

CANTON DAILY LEADER.

VOLUME I.

CANTON, SOUTH DAKOTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896.

NUMBER 1.

FAMED FOR QUALITY.

MICHIGAN PEACHES CARRY OFF THE PALM FOR FLAVOR.

They have been cheap and very plentiful this season—Millions of Baskets shipped to Chicago for Packing and Distribution.

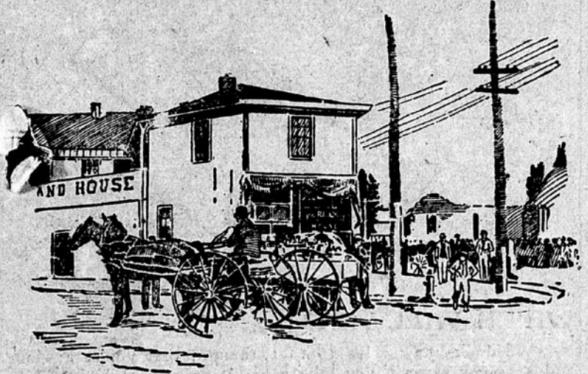
A Luscious Fruit.
Every time Chicago sits down to breakfast in the peach season, says the Chronicle, the yield of half a hundred acres of Michigan peaches is consumed, and the country west, rolling up a proportionate average, helps to pay off that vast army of pickers, pack-

Thirty years about cover the history of the peach industry in Berrien County, for it was not until 1860 that orchards of any size were set out in the vicinity of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph. The pioneers soon had fruit-bearing land up to \$1,000 an acre. The year 1838 marked the appearance of such diseases as "blotches" and "yellows" among the peaches, spreading until five years later not a peach orchard of any size was left in Berrien County. Orchards which had been worth fortunes were set back on a general produce-bearing basis of value. The peach industry was dead, and not until ten years ago did a revival come. The disease gradually lost its hold, and Berrien County is now the banner peach district of Michigan.
Naturally, the peach tree is a sloven-

given way before this scrutiny, and even if no State Inspector were going the rounds of Michigan orchards the yellows would have little chance to spread, for no progressive farmer would let a suspected tree stand for a hour after it had been noticed.

The foundation of a peach orchard is the nursery, in which pits from the peach orchards of Tennessee are planted. At one year old these seedling shoots are taken up and set out in the orchards in squares of twenty feet, giving 108 trees to the acre. In the following spring they are ready for budding. Buds are taken from bearing trees which have demonstrated the quality of their fruit. A branch is cut from the tree, and from this branch a bit of bark is cut in the shape of a dagger's blade, carrying with it just one leaf bud. With a pointed knife a perpendicular slit is cut in the bark of the seedling, almost at the ground. This slit is about an inch long and at the top of it, at right angles, another cut is made through the bark, extending a quarter of an inch on each side of the perpendicular slit. Into this cross cut the point of the dagger-like piece of bark is thrust and pushed downward until it is snugly housed by the loosened bark, leaving only the bud protruding. On each side of this bud the bark of the seedling is wrapped and in a few weeks the incisions have healed, leaving the bud growing.

The year following the budding process the pruner passes through the young orchard and cuts away the whole top of the seedling, just above the shoot from the bud, and the bud's growth is thinned to one straight shoot. At one year old this shoot will produce peaches. They are not allowed to grow, however, but are pulled off before the pits in the fruit begin to harden. The next year they are allowed to bear a few peaches, in the third year they bear a few more, and in the fourth year the orchard is paying profits to the grower. After this year nothing else is grown in the orchard, but from May 1 to Aug. 15, twice a week, the ground is stirred by a "weeder," which loosens the soil to



