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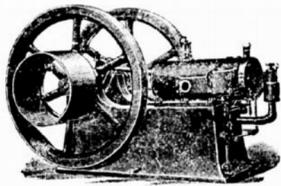
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Machinists and General Repair



We will do your plow work right here at right prices as well as other repair work. We carry a good line of oils. Machine oil 23c and 25c. Steam engine cylinder oil, 35c and 40c. Auto cylinder oil, 45c; gas engine oil, 40c; kerosene oil, 11c; one gallon or a barrel same price. Gasoline 13c to 14c, depends on quantity.

We also have the Thompson Lewis Engine Contract and can furnish you with the best engine for the money, and while we do not claim to sell a cheap engine, we are selling the best engine on the market today. None excepted and our prices are not high. Ask us. We will convince you. We have engines for all purposes.

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**Bowman-Kranz Lumber Company**

WHEN in need of building material call and look our stock over. We can furnish you any material that is handled in a first class yard, from the foundation up. Bring in your bills and let us figure on them. We will try and save you some money. We also handle Tile and PEERLESS Wire Fencing.

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**Farmers' State Bank**

Of Canton.

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Paid up Capital \$25,000

Individual Responsibility of Stockholders \$400,000.

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

**Produce**

I am in the market for your produce. Before you sell it will pay you to get my prices on

Wool, Hides, Pelts,  
Eggs and Poultry.

**Jonas B. Gray**  
Canton, South Dakota - Phone 91

**Why it Pays To use CALUMET**

INSTEAD OF CHEAP AND BIG CAN BAKING POWDER

You simply cannot get as good results from the cheap and big can kind—the baking can be unevenly raised—it cannot be as delicious—it cannot be as pure and wholesome—because the quality is not there. And it cannot be any more economical. Calumet is available in price—the standard 1-1/2 size can costs the less of it is required and the baking is certain to be better. Try one can—If not satisfactory your money will be returned.

Calumet Received Highest Award—World's Pure Food Exposition. FREE—large handsome recipe book. Send to and slip found in pound can.

The Cheap and Big Can Kind

In this can you get more substance but not more baking powder. It is great in quantity only—not in economy—not in satisfaction.

Big Can Small Biscuit.

Big Biscuit "Full Value" Can.

**The World's Wheat Crop**

For every 18,000 pounds of wheat that goes to the city there will go back to the farmer one pound of gold, says Herbert N. Carson in Harper's Weekly. For every loaf of bread upon a Londoner's table there will go a cent and a half to the man behind the reaper. And so the sale of every wheat crop means that the gold will come throbbing out into the arteries of business, like the blood from the heart, and on its way back and forth nourish the whole body of the nation.

More wheat and a more efficient organization of wheat agencies that is the program of the future. Already one unsuccessful effort has been made to hold an international wheat congress, and the second attempt may end more happily. Now that the world has become so small that a cable dispatch flashes completely around it in 12 minutes; now that there are forty-four nations united by The Hague; now that war has grown to be so expensive that one cannon shot may cost as much as a college education and one battle ship as much as a first-class university, it is quite probable that the march of co-operation will continue until there is a congress, and a central head quarters and tribunal, which will represent nothing less than an international fellowship of the wheat.

If you desire a clear complexion take Foley's Orino Laxative for constipation and liver trouble as it will stimulate these organs and thoroughly cleanse your system, which is what everyone needs in order to feel well. Sold by

SHERMAN & ROCHE

**Boys Corn Contest and Girls Sewing and Baking Contest to be held at Canton December 2nd. and 3rd.**

**PROGRAM**

First day, Thursday, December 2nd. 2 o'clock P. M. Address by Governor Robert S. Vessey. Address by Supt. A. E. Chamberlain Brookings.

Second Day, Friday, December 3rd. 10:30 a. m. Address by Robert L. Slagle, President Brookings College.

Address by State Supt. H. A. Ustrud. Address by Prof. Holden, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames.

Address by some woman from Brookings College. Awarding of prizes. The exhibit will be held in Banquet Hall.

We had a little thunder and rain in Canton Wednesday morning and those who were awake said the electrical display was fine.

