

SIoux VALLEY HARDWARE & IMPLEMENT CO.

HAve just received a car of North-western and Henny Buggies. Remember that we sell Sterling & Rock Island Discs, Rock Island Flexible Harrows, Fairbanks-Morse engines, Plymouth and McCormick twine, Mandt and Old Hickory wagons, Majestic Ranges and full line of Hardware and the best of all is that we buy only for cash and can sell you goods for less money than the man who buys on time. Come and see us whether you buy or not.

Sioux Valley Hardware & Implement Company

A. RAPP, Pres. M. BENNETT, Vice Pres. L. T. WINDSTAD, Secy. C. R. MOULTON, Treas.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Canton, South Dakota.

BANKING BUSINESS

YOU have more or less of it. Possibly it is with us. Such being the case you know something of our service. But if not a patron would't it be well for you to become one?

OUR SAVING'S DEPARTMENT

is calculated to serve all classes; the old and the young, the poor and the rich. It receives deposits from \$1 up to \$5,000 and allows 4 per cent. interest, compounded semi-annually.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
THOS. THORSON, President. J. V. CONKLIN, Vice President.
O. S. GIFFORD, E. S. O'NEIL, J. F. FERGUSON
H. ANDERSON, Cashier.

Against THE Grain



It goes against the grain to pay out good money for poor material.

Buy Your Building Materials

where everything is vouched for as represented, and make your reputation as a builder on the good work you do. Our stock of lumber includes everything you need. We have a large stock of Portland Cement, Lime, Brick and Plaster, Drain Tile in all sizes. JUST RECEIVED A CAR OF SOUTHERN RED CEDAR POSTS.

Mutual Lumber Co.,

A. O. Richardson, Mgr.

P. A. OVERSETH, President. J. M. LEWIS, Vice President. MERLE DEAN, 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.

Aldrich Bill EXPOSED BY EXPERTS.

When the tariff bill passed the Senate, it was generally understood that it embodied tariff revision upward. Aldrich and his "associates" continued to claim, however, and without offering any facts in support of their claims, that the duties were either not increased or that the increase could not be shown. But Senator La Follette did not propose to allow any doubt upon this point to remain in anybody's mind, at least not if the mind was open and capable of comprehending simple arithmetic.

So, as soon as the Senate passed the bill, he took a copy of it to the government's great statistical bureau under President Taft's Secretary of Commerce and Labor and had the bureau make a tabulation which would show mathematically what Aldrich had done to the tariff. When this tabulation was completed, Senator La Follette presented it in the Senate and had it printed as a Senate Document and he also laid a copy of it before the President, explaining that it was the work of an impartial bureau of his administration and that it showed just where and how much the tariff would increase if he should approve the Aldrich bill.

For the purpose of this tabulation the thousands of items in the tariff schedule are classified and tabulated in three columns. In the first column are set down the rates that are not changed from the Dingley law, the value of imports under them and the revenue collected. In the second column are set down the rates that are increased, the imports and revenues under them. In the third column, are the rates that are decreased and the imports and the revenues under them. By simply adding up each column you have the final result as to each schedule and all the schedules. The value of the imports and the revenues affords a measure of the relative importance of the rates in the several columns. For the purposes of the calculation the statistics of imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, are taken as the basis.

These are the statistics used by the Finance Committee in their tabulation and which Aldrich claimed were the latest figures which were representative of normal trade conditions. Space will not permit a detailed analysis of this interesting tabulation to be given here. The most that can be given is the final results by schedules. The tariff is composed of fourteen schedules lettered from "A" to "N," inclusive. Schedule "A" embraces chemicals, oils and paints. The total value of imports under this schedule in 1907 was, in round number, 41 million dollars. As to 32 millions, or more than three-fourths of these imports, the Senate bill re-enacted the Dingley rates. On less than 34 millions of imports, the rates in this schedule are reduced about 51 per cent. The net result is an average increase in schedule "A" of 7.51 per cent. above the Dingley rates. Schedule "B" embraces the duties on earthenware, glass, glassware, etc. It is an important schedule and one that should be subjected to sweeping reductions. There are 31 millions of imports under it. The Dingley duties applying to nearly 28 millions of these imports are re-enacted in the Senate bill without change. On about a million and a half of imports the duties are increased about 300 per cent. while on the remaining two millions there is a decrease of less than 28 per cent. The net result on the whole schedule is a decrease that amounts to less than one-half of one per cent. It is substantially a re-enactment of Schedule "B" of the Dingley law. In Schedule "C," the metal schedule, of the total 65 millions of imports, 24 millions remain subject to the Dingley rates. On 13 millions, the duties are increased 35 per cent. above the Dingley rates while on 28 millions they are reduced 22 per cent. The net result as to the whole schedule is a reduction—a "reduction" for which great claims are made—amounting to less than two per cent., a reduction so small that it cannot possibly reach the consumer in the form of reduced prices. In Schedule "D," wood and manufactures of wood, of which the total imports are less than 25 millions, there are reductions affecting about two-thirds of the schedule. The reductions in the schedule, average less than 10 per cent., however, and are in no sense a menace to the interests of the lumber trust. This is Aldrich's answer to the demand of the country for free lumber.

