

## SIoux VALLEY HARDWARE & IMPLEMENT CO.

### Read this Everybody

Do you know that this is the last month in 1904?  
Do you know that that account of yours with the Sioux Valley Hardware and Imp. Co. is still unpaid?  
Do you know that we are obliged to pay our bills every thirty days?  
Do you know that we do not like to send you a "dum"?  
Do you know that we need our money?  
Do you know it is a good plan to make settlement at least once a year?  
Don't you know that an old account is the hardest to pay?  
Don't you think you had better come in and pay up before Jan. 1, 1905?  
Don't you think you would feel better to commence the New Year on a new page? Think this over.  
Yours kindly,

### Sioux Valley Hardware & Imp. Co.

A. KOPP, Pres. M. BERNETT, Vice Pres. L. T. WINSTAD, Secy. C. R. MOULTON, Treas.

President expresses pleasure at the great advances which are being made by the Indians on the road toward civilization, and further work is recommended. A full territorial government for Alaska, with a delegate to represent its people in Congress, is recommended, and legislation is urged to advance the conditions of the residents in the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico. The efforts, in all cases successful, which we have made in Turkey, Morocco and other parts of the world to protect our citizens from molestation and to secure them the same privileges that are accorded to the people of other countries afforded the President chance to refer to a peculiarly gratifying phase of our international relations in the past twelve months. On all important aspects of American activities at home and abroad the message is comprehensive, specific and illuminating.

#### Selection of Seed Potatoes.

Circular No. 81, recently issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, deals with the subject of "Selection of Seed in Potato Growing." The importance of the potato in Illinois is shown by the fact that it ranks fifth in value among the farm crops in the state. The average yield for forty years has been only eighty-one bushels per acre and the largest average yield for the state in any one year has been one hundred and twenty-nine bushels. These yields could be greatly increased by better methods of culture and especially by greater care in seed selection. Plants of the same variety grow in the same field may vary widely in productiveness. Seed should be saved only from the productive hills. The first selection should be made while the plants are still growing in the field. Vigorous plants, showing a green color, stability of stem, and the power to resist disease should be marked. When the crop is harvested, the yield from each of these marked plants should be noted and the tubers of the most productive saved. From among the potatoes thus secured individual tubers having the characteristics of the desired type should then be selected medium sized, well developed tubers are more desirable than extremely large or extremely small ones. The small tubers are not fully developed and will not transmit the full vigor of the mother plant. Their continued use results in diminishing yields and a constant increase in the proportion of small tubers in the crop. The keeping quality of potatoes may also be improved by selection. Care should be taken every season to avoid planting any tubers which are badly sprouted or beginning to rot. The rejection of such potatoes also results in larger yields, since plants from such tubers would be small, weak, and less productive than those from sound tubers.

Those who expected any radical utterance in relation to the trusts will be disappointed in the message. On that issue, as on all the others touched upon, the President is conservative and sane. His work against the Northern securities company, the beef trust and other combines talks for him on this subject. He urges the extension of irrigation, the development of a forest preservation policy, the regulation of immigration and the adoption of precautions to save our citizenship from debasement. The lessons in the way of preparedness for war if war becomes necessary which the Russo-Japanese conflict offers are pointed out, and army and navy improvement is urged. The

#### President Roosevelt's Message.

One great subject which has figured in the annual messages of most of the Presidents from the beginning of the government is missing from that which Col. Roosevelt has just sent to Congress. Not a word is in it about the tariff. The certainty that there would be no time to deal with that big question in the short session, even if the party were united on the necessity of touching it at all at the present time, was this time, in its general phases, out of the message. Pains are taken, however, to urge on Congress the retirement of the greenbacks and the passage of a law making every silver dollar redeemable specifically in gold, at the option of the holder. These two measures of currency reform have often been recommended by Republicans in Congress, and bills to accomplish them have often been introduced, but none of them have yet come within sight of enactment. Naturally, the President is anxious to get Congress to give immediate attention to the question of the enlargement of the country's foreign markets, especially in Asia. As our trade with China and the Orient in general is now growing at a higher rate than that of almost any other country, and as it is bound to, when the Panama canal is opened, the necessity for legislation on this point, so far as legislative action can avail, is manifest. The activity of our government in its efforts to preserve the open door in China and to