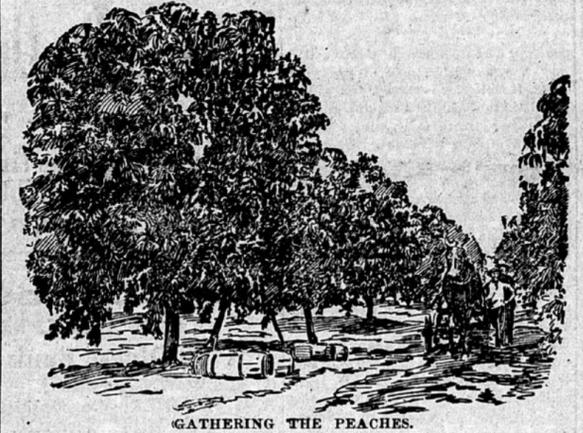
THE STREET MARKET FOR PEACHES IN BENTON HARBOR.

ers, carters, vesselmen, teamsters, commission merchants and basket makers who, since early in July, have been part and parcel of the millions of the famous peach belt of the Wolverine State. From Berrien County north, a broad band ten miles in width along the shores of Lake Michigan is the favored fruit center, and all this territory, with its millions of acres, is devoted to supplying the Western markets with fruits and vegetables of various kinds, with peaches far in the lead as an edible, out of which many handsome fortunes have been made by intelligent growers. The present year has been a banner one for this interest. More peaches have been shipped than in any previous season, for several days of one week some 20,000 bushels arriving in Chicago regularly, notwithstanding the fact that the best varieties dropped from \$5 to \$1.75 per bushel, and that thousands of 1-5 bushel baskets brought less than 9 cents.

Michigan peaches begin coming as early as the first week in July, and shipments continue until snow flies. Nearly all of them are sent by boat, and a morning scene in the Chicago peach docks is often enlivened by the arrival of a steamer carrying as high as 70,000 bushels of the fruit. The moment these arrive a hundred stout-armed men march in single file down a gangplank, and, threading the baskets in half-dozen, convey them to as many waiting cars. They are hurried to the great commission marts of the city, and the big steamer puffs its way back to St. Joseph for another load, to keep busy the odd 3,000 men who are engaged daily during the season about the various loading and unloading docks.

There is a profit in raising peaches, notwithstanding the price fluctuations of the season, and fruit growers in such favored localities as Benton Harbor,

it will grow out of shape in one season if left to itself. To correct this the grower goes over his orchard every spring, cutting off just half of every twig which grew the season before. In another respect the peach tree is very troublesome. It undertakes more than it can accomplish in fruit bearing. It overloads itself, and the first



GATHERING THE PEACHES.
(Scene in R. Morrill's Peach Farm, the Largest in Michigan.)

work of the grower is to thin his peaches. On an average it costs \$17 an acre to do this work. No skill is needed for it, and the Michigan tramp has the reputation of doing the work. Provided with a step-ladder, he goes over every limb, flipping off the fruit, as nearly as possible leaving the peaches four inches apart on the twigs. This is done just before the pits begin to harden in the green fruit.

the depth of an inch or more. A man with one horse and this "weeder" cultivates twenty-five acres a day on an average. Between crops bonedust and potash are sown broadcast over the ground, the influences of which are manifest directly in the fruit, showing juiciness and color.

Economic Value of Birds.

The economic value of birds is untold. This fact might be placed beyond dispute if it were possible to prepare two tables—one showing how many wire worms it would take to destroy a mile of turnips, how many grubs to ravage the wheat harvests of a dozen farms, how many insects to strip the leafy blades of a forest bare, how many to spoil the fruits of wide orchards, and the other recording the fact that these very numbers of insects are eaten by a few humble birds in the course of the year. That the result would be conclusive evidence of the birds' value may be safely foretold by a glance at a few facts which have already been brought to bear upon the question.

In the spring, when there are clamorous young birds in the nest, the house sparrow returns every three or four minutes, each time bearing spoils in the shape of insect food. Calculated at its lowest possible value—that is, allowing only one insect to each journey—this thankless task represents tens of thousands of captured insects as the work of one pair of birds in one month. Swift fliers like the swallow that hawk for food in the air may rank higher. They slay hundreds of thousands.

Liberal Marriage Laws.

The marriage laws of the different States in this country are in general so liberal that to most persons it will be a surprise to learn that in quite a number of States the marriage of first cousins is forbidden. This is the case in Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.

Willie—Are you the nearest relative I've got, mammy? Mother—Yes, love, and your pa is the closest relative you've got.—Judge.