Schedule "E," which embraces sugar, molasses and manufactures thereof, also shows the character of "reductions" which have been allowed by Aldrich and his "associates." The value of the total imports under this schedule in 1907 was \$21,656,009. The

Aldrich bill re-enacts the Dingley duties on \$21,540,000 of the imports. The balance of imports under this schedule, \$116,000, represent the total amount of refined white sugar that found a way to market in this country in spite of a practically prohibitive duty of 1.95 cents per pound under the Dingley law. That duty is reduced by .05 cents in the pending bill. This "reduction" is too small to be measurably to the consumer and if he were to receive the benefit of it in a corresponding reduction of the price of sugar, his benefit in a year, according to the average per capita consumption of sugar, would amount to the princely sum of four cents. This "reduction" in schedule "E" applies to about one-half of one per cent. of the importations under that schedule and amounts to only about 3 per cent. on that to which it applies. This is one of the reductions which made Mr. Forney "sweat blood"—wherefore Cannon put him on the conference.

Schedule "F," the tobacco schedule of the Dingley law, is re-enacted bodily. The total imports in schedule "G," which embraces agricultural products and provisions, amounted in all to about 63 millions. On 51 millions of these imports the Dingley rates are re-enacted in the Aldrich bill. On 10 millions of the balance the rates are increased on the average of 47 per cent. On the remaining one million there is a reduction of 30 per cent. The net result is an increase of 8 per cent. in the schedule as a whole.

On schedule "H," spirits, wines, and other beverages, there is a net increase of 25 per cent. On one-third of schedule "I," the cotton goods schedule, the Dingley rates are increased 22 per cent. On all the rest of the schedule, except the insignificant sum of \$45,000, the rates of the Dingley law are re-enacted. On this schedule taken as a whole the increase amounts to practically 6 per cent. This does not take into account the new duty on mercerization, which it has been estimated will cost the people \$25,000,000 a year to be paid mostly to the cotton goods manufacturers of New England.

Schedule "J" of the Dingley law, embracing flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures thereof, is the Dingley law re-enacted as to 75 per cent. of the imports and the increases on the rest of the schedule slightly over-balance the decreases, so that the net result in this schedule is the substantial re-enactment of the Dingley law with a slight increase. Schedule "K," the outrageous woolen schedule of the Dingley law, is re-adopted as a whole in the pending bill, perpetuating the monopoly of the woolen trusts,—to result soon in an increase of one-fourth in the price of clothing.

Schedule "L," silks and silk goods, is advanced, on the whole, 16 per cent. Schedule "M," embracing pulps, and books, by reason of the fight made by the publishers of the country for free pulp and free print paper, and a third reduction in news print paper, shows an average reduction on the whole schedule of 2.4 per cent. Schedule "N," sundries, shows a net increase of 11.15 per cent. above the Dingley rates.

Out of 696 millions of imports under all the schedules, the bill as passed by the Senate leaves 450 millions subject to the Dingley rates of duty. This proportion represents practically 65 per cent. of the total dutiable imports and over 71 per cent. of the total tariff revenue. The increases in all the schedules apply to 21.5 of the dutiable imports and 23 per cent. of the revenue. The decreases apply to less than 14 per cent. of the total imports, yielding less than 6 per cent. of the total revenue. On the whole bill the increases above the Dingley rates, apparent from the face of the bill amount to more than 13 millions of dollars in revenue and represent a net increase in tariff duties of paractically 5 per cent. These figures can take no account of the many important increases produced by new definitions, new classifications, new duties and provisions for valuation which, together, will result in enormous increases which cannot be reduced to mathematical estimates.