## How Thomas Held Nashville

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

December 15-16, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]  
At Nashville Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, Thomas gave the Confederates in the west their Waterloo. The scene was within 140 miles from the old battlefield of Mill Springs, where three years before he had inflicted upon them a Bull Run disaster. Thomas' victory at Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862, was the first clean and decisive Federal triumph of the war. Nashville wiped out for good a Confederate army which for 100 days in front of Atlanta had baffled Sherman, with his immense columns of battalions and squadrons. Only in these two battles did Thomas wield the supreme command. Both were fought to a finish, and what was more—a thing rare in this war—in both cases the enemy was thoroughly routed and his active capacities destroyed.

Hood's army was at a disadvantage before Nashville, it is true, but chance might play into the hands of that bold leader. Thomas closed every loophole against chance. He fortified the hills south of the city in a manner that would enable an improvised corps of non-combatants to hold it and prepared his active force to compass Hood's destruction. The Confederate leader drew up his lines on a range of hills corresponding to those fortified by Thomas and opposed redoubt by redoubt.

Thomas had three corps besides Wilson's cavalry lying in this order from left to right: Woods, Smith, Schofield, Wilson. Hood also had three and Forrest's cavalry. Stewart's corps opposed Schofield, Lee's opposed Smith and Cheatham's Wood. The first stroke by Thomas was to launch Wilson and Schofield, whose lines adjoined, around Hood's left flank to envelop it. Simultaneously Steedman's division of colored troops on the Federal left charged upon Hood's right flank, breaking through the line. Wilson's and Schofield's men went on irresistibly, taking outwards and storming hill redoubts until they were close upon Stewart's main intrenchments. Moving south and then southeast, they formed a line at right angles with Smith, who pushed his line forward at the angle, carrying a heavy hill and earthwork and breaking in the salient of Hood's line, which turned sharply from a north facing to a west. Nightfall found the combatants standing with locked horns. Everything which Thomas' men had attempted had been carried with a rush, but they saw plenty to warn them from attempting too much, and the places stormed or taken were key points to sections of the Confederate line. Never more than two brigades assaulted together. McMillen's, Hub-



## Shoes and Slippers for Christmas Presents

Shoes make very useful and acceptable presents. Call and tell us what kind of shoes you would like your friends or employees to have and we will give you Shoe Certificates to the value of the money you wish to spend. On Christmas morning you could present these handsomely engraved Certificates to whom you select and they could call on us at their leisure, and we will give them shoes to the value of the price marked on the Certificate, and that would end the transaction.

Your friends pay us no money, but simply call and tell us that they want shoes to the value written on the Certificate, and after getting exactly the size, shape and quality desired, they present the Certificate in full payment.

Think it over. No one can have too many pair of shoes. The Certificates are very handsomely engraved and would be appreciated far more than presents of trinkets and other things that would be far less welcome than a good, strong pair of shoes.

Employers, benevolent persons and others who wish to bring joy and gratitude to deserving people at this happy Christmas time could not do better than purchase Shoe Certificates and we invite them to call.

Why not decide to make this a Shoe Christmas so far as you are concerned, and see whether results do not please you beyond all expectations. Call and ask to see the Certificates anyway and you can decide better then.

**BRAGSTAD & JOHNSON,**  
The Cash Shoe Store. Canton, S. D.

P. A. OVERSETH,  
President.

J. M. LEWIS,  
Vice President.

C. H. CASHILL,  
Cashier.

## Farmers' State Bank

Of Canton.

Paid up Capital \$25,000

Individual Responsibility of Stockholders \$400,000.

Short Time Loans. Farm Loans.

Farmers and Merchants Business Respectfully Solicited. Careful and Personal Attention Given to Every Detail.



GENERAL THOMAS DIRECTING THE ATTACK ON HOOD'S LINES.

breastwork by breastwork. He was in position Dec. 3, and the Federal authorities at Washington, including Grant, assumed that Thomas was intending to stand siege. Almost hourly Thomas received from Washington or from Grant's headquarters impatient and nagging telegrams, with suggestions and appeals to do something to raise the siege, but Thomas' army was then an improvised one, made up Smith's division from west of the Mississippi, Schofield's Twenty-third and Wood's Fourth corps, partly from Sherman's column and partly from garri- son camps, with Wilson's cavalry, a new command, lacking horses and equipments as well as perfect organization and drill. It was upon this latter arm that Thomas counted for finishing blows when the time came. So while Hood was adding to his earthworks and parapets and vainly hoping for reinforcements, and urgent demands were made from Federal headquarters hundreds of miles away that Thomas should act, the Rock of Chickamauga said: "Let Hood fortify. Let Washington howl. I'll act when I am ready."