HIS TIME HADN'T COME.

Consequently This Algerian Foundred Arose from His Grave.

Hanging, when done officially, is expected to result in the death of the man hanged. It does not always have that termination, however, and American history records a few instances in which men who have been hanged and pronounced dead have been resuscitated and lived long and more or less useful lives thereafter. A similar case occurred recently in Tunis, Algeria. Mohammed Ben Ahmed el Habibi was sent to the gallows for assassinating a fellow "religionist" at Bizerte, near Tunis, Algeria, quartering two of his children, and firing on the guards' commissioned to arrest him.

When the day of his execution arrived a great crowd of Arabs had gathered near the gallows to witness the last writhing struggles of the doomed man. Finally the victim was led forth. The hangman seized him and put the silk rope around his neck. Immediately the assistant loosed the strap



COOLLY ASKED FOR A DRINK.

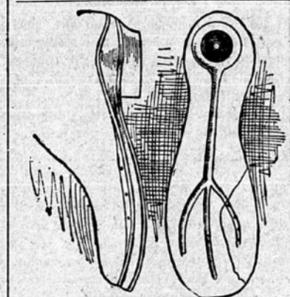
and Mohammed Ben Ahmed swung out into space. Spasms shook the body of the murderer; then all was silent, and everyone thought that it was all over and well over with Mohammed Ben Ahmed. He was left suspended about a quarter of an hour, after which he was cut down, placed on a litter, and carried to the criminals' cemetery. After the grave-digger had finished his labors, the body was placed in the unhollowed trench, and a few shovels of dirt were thrown upon the quiet form. Suddenly the still form began to show signs of life, and at last sat up with great difficulty, and coolly remarked to the digger: "Before you bury me give me something to drink." The unexpected resurrection so frightened the sexton that he dropped his shovel, and fled to the prison at Barlo, where he informed the director of his weird discovery.

From 9 o'clock until 12 Mohammed Ben Ahmed remained in the shallow grave exposed to the burning rays of the sun. Then he was removed to the hospital for convicts at Sadiki, where he was taken care of. He was soon out of danger, and was transferred to the galleys of La Ghuette, where he is doomed to hard labor for life, which is looked upon as a commutation of sentence. The grave-digger was so affected by the shock given his nerves that his life is in danger.

VENTILATED SHOES.

They Have Been Invented by a Salt Lake City Genius.

Mr. Matthew Hilgert, of Salt Lake City, has invented a ventilated shoe. The shoe has a laminated insole having three air channels leading from a common source in the heel. The hole in the



VENTILATED SHOES.

heel is supplied with a spring acting on the principle of a bellows, and at every step the air is forced through the channels provided and around the shoe by the motions of the foot.

The Pueblo Women.

The Pueblo-Indian women are often very pretty as girls, and some of them make stately young mothers," writes Hamlin Garland in the Ladies' Home Journal. "They work generally in groups of three or four, cooking, whitewashing, weaving, or painting pottery. They seem to have a good deal to chatter about, and their smiling faces are very agreeable. They have most excellent white teeth. Their ceremonial dress is very picturesque, especially the costume of the Acoma and Isleta girls. All burdens are carried by the women of Acoma, Isleta and Laguna upon the head, and they have, in consequence, a magnificent carriage, even late in life. The old women of Walpi, on the contrary, are bent and down-looking. They carry

their burdens on their backs slung in a blanket. The girls of Isleta wear a light cloth over their heads Spanish fashion, and manage it with fine grace and coquetry. The every-day dress of the Hopi women consists of a sort of kilt, which is wrapped around the hips and fastened with a belt (a modification of the blanket or wolf-skin); above this a sort of sleeveless chemise partly covers the bosom. Their hair is carefully tended, but it worn in an ungraceful mode by some of the women. The women of Hano cut the hair in front square across about the line of the lips, while the back hair is gathered into a sort of billet. The front hair hangs down over the faces, often concealing one eye. The unmarried women in Walpi wear their hair in a strange way. They coil it into two big disks just above their ears—the intent being to symbolize their youth and promise by imitating the squash flower. The matrons correspondingly dress their hair to symbolize the ripened squash. Some of the maidens were wonderfully Japanese in appearance."