**A Religious Author's Statement.**

Rev. Joseph H. Fesperman, Salisbury, N. C., who is the author of several books writes: "For several years I was afflicted with kidney trouble and last winter I was suddenly stricken with a severe pain in my kidney and was confined to bed eight days unable to get up without assistance. My urine contained a thick white sediment and I passed same frequently day and night. I commenced taking Foley's Kidney Remedy and the pain gradually abated and finally ceased and my urine became normal. I cheerfully recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy." Sold by

SHERMAN & ROCHE

**Eastern Star Inspection.**

Grand Worthy Matron Mrs. Lumley of Pierre, Inspected Gate City Chapter order of the Eastern Star Monday night in Masonic Hall. The Grand Matron found the order in splendid condition and complimented the retiring Matron, Miss Nellie Brenner very highly as well as all the officers of the order. After inspection came election of officers, with the following result:

Worthy Matron, Mrs. A. R. Jamieson; Worthy Patron, Mr. P. S. Puckett; Associate Matron, Mrs. Chas. Whitmore; Secretary, Miss Rebecca Gehon; Conductress Mrs. P. S. Puckett; Associate Conductress, Miss Marjorie Clark.

After the election of officers and the dispatch of other official business came a recess, and then the beautiful Stars and their gallant escorts resumed labor in the refreshment degree and this degree proved a splendid social event.

Frank Hawn and family, Lute Farley and family and Mrs. L. N. Christensen and son Francis are now residents of Portland, Oregon.

**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 bargain.

**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 63 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 engagements 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 S. D.

**CHICHESTER'S PILLS**

THE DIAMOND BRAND

Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold Metallic Cases, sealed with Blue Ribbon.

Do not take any other pills. Ask for CHICHESTER'S PILLS. The Diamond Brand Pills are known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

**The Lincoln County Bank**

CANTON, S. D.

A. R. BROWN, President.  
O. A. RUDOLPH, Vice Pres.  
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**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,  
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Ed. L. Wendt,  
Directors.

**The Conquest of the Pole**

By Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK

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The Big Lead—An Arctic Hurricane—Narrow Escape From Death When Ice Parted

[SEVENTH ARTICLE]

ON snowshoes and with spread legs I led the way. The sleds with light loads followed. The surface vibrated as we moved along, but the spiked handle of the ice ax did not easily pass through. For about two miles we walked with an easy tread and considerable anxiety, but we had all been on similar ice before and we knew that with a ready line and careful watchfulness there was no great danger. A cold bath, however, in that temperature, forty degrees below, could have had some serious consequences. In two crossings all our supplies were safely landed on the north shores, and from there the lead had a more picturesque effect.

For a time this huge separation in the pack was a mystery to me. At first sight there seemed to be no good reason for its existence. Peary had found a similar break north of Robeson channel. It seemed likely that what we saw was an extension of the same lead following at a distance the general trend of the northernmost land extension.

This is precisely what one finds on a smaller scale wherever two ice packs come together. Here we have the pack of the central polar sea meeting the land ice. The movement of the land pack is intermittent and usually along the coast. The shallows, grounded ice and projecting points interfere with a steady drift. The movement of the central pack is quite constant and almost in every direction.

The tides, the currents and the winds each give momentum to the floating mass. This lead is the breaking line between the two bodies of ice. It widens as the pack separates, narrows or widens with an easterly or westerly drift, according to the pressure of the central pack. Early in

search one seal blowhole was found and an old bear track, but no alga or other small life was detected in the water of the crevices. At the big lead a few algae were gathered, but here the sea was sterile. The signs of seal and bear, however, were encouraging for a possible food supply. In returning the season would be more advanced, and the life might move northward, thus permitting an extension of the time allowance of our rations.

Though the heat of the sun was barely felt, its rays began to pierce the eye with painful effects. The bright light, being reflected from the spotless surface of the storm driven snows, could not long be endured even by the Eskimos without some protection. The amber colored goggles that we had made at Annotok from the glass of the photographic supplies now proved a priceless discovery. They effectually removed one of the greatest torments to arctic travel.

The darkened or smoky glasses, blue glasses and ordinary automobile goggles had all been tried with indifferent results. They failed for one reason or another, mostly because of an insufficient range of vision or a faulty construction, making it impossible to proceed more than a few minutes without removing the accumulated condensation.

**Relief In Amber Glasses.**

This trouble was entirely eliminated in our goggles. The amber glass screened only the active rays which injure the eye, but did not interfere with the range of vision. Indeed, the eye, relieved of the snow glare, was better enabled to see distant objects than through fieldglasses. It is frequently most difficult to detect irregularities on cloudy days. The amber glass also dispels this trouble

They had partly uncovered themselves, but by trace and harness they were frozen to hardened masses, so much so that few could rise and stretch, which is a severe torment to dogs after a storm. We freed their traces, beat the cemented snows from their furs with sticks, and their curling tails and pointed noses told of common gratitude.