His plan of campaign had been settled upon by the 6th and orders given to move. Hood's operations, however, led to a brief delay in order to shift positions of Federal troops on the long lines and mass the strongest battalions on the right. The day fixed for attack opened with a storm of freezing sleet, which in time covered the earth with a crust of slippery frozen mud or ice. A campaign to the death was out of the question under such circumstances. Hood's troops and artillery could stand in their fixed firm tracks, while Thomas' would need to struggle and climb up the icy slopes and over glassy lakes in order to dislodge them. Thomas said again in answer to renewed demands from headquarters, "I will act when ready."

Grant wired that he must move against Hood or turn over his command to the next in rank. The grim old veteran replied that he would submit to removal and to the charge of disobedience to orders without a murmur, but move against Hood he would not until all was ready. A successor, General Logan, had been placed at call near by, and Grant himself started for Nashville. But the ice blockade gave way before melting weather on the 14th, and Thomas hastened to notify his chiefs that the enemy would be attacked at once.

The antagonists were about equal in numbers and aggregated 40,000 a side.

ard's and Hill's brigades of McArthur's division, Smith's corps and Coon's dismounted brigade of cavalry were the heroes of the right. They vaulted the barriers together, mingling their cheers and dividing the trophies of conquest without reckoning which got there first or struck the harder. Steedman's white brigade under Colonel Grosvenor and Colonel Morgan's colored troops did the same on the left, occupying the attention of Cheatham's entire corps throughout the day.

Hood formed a new line during the night of the 15th from a half mile to a mile in the rear of the first. His right rested on Overton's hill, his left on the height now called Sny's hill, with a sharp return south for 80 or 100 rods. There was every temptation for Thomas to order an attack all along the line, but he was not such a tyro in war. Acting on the principle that when salients and bastions are conquered all lying between must go, too, the blows were concentrated. He gave no new orders to his corps commanders for the second day, leaving them discretion in carrying out the orders of the day before—namely, to push the enemy. He rode from point to point, seeing for himself. Wilson's cavalry continued its march until it outflanked Hood's left, held by Cheatham's troops. In order to check Wilson, Cheatham drew men from Sny's hill in the angle just at the time when the Federal batteries were razing its walls. Bates' Tennesseeans rushed down from the right to defend it, but at that moment McArthur saw the chance offered and sent McMillen's brigade to storm it. Two other Federal brigades followed McMillen, but strong as they came they had to reckon with the Twentieth Tennessee (Confederate) before seizing the prize. That regiment, led by Colonel W. W. Shy, disputed every inch of the soil. Shy was killed, and his men slowly gave ground without a single reserve to fall back upon. The angle was broken, and Smith's and Schofield's men advanced with comparative ease, although some of the Confederate redoubts only yielded to the logic of the bayonet. Briefly, the whole Confederate left was crushed in like an eggshell before the middle of the afternoon. Officers and men no longer thought of holding their line, but of reaching the roads leading south before Wilson's cavalry cut them off.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Premier Balfour is getting fieshy. He has been slender heretofore.

#### Did Anyone Get the Diamonds?

Not long ago a neatly dressed, smooth-tongued, well-appearing fellow tackled one of our business men with a nicely polished little story of being "hard up just for a few days," and offered a beautiful \$500 diamond ring as security for a loan of \$200 for ten days, when he would be able to redeem it with the loads of money which would soon reach him. He was so nice about it and wanted to be so liberal that he would take \$175 and call the loan \$200. He was willing to pay \$25 for the little accommodation. He did a whole lot of nice talking and seemed to think he had won favor in the eyes of this business man, but the man of business was far from being in a condition to purchase a \$500 diamond ring for \$175. He asked the unfortunate young man a number of questions and finally asked him as a clincher: "Are you not a brother of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick?"

