

THE CANTON LEADER

ARTHUR LINN
Editor and Proprietor
C. G. Giendlinger, Business Manager.

FOR PRESIDENT 1908

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
By Will of the People.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Senator.....R. J. Gamble
Yankton County.

For Congress.....Philo Hall
Brookings County.

For Congress.....Col. Parker
Lawrence County.

For Governor.....Coe I. Crawford
Beadle County.

For Lieut. Governor.....H. C. Shober
Hyde County.

For Treasurer.....C. H. Cassil
Lincoln County.

For Secretary.....D. D. Wipf
Hutchinson County.

For Atty. General.....S. W. Clark
Spink County.

For Superintendent.....Haas Ustrud
Minnehaha County.

For Auditor.....John Herrring
Campbell County.

For Comr. S. L.....O. C. Dokken
Deuel County.

For R. R. Comr.....Geo. Bleo
Moody County.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Senator.....G. L. Laksoo

For Representatives.....H. H. Cable,
Sander Brynjulson, J. M. Peterson.

For Treasurer.....O. E. Hokenstad.

For Auditor.....C. L. Kundert.

For Register.....G. E. Johnson.

For Sheriff.....Elling Opsal.

For Clerk.....George Olson.

For County Judge.....A. S. Forrest, Jr.

For States Attorney.....A. B. Carlson.

For Supl.....C. G. Lawrence.

For Coroner.....A. G. Noid.

For Surveyor.....H. N. Cooper.

A Full Vote Desired.

It is the duty of every good citizen to go to the polls and cast his ballot for his choice on election day, no matter what his politics, therefore it is hoped that every legal voter in the county will do his plain duty on Tuesday, November 6th.

There are somewhere about 2500 republican votes in this county and the Leader would like to see every one cast for the ticket from top to bottom. Chairman Kulms and Secretary Brown of the county central committee are doing everything they can to arouse an interest and secure a full vote, but they cannot do the voting, that important part of the contest belongs to the individual.

Lincoln county's importance as a factor in state politics comes from her large republican vote and it is hoped that the vote of 1908 will be as large or larger than that of 1904. A large vote gives large representation in state convention, and while a primary election law may do away with state conventions, it may be important, nevertheless, in case of future contingencies, to have a full vote.

Plowworks and a new creamery are among the improvements soon to be.

Two hundred dollars worth of water running over the old Bleoit dam every day. It must be harnessed.

Harness Canton's splendid water power and new manufacturing plants will come. We have railroads running north, south, east and west.

Canton needs several new industries and Canton can have them if Canton's business men go after them. A town that won't invite business enterprises won't get much in these days of competition.

Senator Gamble, Hon. Coe I. Crawford, Hon. C. G. Sherwood, Gov. Elrod, Hon. S. W. Clark, Prof. Charles E. Holmes, Hon. E. L. Abel and Hon. Philo Hall are engaged in active campaign work in various parts of the state.

Ex-Senator Burton, says the news report of his commitment to prison, "went to jail bravely, even a little proudly, with his head held high." And the narrative goes on to state that "it is understood that he will write a book on 'American Politics' during his six months confinement. The title of the book might be 'There Are Others.'"

Clay county needs a new court house and she needs it bad, yet from what we can glean from the Clay county papers there are those who are opposed to a new court house. One of the oldest and richest counties in the state is Clay, able to build a suitable court house and should, and the man who opposes the expenditure of money for such a purpose wants the people taxed after he is dead. If Captain Miner, Judge Botolfson, Charlie True and Judge Kidder were alive Vermillion would have a new and beautiful court house soon, and it seems that there is enough patriotism left in Old Clay to do something in honor of the great old pioneers who made Clay a home for the thousands that followed them. The University City of the state with an old frame building for a court house, since Vermillion in the "Arkansas Traveler" class. When it failed he could not build a roof, and when it didn't rain he had no use for a roof.

Why Recognize Kittredge?