London Smoke.

A new and unexpected agency is having a most beneficial effect in contributing to the abatement of the smoke nuisance in London. The relative clearness of the London atmosphere within the last twelve months has been plainly apparent, and the smoke cloud which obscures the London atmosphere appears to be progressively lightening. Mr. Earnest Hart, chairman of the Smoke Abatement Exhibition in London, frequently pointed out that the greatest contributors to the smoke cloud of London were the small grates of the enormous number of houses of the poor, and a great deal of ingenuity has been exhausted with relatively little success in endeavoring to abate the nuisance.

The use of gas fires was urgently recommended, but had hitherto been difficult, owing to its cost and the want of suitable apparatus. The rapid and very extensive growth of the use of gas for the working classes, due to the introduction of the "penny in the slot" system, is working a great revolution in the London atmosphere. During the last four years the South London Gas Company alone has fixed 50,000 slot meters and nearly 38,000 small gas cooking stoves in the houses of the workman. This movement is still making great progress, and we hope means may be found to extend it to the houses of the more comfortable classes. The enormous improvement in the London atmosphere and the clearing away of a smoke pall which hangs over London may then be anticipated. Great progress has already been made, and still may be hoped for, in the clearing of the London air.

Unusual Surgical Operation.

A quite novel surgical operation has successfully been performed at Parma, Italy, by Professor Camillo Verdelli, in the presence of all the physicians of the Parnese hospital and with very satisfactory results. The new operation was the washing of the heart. It was the first operation of the kind and Professor Verdelli employed the washing apparatus recently invented by Professor Riva. After making an operative incision Professor Verdelli first cleaned the pericardium of the patient, a 12-year-old boy, of the pus which had accumulated thereon, and then proceeded to wash the heart with a strong solution of soda bicarbonate (borax). The operation was very successful, inasmuch as no further complication has arisen. The boy is now doing very well and is on his way to complete recovery. Professor Verdelli has received numerous congratulations for his success with the new operation from surgeons all over Europe.

Kashmir Sheep.

A traveler through Kashmir recently found in practice there a novel method of putting fodder up for winter use. The country lies in a valley among the Himalayas. The chief industry of the people consists in raising fine wool and in making this into fabrics which have carried the name of the country all over the world. "A curious custom in some places," he says, "is that of hanging quantities of hay up among the branches of trees. Why it was done was more than I could guess, till my guide informed me that in winter the snow lies five or six yards in depth and that the supplies of hay, which now look only as if they were meant for giraffes, are then easily reached by the flocks of sheep which abound there."

Seemed Reasonable.

"On what ground," asked the court, "does the petitioner base his demand for changing his name?" "On the ground," replied the petitioner's attorney, "that he was not consulted when his parents, who were Methodists, gave him the name of John Wesley. He now wishes to have it legally changed to Roger Williams, so he can join the Baptists quietly and without attracting undue attention."

Managing Editor—Send the chief artist out on that suicide story, will you? Assistant—Not safe, I'm afraid. He's drunk to-day. Managing Editor—That so? Well—then have him make a poster for us!—Truth.

How people long for undisturbed peace, as they grow older! And how the band plays on just the same!

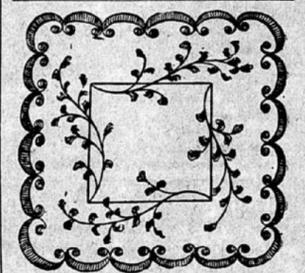
ABOUT DOLLIES.

Very Pretty Designs that Are Not Difficult to Make.

Small round and square dollies to match this design in center, pattern and edge can be made six or eight inches in diameter, or square, if desired. A very nice set would be one square centerpiece about twelve inches each way, one round centerpiece about twenty inches in diameter and half a dozen each of square and round dollies, all worked in the maiden-hair fern pattern, and having pale green applied centers. The design for a square dolly, shown in the illustration, is somewhat similar in pattern to the centerpiece, but bearing a buttonholed scroll edge.

