

## THE DAKOTA CHIEF

GANN VALLEY, S. D.

J. V. TRIPS, PUBLISHER

## WAS IT W. W. TAYLOR

### WHO WAS UNDER ARREST AT MEMPHIS?

The Chief of Police Claims to Have Had Him and Let Him Go—Mystery Surrounds the Affair—The Weekly Review.

#### Under Arrest at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., special: William Walter Taylor, the absconding South Dakota treasurer, was under arrest here, but according to Chief of Police Davis, he was released. The letters on the prisoner's person from Pierre, Chicago and New York leave no room for doubt, says Chief Davis, that he is the man wanted, but as no replies were received from telegrams sent to those cities Taylor was turned loose. An air of mystery hangs over the case, as Taylor was not locked up and the fact of his arrest was carefully kept even from the policemen until after it was claimed he was given his liberty. Chief Davis was loth to speak of the matter, but says Taylor is under surveillance and will be rearrested if wanted. The opinion prevails that Taylor is still in custody and will be produced when wanted.

#### THE TRADE REVIEW.

#### But Few Reports of Increasing Activity Received.

New York special: Bradstreet's will say: The second week of the new year brings few reports of an increasing volume of orders for seasonable goods. Weather conditions in the east have been unfavorable; those west and south the reverse. Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, New York and Philadelphia report relatively the greatest improvements, with increased orders for dry goods, clothing, rubbers, shoes, hardware and woolen dress goods. At some centers it is too early to judge of the outlook for trade. Travelers in many instances have not all gone out. Western furniture manufacturers are stocking up, which has had an influence on the hard wood trade, and western dealers in iron and steel expect increased orders by February 1.

The available data with respect to the size of domestic wheat crops in 1893 and 1894, together with supplies in sight at various dates, quantities planted and exported (and consumed by animals in 1894), together with Bradstreet's reports of stocks out of farmers' hands, make it plain that the total wheat supplies in the United States on January 1, 1894, were 18,000,000 smaller than one year previously and that stocks back of available supplies were fully 34,000,000 bushels smaller. Exports of wheat (flour included) as wheat from both coasts of the United States during the six business days ended January 19, telegraphed exclusively to Bradstreet's, amount to 2,587,000 bushels, compared with 3,142,000 bushels last week, 2,469,000 bushels in the second week of January, 1894, 3,308,000 in 1893 and 4,188,000 in 1892. Supplies of available wheat in the United States, Canada and Europe, out of producers' hands and abroad for Europe from all exporting countries, together with those in Australia, furnish a total of 187,233,000 bushels on January 19, this year, a decrease of 6,476,000 bushels compared with January, 1894, but an increase of 717,000 compared with January, 1893, and of 28,550,000 bushels as compared with January, 1892.

Toronto enjoyed a rather better wholesale business in some lines in the earlier portion of the week, seasonable weather having stimulated the demand for heavy goods and fabrics.

#### To Locate in the South.

Boston special: The Dwight Mills of Chicopee, the Merrimac Manufacturing corporation and the Best Manufacturing corporation, among the largest cotton mills in New England, with aggregate assets of \$7,000,000, have petitioned the Legislature for leave to increase their capital stock and do business outside of the state. This would seem to indicate that the mills are about to be removed to the south, on account of cheaper raw material, labor and fuel. The Chicopee concern has already decided to locate in Georgia.

#### River Too High for Coal Men.

Pittsburg special: Although there is probably 10,000,000 bushels of coal in the harbor at this point ready for shipment, not over 1,000,000 had been shipped, owing to the high water. River men are afraid to start boats out on such a stream for fear of accident. A few minor accidents have already been reported. The river is falling and it is probable that the next few days will see a great rush of coal to southern points.

#### Thawed Out Nitro Glycerine.

Toledo special: Three oil men were instantly killed on the Fraser farm, three miles west of Wapakoneta. They endeavored to thaw out 100 quarts of nitro-glycerine with hot water, when it exploded, tearing them all into fragments, together with a team of horses.

#### Tough Killed by a Ranchman.

Brazil, Ind., special: A fall of slate occurred at the new mine of the Diamond Coal Company, resulting in the death of Walter Hays and the fatal injury of William Frencher.

## GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

### Product and Value of the Country's Principal Crops.

Washington special: The estimates of the area, product and value by states and territories of the several crops, together with those of hay, potatoes and tobacco, have been completed by the Statistician of the Agricultural Department and are presented as follows: The corn crop of 1894, in yield, is one of the lowest on record. In the past thirteen years the yield per acre of but one year, 1881, was lower, the yield for that year having been 18.6 against 19.4 for the year 1894. Severe drought and dry winds in a few of the principal corn producing states reduced the area harvested for grain value to 92,582,000 from the 76,000,000 acres planted. The product garnered is 1,212,770,000 bushels, having an estimated farm value of \$554,510,000.

The wheat crop is above an average one in yield per acre. The entire product for the country is 490,457,000 bushels, which is below the average for the five years, 1890 to 1894 inclusive. The farm value of the crop is \$2,5,300,000. The area, according to revised estimates, is 34,882,000 acres. In the revision of acres the principle changes have been made in the spring wheat states. The rate of yield is 13.2 per acre. The average value per bushel is 49.1 cents.

The estimate for the oats area is 29,558,000 acres; product, 662,087,000; value, \$23,487,000; yield per acre, 24.5 bushels. Rye—Area, 13,447,780 acres; product, 26,700,000 bushels; value, \$13,395,000. Barley—Area, 3,171,000 acres; product, 61,400,000 bushels; value, \$27,131,000. Buckwheat—Area, 78,000 acres; product, 12,000,000 bushels; value, \$7,040,000. Potatoes—Area, 7,788,000 acres; product, 170,57,000 bushels; value, \$91,527,000. Tobacco—Area, 523,000 acres; product, 40,678,000 pounds; value, \$27,751,000.

### ON HIS TRAIL.

#### Taylor Leaves His Tracks Uncovered in Chicago.

Chicago special: Five of the shrewdest detectives in the service of the city were started on a trail giving fair promise of leading to the hiding place, probably in Chicago, of W. W. Taylor, ex-treasurer of South Dakota. News of the development that prompted this action was flashed to Redfield, where Taylor lived, and while detectives were endeavoring to find Taylor in Chicago, detectives in Redfield were trying to unearth the story of the circumstances that caused C. H. Vinton, of that city, to write to the fugitive at Chicago under date of December 28.

"I presume when we default in New York on January 1, in coupons, we will get wives and the devil will be to pay about January 3."

Dispatches received in Chicago from Redfield about "a conspiracy," make this at least interesting, say the detectives who have the matter in charge. At the same time that the letter from Vinton was placed at the disposal of the police Miller and J. M. Buck, recent arrivals from Redfield, who say they are preparing to start a creamery at No. 181 Illinois Street, to be shadowed by detectives in the hope of getting near to Taylor.

#### PRAYES THE PRESIDENT.

#### His Recommendation Regarding a Hawaiian Cable Pleases Britons.

London special: The Daily News says editorially: "President Cleveland shows good feeling toward Great Britain, together with an enlightened sense of American interests, in his recommendations to Congress on the Hawaiian cable. There seems to be no reason to doubt that Congress will take the same sensible, neighborly view."

The Times, in a leader, says: "England will gladly recognize President Cleveland's courteous and friendly tone. The conclusion would take nothing from America or any other power, while it would be a gratifying example of international courtesy and unity. On these grounds alone we should point with some confidence upon a favorable answer from America. The cable would be a boon to the whole civilized world. American citizens in Hawaii or the United States would reap the lion's share of the benefits. The New Caledonia cable scheme is hardly tangible enough to justify French objection. By the time the New Caledonia cable shall have been extended to America it may be hoped that the cable business shall have exchanged enough to provide it with a fair share of business."

#### Doomed to Die in the House.

Washington special: The outlook is very dubious for the Carlisle currency bill, which has been under debate in the House for about two weeks, was ignominiously defeated. It had not strength enough to surmount the first parliamentary obstacle placed in its path. The Committee on Rules, in obedience to the decree of the Democratic caucus brought in an order to close general debate and proceed under the five-minute rule until Saturday when the final vote should be taken, but the supporters of the bill showed lamentable weakness. They were unable to order the previous question. The demand was, therefore, refused, first by a rising vote of 92 to 101, and then on a yeas and nays vote by 124 to 126. The advocates of the bill were dumbfounded when they discovered that they had been beaten in the preliminary skirmish and the order was withdrawn. This was the first reverse the committee on rules had suffered in four years. An analysis of the vote shows that all of the 124 votes in favor of the motion were cast by Democrats, while eighty-two Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats and eight Populists voted against it. Of the thirty-nine Democratic votes against the motion it was pointed out that twenty-four were cast by Democrats defeated for re-election.