This question has been frequently asked: "What has Senator Kittredge done for South Dakota or Minnehaha county that entitles him to any more consideration than any other lawyer in Sioux Falls?" Nothing, nothing, comes the emphatic answer, and yet this man has played a cunning game backed by nothing but harpies who pointed to the shrine whose silence was taken for power. When the people determined to do a little thinking for themselves they soon discovered how nicely they had been duped and in the application of a remedy they also discovered that the trust and corporation machine has as power to save itself much less save those to whom he had promised political knighthood. His boasted power vanished like a morning mist before the sun, and today he stands alone facing an indignant and an outraged people who have suffered from the infamous tax methods and other things invented and manipulated by the machine over which he presided. Such was the loss a year ago. Today the boss is powerless and has sunk to the level of a ward boss buying whiskey for men whom he desired to keep from the recent primary in that city, and by such degrading and disgusting methods and trickery he managed to steal the third ward from his opponents by a majority of two votes. When a United States Senator will stoop to the degrading methods of a whiskey guzzling ward heeler it is time he was retired from a position in which he can no longer disgrace the state.

The political conditions in Minnehaha indicate a genuine mix-up on election day.

President Roosevelt has proclaimed Thursday, November 26th, as a day for Thanksgiving.

Gov. Mickey of Nebraska paroled 20 prisoners from the penitentiary to help the farmers husk corn.

The Sioux Falls Press publishes a very interesting item about the loss of a mileage book and of the party who found it.

Stadpat McCleary of Minnesota seems to have all he can do to pull through. He is of the trust protection class of congressmen who do not represent the people.

Tom Ayres and those on trial with him before the Federal court were discharged by order of the court because the law permitting soldiers widows to file on government land was not violated through the action of Ayres and others. The old law was repealed but not in time to catch the boys.

The battle in New York state between Hearst and Hughes for the governorship is drawing the attention of the country to the desperate contest. The betting seems to be all in favor of Hughes, still there seems to be a wide spread opinion that the result will be very close. Should Mr. Hearst win the governorship, he would become a very live democratic candidate for the presidency in 1908. The election of Hearst would mean the renomination of President Roosevelt by acclamation.

Selecting and Caring for Seed Corn.

For the Leader:
The question of selecting and caring for seed corn, is now engaging the attention of the live farmer, and a few suggestions on the subject may be of interest. Avoid large ears, as they are likely to mature late, and not be of as vigorous growth as smaller ears. Take the best matured, well formed and filled ears of any type, before cold weather. But you are not ready to select your seed if you have no place to care for it, for as important as it is to select the right ears, it is of as much or more importance to care for it after you have gathered it. Many words and much time is wasted in an effort to find a good place to store or care for it. Some say the garret, others over the kitchen stove or in the granary. Good seed may, and doubtless has been saved in these places, and it is also true that good seed has been spoiled in these places, because the requirements of the seed corn is not met. What are these requirements?

First, that all the moisture be dried out of the cob and grains, as soon as possible after gathering, and second that the ears be kept from absorbing moisture, which it will readily do in almost any house, or if exposed to the changes of the out door weather. Changes from moist to dry with freezing and thawing will spoil the best of corn. In short, dry out your corn well and keep it dry and you will have good seed. But if you do not do this, no matter how good your seed was in the fall, it will be worthless as seed in the spring. True, it may grow, but so will corn that lays out in the field all winter, but you would not use it for seed. This article is written in the interest of seed corn with a great big S, and not in the interest of corn that will only grow, or the old practice of planting such seed. Next week we will have something to say in regard to testing seed corn.

E. H. Tripp.

Not so More.

A. E. Loomis received a letter from M. T. Rogobson, now in California, who reports that they have had no rain out there since April, and that September 26th was the hottest day of the year.—Harrisburg Journal.

Needed Improvements.

A gentleman was in town the other day looking over the field with the intention of putting in a new up to date creamery. He said this is one of the best points in the state for a first class creamery, and said that Canton would have one soon. There is no good reason why Canton should stand still while neighboring towns are reaching out for business.