As we skinned about for a little stretch ourselves the sun rose over the northern blue, flashing the newly driven snows in warm tones. The temperature during the storm rose to 29 below, but now the thermometer sank rapidly below 40. The west was still smoky, and the weather did not seem quite settled. It was too early to start, so we disrobed again, slipped into the bags and sought a quiet slumber.

A few hours later we were rudely awakened by loud explosive noises. Looking about, nothing unusual was detected about the igloo, and a peep through the eye port gave no cause for the disturbance. It was concluded that the ice was cracking from the sudden change of temperature in quite the usual harmless manner, and we turned over to prolong the bag comforts.

Then there came a series of thundering noises, with which the ice quivered. Ahwahlah arose and said that the house was breaking. I turned to rise and sank into a newly formed crevasse, which up to that moment was bridged by snow. A man in a bag is a helpless creature, and with water below and tumbling blocks of snow from above pressing one deeper and deeper the case was far from humorous at a temperature of 43 below.

Still, the boys laughed heartily. Their hands, however, were quickly occupied. Ahwahlah grabbed my bag and rolled me over on snow of doubtful security. They then slipped into furs with electric quickness and tossed the things out on safe ice.

In the extreme cold the water froze in sheets about the bag, and when the ice was broken off the reindeer skin was, to my pleasure, found quite dry. A few moments more of sleep and we might all have found a resting place in the chilling deep. That experience kept us ever watchful for the dangers of the spreading ice in all calms after storms.

The ice about was much disturbed, and numerous black lines of water opened on every side, from which oozed jets of frosty steam. The great difference between the temperature of the sea and that of the air made a contrast of 78 degrees, and the open spots of ice water appeared to be boiling.

Anxious to move along from the troubled angle of ice, the usual breakfast was simplified. Melting some snow, we poured down the icy liquid as an eye opener and then began at the half pound boulder of pemmican, but with cold fingers, blue lips and no possible shelter the stuff was unusually hard.

To warm up the sleds were prepared, and harness and dogs were harnessed into harness with a bound. The pemmican, somewhat reduced with the ice, was ground under the molar as we went along. The teeth were thus kept from chattering, and the stomach was fired with durable fuel.

As we advanced the ice improved to some extent, and with a little search a safe crossing was found over all of the new crevices, though a strong westerly wind carried a piercing cold. Good progress was made, but we were not allowed to forget at any time that we were invading the forbidden domains of polar environment.

**The Bitter Cold.**

In starting before the end of the winter night and camping on the open ice fields in the long northward march we had first accustomed our eyes to a frigid darkness and then to a perpetual glitter with shivers. This proved to be the coldest season of the year. We should have been hardened to all kinds of arctic torment, but man only gains that advantage when the pulse ceases to beat.

Far from land, far from other life, there was nothing to arouse a warming spirit. Along the land there had been calms and gas, and an inspiring contrast, even on the dark days and nights, but here the frigid world was felt at its worst. The wind, which came persistently from the west—now strong, now feeble, but always sharp—inflicted a pain to which we never became accustomed.

The kind of torture most felt in this wind and humid air of an arctic pack was a picturesque mask of ice about the face. Every bit of exhaled moisture condensed and froze either to the facial hair or to the line of fox tails about the hood. It made a comical caricature of us.

The frequent turns in this course brought both sides to the wind and arranged a line of icicles from every hair offering a convenient nucleus. These lines of crystal offered a pleasing dash of light and color as we looked at each other, but they did not afford much amusement to the individual exhibiting them. Such hairs as had not been pulled from the lips and the chin were first weighted, and then the wind carried the breath to the long hair with which we protected our heads and left a mass of dangling frost.

**An Icy Coasting.**

Accumulated moisture from the eyes coated the eyelashes and brows. The humidity escaping about the forehead left a crescent of snow above, while that escaping under the chin, combined with falling breath, made a semicircle of ice. The most uncomfortable icicles, however, were those that had formed on the coarse hair within the nostrils. It is to free the face of this kind of decoration that the Eskimos pull the facial hair out by the roots; hence the real poverty of mustaches and beards.



A BAD PRESSURE ANGLE.