## A. R. U. LEADERS IN JAIL

### Debs and Colleagues Begin Their Sentences.

Chicago special: Debs and his associates of the A. R. U., under jail sentences, have surrendered themselves to the United States Marshal. The jail commitments were at once made out. No proceedings looking to a stay of sentence have been begun.

Judge Grosscup of the federal court overruled the motion to quash the indictments for conspiracy against the prisoners, they being held in the United States Marshal's office pending a decision on that point.

Shortly after the adjournment Mr. Gregory, one of the counsel for the defendants, secured a conference with Judge Woods and requested the court to change the order to confinement to some other county jail. Judge Woods then directed that the men be taken to the McHenry County jail. Mr. Debs at first objected to a change on the ground that they could not keep before the public if they were sent to a county jail. His associates prevailed upon him to agree to a request for a transfer of the imprisonment.

Counsel for defense will ask the United States Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, Mr. Darrow going to Washington for that purpose. This, whether granted or not, will give the right to appeal and the probable release of the prisoners on bail. Mr. Walker said that the government would be represented at the hearing by Attorney General Olney. There would be no appeal, he added, from the decision, however it went, and it was a question if that appeal must go to the supreme bench or the Circuit Court of Appeals.

### AGAINST SUGAR PLANTERS.

#### District Court of Appeals' Decision in Bounty Test Case.

Washington special: The District Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the District Supreme Court in refusing to grant the Miles Sugar Manufacturing and Planting Company of Louisiana a mandamus compelling Secretary Carlisle and Internal Revenue Collector Miller to proceed under the law awarding sugar bounties, notwithstanding its repeat by the new tariff law. It was a test case and may be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The court, in an opinion by Judge Spalding, held that the repeal of the sugar bounty by the enactment of the new tariff law was immediate and complete and contained no exception or protection of any right held at the time of the passage of the law by virtue of the provisions of the McGinley act. Consequently there remains no duty that the respondents Carlisle and Miller might or could lawfully perform.

From what has been said it follows that the judgment below, dismissing the petition, must be in all things affirmed and so recorded.

On the language of the reference of the court to the validity of the sugar bounties, Chief Justice Arvey dissented, saying: "I do not, however, deem it necessary to decide the constitutional question of the power of Congress to provide for the payment of bounties in such cases as that provided for by the tariff act of 1890."

#### KILLS THE BILL.

#### Carlisle's Currency Measure Given Its Quietus in the House.

Washington special: Carlisle's currency bill, which has been under debate in the House for about two weeks, was ignominiously defeated. It had not strength enough to surmount the first parliamentary obstacle placed in its path. The Committee on Rules, in obedience to the decree of the Democratic caucus brought in an order to close general debate and proceed under the five-minute rule until Saturday when the final vote should be taken, but the supporters of the bill showed lamentable weakness. They were unable to order the previous question. The demand was, therefore, refused, first by a rising vote of 92 to 101, and then on a yeas and nays vote by 124 to 126. The advocates of the bill were dumbfounded when they discovered that they had been beaten in the preliminary skirmish and the order was withdrawn. This was the first reverse the committee on rules had suffered in four years. An analysis of the vote shows that all of the 124 votes in favor of the motion were cast by Democrats, while eighty-two Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats and eight Populists voted against it. Of the thirty-nine Democratic votes against the motion it was pointed out that twenty-four were cast by Democrats defeated for re-election.

#### FEDERAL JUDGES QUARREL.

#### The Trouble Arises Over the Deadwood Term of Court.

There is bad blood between the federal judges in this part of the country, and what the outcome will be can only be conjectured. Sometimes the federal judges made a great ado over contempt shown the court by litigants or lawyers and men are sent to jail or heavily fined for disrespectful language to or about the court, but it seems that when the federal judges get after each other there is no such rule applied and they have license to write very ugly letters with impunity. The ill feeling is between Judge Edgerton of Sioux Falls and Judge Dundy of Omaha. The latter was appointed to go to Deadwood and held the October term of court. When he reached Deadwood he found a burdened docket, which, despite his own ill health, he proceeded to clear, and the term lasted until a few days before Christmas. Judge Edgerton was in Arkansas on account of his illness, just before adjourning the term Judge Dundy had before the bar certain correspondence between himself and Edgerton, and asked the bar to decide whether it was their wish that he return and hold the February term. The bar unanimously asked Dundy to hold the term.