Canton needs a first class creamery, and Canton will have one if our business men are awake to their own interests. Canton has first class railroad connections and there is no reason why our cream should be shipped to Madison, Sioux Falls, Sioux City or any other point. A first class creamery would be a good thing for Canton. Power is needed to run machinery and in this connection it is proper to state that we have the unharnessed power at our doors. It is the purpose of the gentleman who owns the Bleoit water power to build a cement dam, one that will be ice and flood proof, and with our splendid water power properly harnessed, electric power can be secured to run all the machinery now in Canton and twice as much more, day and night for that matter. There is easily \$200 worth of power going to waste every day in the year. This power must be brought into use. There is men and money enough in Canton to do all this if united. There is no question but what the water power if properly harnessed would produce 18 per cent interest on the capital required about \$30,000. The day is not far distant when every water power in the country will be made to do the work of coal and oil. Canton is blessed in this respect, but it takes men with energy and money to secure this new wealth from the river. Why let \$200 run over the old dam every day in the year, and a new cement dam means more than that to Canton. If we had plenty of day and night electric power we could secure some of the coal burning plants that would be glad to come here. Electric power generated by water is the cheapest and cleanest in the world, and if occasion demanded another dam could be put in at Newlin Hill and the Bleoit power doubled.

If Sioux Falls or Sioux City had Canton's water power it would be harnessed just as quick as men and money could do it.

The time has come when Canton must do something for herself. Outsiders will not come here while we remain idle and silent. 18 per cent. Look into it and then do something.

A Doctor's Prescription and the Rights of a Druggist.

Justice DeLong with City Attorney C. B. Kennedy for the city and Attorneys Cuthbert & Carlson for the defense, put in a whole week trying a case in which I. M. Helmey was charged with selling or a doctor's refill prescription in violation of a city ordinance. It took the lawyers nearly two days to secure a jury and four days more to examine witnesses and submit arguments to the jury, who got the case Saturday evening at 9 o'clock and returned a verdict Sunday morning that Mr. Helmey had refilled liquor prescriptions which were marked to be refilled by the physician which by their verdict was declared contrary to law and city ordinance. The great contention arose over the right of a druggist to refill prescriptions thus marked.

The prosecution claimed that it was in violation of law, the defense claimed that a prescription ordered to be refilled by a physician gave the druggist ample authority to sell so long as the druggist made the sale in good faith.

There were many new points raised during the trial and the law covering the main issue is none too plain. The jury apparently were of the opinion that the sale of liquor by refilling a prescription was not permitted under the law, hence the case will be carried to the circuit court by the defense. It was one of the most closely contested cases ever tried in a justice court in this city. If Mr. Helmey has committed a wrong in the sale of liquor in this manner, all druggists doing business in a no license town have committed a like offense, because we learn that it is the universal custom to refill liquor prescriptions marked "refill," and, as before stated, the law is none too plain on this point.

Primary Vote for Senator.

Charles A. South, independent candidate for the state senate, called Wednesday and requested that the Leader correct its statement with reference to the vote cast at the primary for senator, and the Leader makes the correction with pleasure, because the Leader's figures last week were wrong, but we didn't know it. The figures we secured were unofficial, just before the canvass, and those figures gave Mr. Laxson fifteen votes more than the combined vote of his opponents. The official canvass, however, made some changes, and the total vote as returned by the board was:

J. G. Laxson	945
Ernest Wendt	842
H. W. Rogness	883

This leaves Mr. Laxson 21 votes short of a majority over both of his opponents.

We are glad Mr. South called our attention to this because we will not publish anything that is false if we know it.

—Apples and Pears for everybody. Five winter apples 65 and 75 cents a bushel. Pears \$1.75 a bushel and 50 cents a peck. Grant Lines, opposite Leader office.

Fort Fisher's Bloody Walls

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

Copyright, 1895, by G. L. Kilmor.

It was after 3 o'clock on Jan. 15, 1865, when the Federal division of General A. A. Ames gained a footing on the ruined parapet of Fort Fisher. Ames had put in General Curtis' brigade first and followed up with the brigades of Colonel Louis Bell and Colonel Pennypacker. This column drove the Confederate garrison, headed by General Whiting and Colonel William Lamb from about one quarter of the land face. A charge of the Federal naval brigade along the sand beach had just been repulsed. The Federal commander of the land assault on Fort Fisher, General A. H. Terry, had detached General Bull's division to hold a line across the peninsula upon which Fort Fisher stood in order to prevent a Confederate attack in the rear by troops from Wilmington. While the garrison had been devoting its fire to the repulse of the naval brigade on the sea face, the Federal columns the land face, and before that the opposing ranks occupied contiguous portions of the same parapet.