The Country Demanded and the Republican Party Fairly Promised that the Tariff Would Be Revised Downward on the Basis of the Difference in Cost of Production, Here and Abroad.—La Follette's Magazine.

TAKE NOTICE. All persons are recommended to take Foley's Kidney Remedy for backache, rheumatism, and kidney and bladder trouble. It will quickly correct urinary irregularities, which, if neglected, may develop into a serious illness. It will restore health and strength. Do not neglect signs of kidney or bladder trouble and risk Bright's disease or diabetes. Sherman & Roche.

No Fire Alarm.

Monday morning at 9:30 Judge Kennedy jumped out of the telephone main entrance and with one shout aroused two blocks. "Fire at the planing mill" was what he said and everybody jumped. The Judge's lungs are on as stout as Col. Bryan's, for his announcement did the business and the boys were lumping it down the street with the big hose cart before the Judge reached the bank corner.

The fire was in the drying kiln and didn't amount to much, but it was the beginning of a big fire if it had got under headway, and would have taken the planing mill. This is the second or third time the drying kiln has been on fire. Satrum Bros., for their safety, should build a fireproof kiln either of brick or iron, and they would rest easier when their dryer was in operation. A lumber drying kiln is liable to get on fire at any time, and danger is always on hand.

There is no steam under the fire whistle during the forenoon and no alarm can be sounded. If this condition continues it would be well for the city to place some sort of fire alarm, a big gong or some other noise maker in the city hall tower and a wire connection in the telephone office could set it going in an instant.

Do as you may and try as you can to prevent fires, still the destroyer will find a starter in the home or store under mysterious circumstances, and sometimes a cause is given where least expected, but the fire demon is always around us.

The writer has carried insurance against fire for many years and never had a fire loss and he takes just as much precaution against fire as if he had no insurance on his property.

Something should be done about a fire alarm, for you can't expect central to rush out into the street and shout fire, if there happened to be no men present when the alarm came in.

Klungseth-Erickson Wedding.

Miss Marie Erickson of this city, was married at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stadem, on Friday, July 30, at 4 p. m. to Axel Klungseth, Rev. P. H. Telle officiating. About fifty friends of the bride and groom were present to witness the ceremony, after which a splendid wedding was served. The bride and groom were the recipients of a large number of beautiful presents, and a host of friends wish Mr. Klungseth and his beautiful bride long life and happiness.

People with chronic bronchitis, asthma and lung trouble, will find great relief and comfort in Foley's Honey and Tar, and can avoid suffering by commencing to take it at once. Sherman & Roche.

Subscribe for the LEADER.

Miss Meida Turner, from Pennsylvania, a cousin of Dr. Turner, is a guest at the Turner home in this city and will remain for several weeks.

Olaf Thormodsgaard writes from Kadoka that his address will be Bowdon, N. D., hereafter, and he will find some mighty good Lincoln county boys up there getting rich.

Our old friend Ed. Linde was over from Beresford Monday on business, and brought with him County Commissioner Tuntland who come over to take up a drainage ditch with Commissioner Cuppett.

The Basket Social held at the Schlager school house last Saturday was a very pleasant event. Each lady brought some article for sale and a supper for the lucky individual who bought her donation to aid in raising money for the Lutheran church society. Olaf Gilbertson got no less than four suppers and four young ladies to help him eat the same. Ed. Hvattum rounded up three baskets and wanted more. Mrs. Albert Syverud is president of the society, and Mrs. Chris. Hage, treasurer.

No matter how long you have suffered, Foley's Kidney Remedy will help you. Mrs. S. L. Bowen, of Wayne, W. Va., writes: "I was a sufferer from kidney disease, so that at times I could not get out of bed, and when I did I could not stand straight. I took Foley's Kidney Remedy. One dollar bottle and part of the second cured me entirely." It will cure you. Sherman & Roche.

GOOD SODA GOOD DRUGS

That is the condition on which I want you to judge my store. Good soda and good drugs. I endeavor to have everything the best and I have, but I can't invite you to try my drugs unless you have need for them, so try my soda. I claim it to be the best and it's a matter you can judge. When I make good soda, you will readily believe my claim of good drugs. Everything the best is the policy all over the store. Judge any department in the whole store by the way you are served in any one department. I shall abide your decision. 51st Dr. Noid.

THE FARMERS LUMBER CO.