This is a very effective edging if nicely worked, and filled in the solid parts, and centerpiece treated in a similar manner would be very pleasing. In combination with green fern leaves a bright pink edging would be in harmony, but if a white or cream edging is preferred it is always a satisfactory finish at the edge of fancy pieces. For cotton table covers, sofa pillow-slips and pillow shams this treatment of applied centers will be found very attractive, as, for instance a white cloth with a pink, blue or green patch and a design carried out in the same shade of linen as the applied patch.

What could be more pleasing than a centerpiece of white linen with a pale pink applied center and a design of sweet peas worked in several delicate tones of pink and blue and the stems and leaves in light green? The



SQUARE DOLLY.

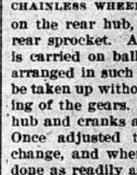
possibilities of this scheme are without limit, and while these suggestions are for the centerpieces and dollies only it will be possible to adapt this idea to almost any piece of embroidery work.

NEW CHAINLESS WHEEL.

Invention Which Is Causing Considerable Talk in the Cycling World.

One of the largest bicycle making firms in the country has been experimenting all summer with a chainless bicycle, and results are more than satisfactory. It is announced that the gear will be largely used on their 1897 wheels.

A glance at the cut will give a fair idea of the thing. The usual crank shaft carries, instead of the ordinary large sprocket, a beveled gear of suitable size, meshing with which is a smaller gear, the shaft of which passes either through or over the right rear fork; the rear end of this shaft carries another small gear on the rear hub, instead of the usual rear sprocket. At each end this shaft is carried on ball bearings, which are arranged in such a way that wear can be taken up without affecting the meshing of the gears. The bearings for the hub and cranks are of the usual form. Once adjusted there is seldom a change, and when necessary it can be done as readily as a simple bearing.

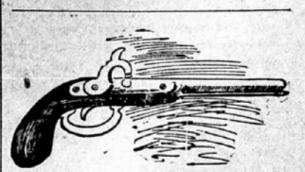


CHAINLESS WHEEL—other small gear on the rear hub, instead of the usual rear sprocket.

FAMOUS PISTOL.

The One with Which Aaron Burr Killed Alexander Hamilton.

The famous pistol with which Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton is now in possession of Mr. Louis Marshall of Versailles, Ky. The weapon has changed hands often, and while in the possession of Mr. Thomas F. Marshall he had the dueling pistol altered from a



THE BURR DUELING PISTOL.

flint to a percussion lock. It still shoots very accurately, and carries a two-ounce ball. Its barrel, which is 12 inches long, looks more like a section of a shotgun than anything else, while the handle is marked twice with the "X" sign, which meant in the palmy days of dueling that the weapon had done fatal work.



MORNING SCENE ON THE PEACH DOCKS IN CHICAGO.

where transportation facilities are superior, are exceedingly prosperous and satisfied. Here is located the largest peach farm in Michigan, and that means in the world. It is owned by Rolland Morrill, president of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, and he has made a fortune out of it. It is about five miles from Benton Harbor, and contains 300 acres, 100 acres of which are devoted exclusively to peaches, meaning a yearly yield of 50,000 bushels. Ten acres is devoted to a late variety, known as the Golden Drop, which has yielded \$10,000 clear profit within five years, being, therefore, most appropriately named. Other great farms are being yearly opened, one of which, owned by the West Michigan Nursery Company, will contain 800 acres, and eclipse even the Morrill farm as soon as the trees begin to bear.

First of Berrien County peaches comes the "Lewis seedling," one of the most popular varieties. It is of medium size, red-coated and having white meat. The Crawford peach is another favorite, and is of a golden yellow; the "Stumps" peach, beautifully marked, with a white meat, is profitable, but of them all the "Elihu" peach is king. Just now it is on the market, large as an ordinary tea cup, blotched with brilliant red, and in the under side yellow as gold. It brings the top price of the market, the wholesaler in Chicago paying \$1 for seventy-two picked peaches.

Peaches in Berrien County are nearer perfection than they have ever been, and to maintain this perfection orchards are watched for the first sign of deterioration. No tree that is unhealthy is allowed to cumber the ground. The dreaded yellows have