It now became a soldiers' fight in every sense of the word, because there was but little chance of unity of action either with the Confederate or Federal troops. The traverses ranged all along the main parapet and extending thirty feet to the rear, with their shot proof sides and numerous passages, were so many little forts, and the capture of any one of them by Ames' men simply drove the defenders back to another one. The Confederates, having the interior and knowing the ground, were able to haul cannon out of the gun chambers and fire across the space where the assailants must advance. But the entering wedge had been driven by Curtis' brigade. The position of the works held by him was a protection to a flanking column which formed on the interior of the main parapet and swept around in rear of the row of traverses. This compelled the garrison to come out of their citadels and fight in open ground or be captured in the rear.

For a time the Confederates met this flank attack from behind an old breastwork that extended along the interior plane of the enclosure. Colonel Lamb, who was alive to every opportunity to dispute Ames' advance, now went along the batteries south toward the point and directed a heavy fire to be thrown into the northwest portion of the work, where the danger was so threatening. On his way he ordered every available man forward to the first traverse ahead of Ames' men, and on his return he found that traverse still held by his stubborn soldiers, although the slaughter among them had been appalling. The fire from the feet had scoured up graves in the sand, and his dead were lying in them as they fell, half buried by the showers of dust thrown out by the bursting shells. Great timbers, gun carriages and even cannon, broken by the huge missiles from the feet, were lying in heaps, and on and around them were the dead who had vainly tried to defend them.

The advance of Ames' men had been arrested, and Colonel Lamb summoned all his force to the front traverse, with the determination to charge upon the assailants and drive them out. Signals were sent to the gunners in the fort to withhold their fire on the position held by the Federals during this counter-charge. The distance between the combatants was not above a hundred feet, and calling on men and officers to follow, Lamb leaped the breastworks, with the order: "Charge bayonet! Forward! Double quick! March!" Instantly a Federal bullet entered his right hip, and he sank on the works. Ames' men poured a heavy volley of bullets into the Confederates, and the latter fell back behind cover.

Colonel Lamb was taken to a bomb proof, and the command was given to Major James Bell, Tenth North Carolina artillery, who agreed to continue the struggle so long as he had a man left. General Whiting had previously been disabled by a mortal wound. Colonel Lamb at once telegraphed to his chief, General Bragg, at Wilmington, for assistance, and Major Bell, taking up the fight where it had lapsed through the wounding of the commandant, succeeded by a brave rally in driving out the Federal flanking column that had got inside the works. But this effort of the Confederates depleted their numbers engaged on the traverses, and an advance of a new force, under Colonel Abbott of General Price's division, on the left of Ames' brigades, which until now had contended alone, captured some of the traverses between this point and the sea.

The Confederates still looked to their wounded leaders, Whiting and Lamb, for inspiration, and at 8 o'clock word was carried to them that the ammunition was giving out, the cartridge boxes of the dead having been emptied to supply the men on the works. Both Lamb and Whiting replied that help would come from Bragg and the work must not be surrendered. In an hour word was brought that the silly poet had been carried by the assailants, and there was no fire to oppose Terry's advance. It was now dark, and the progress of the assault was necessarily slow. The combatants were so close as to fire into one another at arm's length. All of the Confederate wounded were removed to Battery Buchanan, near the river and further down to ward the point. Confederate vessels

Wedding Reception.

Cards have been issued by Judge and Mrs. Gifford announcing a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bailey Gifford on Friday evening, October 26, from 8 to 11 o'clock. The Leader modestly and heartily extends congratulations to Mr. Gifford and his bride in its own behalf and in behalf of all our people, as the groom was born and raised in this city.