WE ARE GETTING a very complete stock this spring of all kinds of Building Material also all kinds of fuel which includes Salvoy Coke, that is most excellent fuel, giving steady heat during this cold spring weather. American Fence not excelled by any. Yankton Portland Cement and Universal Cements, the best made. We will be pleased to meet all of our patrons needing anything in our line. We are prepared to give the best prices that go with the best grades.

The Farmers Lumber Company

EDGAR DEAN, Manager.

The Lincoln County Bank

CANTON, S. D.

A. R. BROWN, President. O. A. RUDOLPH, Vice Pres. Ed. L. WENDT, Secretary. O. K. BROWN, Cashier.

Oldest Bank in the County.

Established in 1880 Incorporated in 1887 Corporate Existence Extended to 1907

Interest allowed on time deposits, and short time loans a specialty
O. A. Rudolph, E. Wendt, A. R. Brown, T. H. Halgerson, Ed. L. Wendt, Directors.

Joe Juel on Deck Again.

Joe Juel is a natural born mechanic and loves an engine after the manner of a girl's love for a doll. He has a pretty good machine and repair shop on his farm north of town where farmers have found relief when accidents happened. State agent for the John Thompson Company of Beloit, Wis., has been after Joe for some time to accept a district agency for the John Thompson gas engine, known as the "Lewis Engine," and Joe surrendered, because he loves the Lewis engine, and when Joe, several years ago, sold the LEADER a Lewis gas engine, he said it was the best engine ever made, and the LEADER stands ready to back Joe up, because we have the engine as good as new and still as steady and regular as time.

Mr. Juel's district includes Lincoln, Union, Clay, Yankton, Turner, McCook, part of Minnehaha and part of Iowa.

It's a fine district for business, and if any man can do business with a first-class engine, Joe will deliver the goods in better shape than any man we know of in the state, not excepting the genial and able general manager, Mr. Jones.

Joe Juel is a Jewel when you surround him with machinery, and as we generally judge a superior watch by its jewels, so may we judge Joe Juel when he puts on the Lewis gas engine harness and goes out among the people doing good and eliminating profanity from many a home, for nothing in the world will wreck a man's Sunday School education so fast as a measly, mean, mulish engine that will give one chug and stop, unless it is when an auto bucks ten miles from help. Joe will sell

you an engine that will help out the preacher. His brother Paul is in partnership with him.

CURED MANY FEVER AND SUMMER COLD.

A. S. Nuebaum, who has suffered for three months with a summer cold so distressing that it interfered with his business. I had many of the symptoms of hay fever, and a doctor's prescription did not reach my case, and I took several medicines which seemed only to aggravate it. Fortunately I insisted upon having Foley's Honey and Tar. It quickly cured me. My wife has since used Foley's Honey and Tar with the same success." Sherman & Roche.

Dr. J. F. Turner left for Omaha Monday on business and will be absent until the 11th.

Hylo Dip and Kreso Dip. Harmless to stock, Death to Hog Lice, Sheep Ticks, etc. 51st A. G. Noid.

KENNEDY COLUMN.

HAY LAND FOR RENT.

I have 200 acres of hay land two miles south of Worthing which I will rent in lots of forty acres and over. About half of this land is first class timothy and clover and the balance prairie.

HAY LAND IN AND ADJOINING CANTON.

I have 140 acres of first-class hay and in and adjoining the City of Canton, which I will rent. Both these propositions are bargains.

Hay for Sale

I will have on hand at all times, plenty of choice timothy and prairie hay, which I will deliver on short order.

I have 100 tons of prairie hay which I will sell in the stack at \$3 per ton. two miles south of Worthing.

Horse and Cow Pasture

North of the fair ground I will have a forty acre pasture fenced with 6 1/2 inch woven wire fence in which I will pasture cows and horses. Terms: Season, May 1st to Oct 1st, \$10 Per month in advance \$2.50. I will not over pasture the land hence it is well to make engagement before pasture is filled.

FARM FOR SALE

in Lincoln County, will consider some trade on Canton property.

MONEY TO LOAN

I have some money to loan for a friend on second mortgage on farms, or first-class town property.

C. B. KENNEDY, CANTON

THE CASH SHOE STORE

We are now offering our broken lots of.....

Summer Shoes and Oxfords

AT Reduced Prices

and it will pay you to look us over before you buy.

Bragstad Brothers