintings will be mounted within seven foot circles with moulded border superimposed upon these pendentives. Highly ornamental brackets have been placed at the bottom of the niches and the entire effect is superb. The interior is now ready for the decorators and Mr. Andrews is upon the ground with a corps of assistants ready for business. His scheme of decoration is simple and in the best of taste and it is sincerely to be hoped that he will be permitted to carry it out.

## SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE

It is evident that our forefathers acted with great foresight and sagacity when they insured State equality in the Senate, but it is equally plain that the opponents of the election of United States Senators by the people are at fault when they insist that the adoption of the new method would pervert the Constitution. Popular election of Senators may not be wise, but it certainly would not be at variance with the vital principle on which the Senate rests. There would still be only two Senators from each State. The foundation of our national structure would not be disturbed. At present, the people elect the legislatures and the latter choose the Senators. As proposed, the power now delegated to the members of the legislatures would be exercised directly by the voters. If, in the very beginning of our government, there had been felt the confidence in the people which now exists, there is little reason to doubt that popular election of Senators would have been authorized by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was restricted, even in the matter of voting for Representatives, and our forefathers seemed to feel that perhaps it would be well to remove at least one branch of the national legislature to an appreciable degree from the people. In their view, this was the wise and conservative action. "The Senate," according to a remark attributed to George Washington, "is the saucer in which the hot tea of the House is poured to cool." It was the same thought which provided for the choice of a President by members of an electoral college. We know that today the people actually, although indirectly, vote for their candidate for President. The electoral college is now a shadow and not a substance. Our forefathers, however, intended it to be a serious affair. They constructed it as a safeguard against popular clamor, enthusiasm, passion and prejudice. They provided for the election of United States Senators by legislatures for identically the same reason.

## CENSUS FORCE MAY BE SHORT.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Unless more residents from states in the far west make application to the United States civil service commission for the examination to be held October 23 for positions in the census bureau those states will probably fail to receive a full share of the appointments.

It was stated at the civil service commission today that as the census act provides for distribution of appointments among the states and territories in accordance with the law of apportionment, the civil service commission is anxious to have applications from persons in western states desiring appointments in the census bureau.

It is expected that about 3,000 appointments will be made from the examination to be held in all the states and territories. These appointments will be for terms of six months to two years, and will average one year in length.

## A BIG THING FOR THE STATE.

A tract of land 90 miles long and 30 to 84 miles wide is tolerably large. It contains something like 4,500 square miles, is nearly four times as large as Rhode Island and just about the same size as Connecticut. With these comparisons, it may be easier to understand the importance to South Dakota of the opening to settlement of 2,237,049 acres of the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Indian reservations. All but 217,000 acres of this tract is situated in South Dakota.

The land to be opened contains over 14,000 farms, meaning ultimately an addition of between 50,000 and 60,000 to the population of South Dakota.

However, the benefits of settlement upon and cultivation of this great area of splendid farming land will go not alone to any one city or portion of the state. It is one of the forerunners of a bigger South Dakota, a big enough South Dakota for a half dozen husky cities.—Sioux Falls Press.

## NATURAL GAS IN PERKINS COUNTY.

Bison, S. D., Sept. 24.—In digging a well at the Charles Pullman place last week gas was struck at a depth of 53 feet. Mr. Williams, one of the men with the machine had gone down into the well and was about exhausted before he could be pulled out. A chicken was afterwards let down to a depth of ten feet and when pulled up a moment later, was about all in.

## WHAT THE SCIENTISTS FIND.

It was the boast of P. D. Armour that in the Chicago stockyards the packers used up every bit of the pig except its squeal. There wasn't a hair on its hide or a piece of that pig as big as a dime that wasn't turned by the packers into coin of the realm.

And now an eminent German scientist has been doing some figuring on the live body of man, that shows he has been just as busy analyzing him as the packers used to be when they were finding new uses for the pig.

The human body from the chemist's standpoint is a wonderful combination of elements. It contains phosphorus, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, iron calcium and a lot of other things.

After a lot of research the aforesaid German is convinced that a man of average weight, 150 pounds, can be duplicated, chemically speaking, out of the constituent part of 100 dozen hen's eggs!

The same authority declares that with proper chemical treatment a 150-pound man would yield 98 cubic meters of illuminating gas. The process might be uncomfortable for the man, but it probably would prove the scientist right. Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen are the chief constituents of illuminating gas, and they are found in abundance in the human body.

By the same way of figuring, he finds that there is enough pure hydrogen in the 150 pounds of human flesh and bone to fill the bag of a full-sized dirigible balloon.

Everybody knows that there is iron in the body, that it is found mostly in the blood, and that it's a good thing to be there. The German of figures and science goes up all one better. He finds that the iron, if extracted from his experimental man would make seven tenpenny nails.

If, after having survived the gas-making and smelting processes referred to, there was any of the man left, the German would not have any waste material on his hands. On the contrary, he would reduce the carbon into 64 gross of drawing crayons, and the phosphorus, which with carbon is in the bones, would make several thousand matches.

An argument for prohibition is found in the fact, also proved by the German, that the body has 44 quarts of water as part of its makeup.

It's pretty ruthless to figure out how easily the body would be destroyed after a hen had laid eggs steadily for over three years to make the materials for that body. We can learn things about ourselves we never knew before.

But, as in the case of the pig of commerce, the German scientist hasn't yet told us what to do with our squeals.

The scientists do not find any soul—but anyhow it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the water, oil, gas and bone do the thinking. There must be something else which the scientists do not find.

## SOUTH DAKOTA LEADS

That South Dakota raises more corn to the acre than does Iowa, Indiana, Missouri or Kansas, may be news to some, but it is a fact. South Dakota's average yield of corn for the ten years is equalled only by Illinois, which has averaged a half bushel more to the acre during the last ten years than this state. Iowa is short by a bushel and a half per acre of equaling the yield of South Dakota. Indiana's yield a half bushel less, Missouri's five bushels less and Kansas' twelve bushels. South Dakota is taking her place as a leading corn state, and with the corn are coming all the other products which make for one of the richest agricultural states in the union.—Arlington Sun.

## TOPPED THE MARKET

Col. Frank B. Ainsworth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has just returned from his large ranch at Minnekatah, in the southern Black Hills, and is pleased over the fact that a shipment of grass steers from his ranch "topped the market" in Omaha, \$5.20 a hundred. While up to the present all the farming on the ranch has been under "dry farming" methods, Mr. Ainsworth is getting things in shape to use irrigation when necessary, securing the water for that purpose from a large spring on the ranch, and from numerous wells from which the water is pumped either with gasoline or wind engines. He is devoting a good sized acreage to alfalfa, broom grass and fodder crops, including corn, and is getting the ranch, which covers about five thousand acres, in fine growing shape.