—Two nice rooms for rent over the Leader office.

had been able to land here during the night and bring dispatches from Wilmington. This work was a defense of the river channel, but was of little use to aid Fort Fisher with its guns. Its small garrison, however, had volunteered to join the garrison of the larger work. The same plain between Fort Fisher and Battery Buchanan was swept by the guns of the Federal fleet and also by the guns of the Confederate battery. If this plan could be put between the defeated Confederates and their foes darkness might aid them to escape on vessels to Wilmington. A rear guard was formed from the sound men of the garrison, and the sick and wounded were sent on ahead with the leaders, Whiting and Lamb. On arriving at Battery Buchanan the guns were found spiked and the men who had been left to defend it, with all the officers, had sailed away to Wilmington.

The Confederate rear guard made the best fight they could, yielding inch by inch, and it was 10 o'clock, or seven hours after the fight began, when the last traverse and battery were in Terry's hands. When this occurred, many of the Confederates took to the water of Cape Fear river and were rescued by their vessels. The men who reached Battery Buchanan were surrendered during the night, the leaders, Whiting and Lamb, being among them.

The victory was complete, but it had not been won without heavy cost. The three brigade commanders of Ames' division had been stricken down on the works. General Curtis was wounded at the head of his men while leading them, risk in hand, up to the palisades. He was struck by a canister. Colonel Pennypacker was wounded seriously while planting the colors of one of his regiments on a parapet that he had been the first to scale. Colonel Louis Bell was mortally wounded after he had passed the palisades. Colonel J. W. Moore, commanding the Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania volunteers, was killed while crossing a traverse and waving the colors of his regiment.

In the conflict Curtis' brigade lost 223 men; Pennypacker's lost 278 and Bell's 113. Abbott's brigade, which came to the support of Ames after his division had conquered the main part of the



COLONEL LAMB LEADING A BATTAL.

fort, lost twenty-seven men in all. Curtis' brigade comprised four regiments, Pennypacker's five and Bell's four.

Under date of Jan. 17, 1865, two days after the battle, Secretary of War Stanton, who went to the scene as soon as the victory was announced, wrote a letter from Fortress Monroe to President Lincoln at Washington. After describing the general battle and the futile assault by a naval column upon the sea front of the fort his report continues:

"The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of 3,000 troops of the old Tenth corps, led by Colonel Curtis under the immediate supervision of General Terry. In a dispatch to General Grant dated the same day Secretary Stanton said that he got the particulars of the fight from Admiral Porter and General Terry. In view of the fact that General Terry immediately wrote to Washington recommending Ames for promotion for his gallantry at Fort Fisher and in his preliminary official report, sent forward the night of the battle, and the assault was made by Ames' division and mentioned Curtis' brigade, naming each specifically as Ames' division and Curtis' brigade, it is not probable that Stanton received from him directly or through others anything to warrant the statement that Curtis led the storming column. Hence the secretary must have received that erroneous information from Admiral Porter, who was on board the flagship throughout the battle and unable to know the facts at first hand. The error published by Secretary Stanton evidently became the basis for all accounts of the affair given by writers at the time and by historians. GEORGE L. KILMOR.

Colts Strayed.

Three colts, one buckskin and two dark in color, strayed from the Gudmund Skarstedt farm north of town on Monday night, Oct. 22. The owner will be glad to hear of their whereabouts.

—Now is the time to get your winter apples at 65 and 75 cents a bushel. Miller Building opposite Leader office.

ROYAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Healthful cream of tartar, derived solely from grapes, refined to absolute purity, is the active principle of every pound of Royal Baking Powder.

Hence it is that Royal Baking Powder renders the food remarkable both for its fine flavor and healthfulness.

No alum, no phosphate—which are the principal elements of the so-called cheap baking powders, and which are derived from bones, rock and sulphuric acid.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

To The Public.

Only a short time remains until the election. It will not be possible for me to see many of the voters of this county personally. I appeared in the race somewhat late, and most of the newspapers of the county are opposing my candidacy. I am however in receipt of much encouragement from the farmers whose interests I am striving to represent, as well as the interests of sobriety and good citizenship. The events of the past few years have abundantly demonstrated the necessity for discrimination in favor of good citizenship by voters.