That stopped the deal and the young man went away in high disgust to seek someone who would be willing to put up \$175 for a \$15 paste diamond.

Not long ago another smart-looking fellow entered a business house in this city and finding one of the head men idle for a moment said: "Would you like to make big money fast in a legitimate way?" "Certain," responded the b. m. "I have here a small bag of diamonds which were left me by my sainted mother, and I want you to share in the great wealth they represent by taking them at half price. I'm a long way from home and got stranded on my way to Mexico where I own a ten thousand acre coffee plantation. These diamonds are worth \$10,000 but in order to realize promptly I am willing to sacrifice these valuables of my Sainted Mother for \$5,000.

The business man didn't like being sized up for a soft snap and concluded to cut the fellow short.

"How long has your Sainted Mother been dead?" asked the b. m.

"Twenty years, last 4th of July. She was killed in a steamboat collision at Coney Island, and over half of those on board were drowned by the sinking of the steamer."

"Were you on board at the time," asked the b. m.

"No, sir, I was not, why?"

"Why, I was thinking," said the b. m., "that if you had been on board with your Sainted Mother and went down into the salt, salt sea, as food for the little blue fish, you would not be at large as a fit subject for the pen, and a disgrace to your Sainted Mother if you ever had one."

"But, I protest my honesty and honorable intentions—"

"Don't protest to me, you liver-linked fraud—get out or I'll fire you into the arms of the marshal!"

The fellow left to seek other fields and people who would believe his Sainted Mother's story.

The gentlemen referred to in this narrative are among Canton's best busi-

ness men and do not care to have their names mentioned.

The writer and the two gentlemen referred to were discussing Mrs. Chadwick's system of borrowing money, when the story of the diamond ring came out, and this induced the other gentleman to tell of his experience with the fellow who had a Sainted Mother.

#### To School District Officers.

Section 2298, revised school laws, reads: "The county superintendent shall between the first day of December and the first day of April of each year, require the district school officers of his county to assemble at one or more convenient locations within the county, for the purpose of discussing questions relative to their official powers and duties."

Provided, He shall give said officers at least ten days' notice of the same."

After consulting numerous school officers in various parts of the county, and taking into account the usual severe weather of the Holiday season, and the further fact that it is still a busy time with many school officers, it is deemed advisable to hold this year's meeting at a later date. The meeting will likely be called during the first week of February, at which time due notice will be given with an outline of the topics to be considered.

Let every school officer plan to attend, and co-operate in every way to make this meeting a most profitable one.

Respectfully,  
G. H. DEAN,  
County Superintendent Schools.

#### To Use Novel Cars.

The St. Paul road is about to put into service two new "composite observation" cars, which are a radical departure from any of the forms hitherto used in car construction. Perhaps the most important feature of the car is found in their construction. A series of solid steel arches extend throughout and bind the sills and sides together in such a manner as to make it almost impossible to crush in the sides of the cars.

The two cars just completed will be used on The Overland Limited between Chicago and Omaha, and were built with a view to shutting off the smokers from the other occupants of the car.

In the rear is a large observation platform and observation-room for general use. Immediately forward is a buffet, and adjoining the buffet is the men's cafe and smoking room. In both the observation and smoking rooms writing desks have been provided.

The lighting scheme gives each reader a lamp, and the arrangement is such that the passageway between the apartments does not shut off the view from one side of the car.—Chicago Record-Herald, November 19, 1904.

U. S. Marshal Kennedy and Col. Dick Woods came in from the west Saturday and took Christie's Cannon Ball to the Falls.

## Furniture for the Holidays!

But in the meantime, what's the matter with coming in and seeing for yourself? About every kind of furniture you can think of is here, but our assortment just now is particularly strong on the kinds suitable for Christmas gifts.

### Pictures

Over 300 framed pictures to select from at prices from  
**25c to \$7.50**  
You can't help but buy after you see them.

A saving

on every rocker bought here

**ROCKERS**

Large Assortment to Select From.

### Lamps

We have a most complete line of choice patterns in Lamps.

The prices you'll find very tempting.

## Morris Chairs.

Large line of the automatic Morris Chairs—no buttons to push, no rods to adjust. It's the only Morris Chair.

A Little Money Buys a Lot of Comfort Here.

**John Anderson,**  
Furniture and Carpets