

**THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR**

The highest officers in this vast body of organized labor are general master workmen and a general executive board of five members. The portraits of the present board appear in this article. The first is that of Richard Griffiths, twice elected general worthy foreman of the order. He is a faithful member, devoted to the interests of the working people.

The need of organizing labor to defend itself against the aggressions of monopoly has been apparent in America for some time. It is all very well to say that this is a free country and that a man should be allowed to work for what wages he pleased. But the same argument might be used for permitting him to be a slave. The injury of one member of the human race is the injury of the whole. To prevent the degradation of the whole by cheap foreign labor is, when one comes to think of it, a praiseworthy object. This is one of the matters the Knights look after.

Frederick Turner has been called the undo of the executive board. He is a young man comparatively, having been born in England in 1846. He came to this country young enough not to be spoiled for an American. He was a bright public school boy in Philadelphia. He learned the goldbeater's trade, and worked at it for many years. He stuck to it in fact, till his duties as secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor left him no time to attend to it. Then the Knights voted him a salary sufficient for a living, and he left his trade and worked for the cause of organized labor. One of the first of the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, No. 25, was started in Philadelphia by Mr. Turner among his fellow goldbeaters. He is holding his office of secretary-treasurer of the Knights for the third term. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia public high school. Education is one of his strong points.



FREDERICK TURNER.

Thomas B. Barry is another of the Knights' leaders. He is a young man from among themselves, who looks after their important interests. This is quite different from the farmers, who almost invariably elect a lawyer to represent them in congress, or in a state legislature. Thomas B. Barry is the third member of the executive board whose likeness here appears. He was born in Cobleskill, N. Y., in 1854. He is younger even than Secretary Turner. "Young men for action, old men for counsel" the ancient classic proverb says. But the Knights have young men for action and for counsel too. That is one reason why they have accomplished so much in so few years, perhaps.

One of the first things Mr. Barry began to do was to "agitate." When he was only 8 years old he began to work in a knitting mill from 5 in the morning till 6:30 at night. It was enough to make anybody grow up to be an agitator.

John W. Hayes was born in Philadelphia, where the Knights of Labor took their rise. His name is well known in connection with the operations of the executive board. Mr. Hayes got his practical education as a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1873, while on duty on the road, he was thrown upon the track and a train passed over him and took off his left arm. No more braking after that. Maimed, as he was, the plucky young man learned a new trade whereby to get a living for himself and family. He became a telegrapher, and took part in the telegraphers' strike of 1881. He was one who was out of a place after the collapse of that strike, and like many another has found that going out of a place was the best thing that could have happened to him. He went into business for himself, the grocery business, and prospered. He lives in New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. Hayes is now only 32 years old.

Mr. W. H. Bailey is the fifth member of the general executive board. He is a Canadian, and was born in Hamilton, Ont. He, too, has been long known as a zealous Knight. The Knights began their first agitation outside the city of Philadelphia, where the order was formed, in 1871. It was a correspondence with the coal miners and nail cutters of Pennsylvania. The organization gradually but swiftly spread till it embraced all the mechanical trades.

Some of the best missionary work of the organization has been among the coal miners. It has been the boast of us Americans that no woman worked in coal mines on this continent. Well, summer before last, Master Workman Powderly made some investigations in the Connellsville coke region. At 6 o'clock in the morning he found a Hungarian woman, who said in a thick foreign accent that she had a job in the coal mines. Drawing a line out of a hole, she said, she had a job in the coal mines. Drawing a line out of a hole, she said, she had a job in the coal mines. Drawing a line out of a hole, she said, she had a job in the coal mines.

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W. H. BAILEY.

MR. PREMIUMS  
WEEKLY PIONEER PRESS

Information concerning lands, lots, and business chances in Griggs County, can be obtained from the COURIER office.



In the above engraving of Cooperstown it will be seen, that the waving wheat fields, encroach upon the village green—that the suburban villas, are not as yet in *esse*—that the city is immersed in an illimitable sea of pure air, resting upon a basis of vegetable loam, of unparalleled extent, and fertility—that air and earth are shimmering continually in a proxysm of mutual admiration. But for the necessary curtailment of the horizon in the illustration the honest farmers might be seen to approach the great rural trading point, from the Mouse river, on the north, to the main line of the Northern Pacific,

on the south; from the United States on the east, to where the foot hills of the great western watershed commence to pitch and roll—

Some in rags,  
And some in tags,  
And some in velvet gowns.

With a population of less than 1,000 souls, draining the trade of 1,000 square miles of richness, populated by an honest, industrious and thrifty people, it is not to be wondered at that its churches, banks, elevators, stores, hotels, newspapers, horse markets, lumber yards, coal and wool depots, architects, ministers, lawyers, doctors, milliners, dress-makers, blacksmiths, machine warehouses, are the best in the world.

In 1885 Nine Thousand Tons of wheat was marketed at this point at such a price that had the receipts been equally distributed to the people of the county, \$100 in cash would have been given to every man, woman and child. So rich and vast is the country that centres at this point, if one-half of the arable land should be cultivated to wheat, the yield at 20 bushels per acre, by close mathematical calculation would be in excess of 175,000 tons.

In addition to the cultivation of cereals, the surrounding farmers are raising horses, cattle, pigs and poultry for which they find a ready market. As a grazing country the only draw back is the exceeding fertility of the soil, for it requires moral courage in the husbandman

to graze land that by tickling with a plow will "laugh with a harvest" and that breaks a cast iron binder all up the first season. Cattle fatten at the straw stack, while barley in sixty days converts the lean "razor back" into a shapeless ball of lard. The finest breeds of Percheron and Clydesdale horses are carefully cultivated, and thrive upon the native grasses better than the best timothy or red top.

The horse, cattle and hog market of Cooperstown is a revelation to easterners. The very best of land can be had at \$5 per acre in the vicinity of Cooperstown, while the city offers the best inducements to enterprising business men.

An improved farm of 508 acres within sight of three elevators will be sold very cheap. Every acre is first-class wheat land, except some excellent meadow. An improved farm of 320 acres—all good wheat land—cheap for cash. A magnificent improved tract of 520 acres adjoining a live town can be had at a bargain.

F. H. ADAMS.