Perhaps this demonstration has been rendered more emphatic during the last six years than at any time previous in our national history. Meanwhile voters during the same period have manifested a spirit of independence and freedom of genuine independence of thought, and aversion to restraint and dictation not witnessed for many years. I repeat that it is unfair and in my judgment unwise, that sixty eight per cent of the voters of this county should be denied the right to vote upon one of the most important questions affecting society and good citizenship.

Had the interest of the farmer received proper legislative consideration the twine plant would have been in operation today. I believe it to be the duty of the state so far as practicable to protect its citizens from trust exactious by appropriate legislation. To that end I think it would be wise to secure legislation protecting our farmers from the Harvester Trust. If prison labor could be utilized for this purpose at least three beneficial results would follow: Protection of the farmer from the Harvester Trust; Suitable labor for convicts, stimulating and elevating in character; the most system might be employed and our penitentiary made far more reformative in character, and the spirit of the law relating to punishment, more fully carried out than under the present system. Some of the advantages would be the reformation of a far greater number of criminals from that class, to that of industrious law abiding citizens; the prison would become more self supporting and a lighter tax upon the people, while the product of their labor would go to our farmers at far less cost than they are now paying.

These are some of the things for which I stand. What does my opponent stand for? I don't know. Do you? The Leader says our platforms are nearly alike. We have never seen Mr. Laxson's platform. He says he will not commit himself on paper. Mr. Laxson did not receive a major-

ity of the votes cast at the last primary. Mr. Wendt and Mr. Rogness received 965 and Mr. Laxson but 945. If the nine hundred and sixty-five men have not changed their minds he cannot get a majority of the votes at the coming election.

I trust that you will give my candidacy and the principles for which I stand careful consideration. If they commend themselves to your judgment sustain your conviction by your vote. No man has, nor can he have any claim to your vote unless he stands for the citizenship you desire to promote.

Very truly,

C. A. South.

Millions in Cornstalks.

From Leslie's Weekly: A valuable use of what is now almost a waste product has been suggested by Professor H. W. Wiley, of the department of agriculture. He believes that the stalks of sweet corn might be made to yield sugar of the best quality. They contain much more sugar than those of the common field corn, and the sugar content is at its maximum at the time when the ears are pulled. Sugar, of course, is readily convertible into alcohol, and has much as each 100 pounds of stalks will yield six and a half pounds of absolute alcohol, it is easily seen what a good thing the ignorant agriculturist has been allowing to go to waste. Say that one acre will yield from ten to twelve tons of grain stalks, or about 20,000 pounds, and you have a quantity of raw material which will produce 1,200 pounds of absolute alcohol or 216 gallons. Alcohol at the present time is worth forty cents a gallon. Ground in a wet condition and dried, cornstalks may be kept indefinitely, and are ready at once for conversion into alcohol. Professor Wiley says that the alcohol derivable from the cornstalks that now go to waste in this country would not only drive all the machinery of our factories, but would furnish the requisite power for all of our railroads and steamboats, run all of our automobiles, heat and illuminate all of our houses, and light the streets in every city in the union.

Gate City Chapter No. 26 Order Eastern Star will hold a special meeting Monday, Oct. 29, to entertain the Worthy Grand Matron of South Dakota. All members are requested to be present.

A reception will be held at the home of Miss Mary Cooper on Monday, October 28, from three to five o'clock in honor of Mrs. Jessie Harris, Grand Matron, to which all members are invited.

Nora Oliver, Sec.

EVERYBODY

Come in and examine the finest line of
**Base Burners, Ranges, Cook
Stoves and Heaters**

of all kinds in the county.

Air Tights from \$1.75 to \$3.25.

Base Burners from \$38.00 to \$48.00.

Round Oak Heaters, all sizes, \$18.00 to \$24.00.

Riverside Air Heaters from \$22.00 to \$32.00.

We also have some second hand stoves at a bargain.

We carry a full line of Coal Hods, Zinc Boards, and Fire Shovels at right prices.

John F. Seubert

Up-to-Date Hardware
Main St. Canton, S. D.