## ECONOMY NECESSARY

### SOUTH DAKOTA MUST REDUCE HER EXPENSES.

Radical Measures Must Be Resorted to in Paring of Appropriations for Some of the State Institutions—A Suggestion That All but Two of the Colleges Be Closed.

#### State Must Economize.

The present session of the State Legislature is destined to be the most farrago in the history of the state. In addition to the selection of a United States Senator there are many other matters of grave importance to occupy the attention of the lawmakers of the state.

Chief among these is the problem of reducing the expenses of the state, which are now bearing heavily on the taxpayers. It is the opinion of every business man in the state that radical measures must be resorted to in the paring of appropriations for some of the state institutions.

The demand for this reduction does not come from any political party, but from members of all parties who have the true interests of the state at heart. It will be well nigh impossible to make the necessary reduction and still maintain all the public institutions with which the state is now burdened. The abolishment of all unnecessary offices and sinecures, the curtailment of the expenses of the state offices, which seem to have increased during the past few years, and even a reduction in salaries is urged in some quarters, together with the management of the state institutions, will, if done successfully, and without extravagance in other directions, tend largely to accomplish the desired result, but these things in themselves will not be enough; something more is needed.

The State Penitentiary, Insane Asylum, Reform School and Deaf Mute School are institutions which the state must have. They not only have to be maintained in their present condition, but as the number of inmates in each continue to increase improvements must be made, and there will be a corresponding increase in the current expenses of these institutions. The last Legislature made an appropriation and provided for the establishment of a binding twine factory in the penitentiary, which would have given beneficial employment to the convicts and aided in supporting the institution, as well as giving the farmers of the state the benefit of cheaper twine. But these things in themselves will not be enough; something more is needed.

The suggestion that the penitentiary should be maintained by the counties according to the number of convicts each sends to the penitentiary, is not considered worthy of serious consideration by the Legislature, as it would make no difference to the taxpayers. It would simply be taking money out of one pocket to put into another. The Insane Asylum is maintained in this manner, which saves the state some expense, but it comes out of the taxpayers just the same, through the county tax, and the fact that the state has shouldered this expensive institution upon the counties only emphasizes the urgent necessity for economy in the administration of the state's affairs. The expense of these institutions cannot materially be changed.

The only institutions, therefore, that can be closed or managed so as to provide against the otherwise inevitable deficiency are the new educational institutions, and the feeling seems to be spreading throughout the state that some of them should be closed, at least temporarily. This is naturally raising opposition from the towns where they are located. Many favor the closing of all the state educational institutions for the present except the Manual Normal School and the Agricultural College at Brookings. The public schools are a necessity and must be maintained. It is estimated that not over 10 per cent. of the young people of the state are able to secure the luxury of a college education. The main question before the people of this state is that of keeping the state's expenses within the state's income.

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#### One of John Irwin's Heirs.

Mrs. Dr. Irwin, of Aberdeen, formerly of Nebraska, is a daughter and one of the heirs of the late John Irwin, who in the early '70s owned a large number of military land warrants upon some of the choicest lands in Iowa and Nebraska and who permitted, while in office, it is alleged, the entire property to pass from his control at tax sales. If the suits to redeem, now pending in the Iowa courts, are successful the lady will come into great wealth. She has already inherited large sums from her father's estate.

#### Destination in South Dakota.

A letter received at Vermillion by Rev. Mr. Rogers, missionary of the American Sunday School Union, from Rev. George Hardin, Tulare, Spink County, says:

"I am not able to tell you one-third of the suffering among the people. Many had no crops at all, therefore no supplies

for the winter. I can refer you to families of from two to six and eight children who have not been able to purchase a particle of clothing since last year and many children are nearly bare. Money is needed to purchase fuel. I found on calling on a family that their only provisions were potatoes, nothing to burn, but green willows to keep them from freezing. This is only a sample case. Much of the suffering will never be known. Anything in the shape of clothing or money will be gratefully received."

Many who have heretofore used hay for fuel are now compelled to find something else, as there was no grass to cut.

The destination in South Dakota lies north and west of a line drawn from Yankton to Canton, with Spink County about the center of the drouth stricken district. In some counties, notably Spink, Clark, Kingsbury, McCook and Miner and counties west the destination is severe.

#### Charles Ackley Goes Free.

Judge Campbell of the Circuit Court at Aberdeen, has signed an order discharging Charles Ackley of Ellendale from custody on being shown that the