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**BOTH IN QUALITY and PRICE.**

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CITY JEWELRY STORE.

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Repairing and Engraving a Specialty. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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CANTON, - DAKOTA.

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Having recently purchased a large stock of New Goods, I offer them cheaper than they can be sold elsewhere in Dakota. Don't fail to

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To See is to Believe.

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M. L. SYVERUD,  
CANTON, DAK.

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A. D. COLLIER, Vice President.  
D. L. FRY, Treasurer.  
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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT  
CANTON, LINCOLN COUNTY, DAK.

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**CARTER BROS., Publishers.**  
A. E. CARTER, G. E. CARTER

There is something behind this revival of President Arthur's order opening the Crow Creek reservation that has not yet come to the surface. Without giving the matter a second thought one might naturally take for granted the statements that are sent out from Washington, and really come to the conclusion that President Cleveland is right. But those who have studied the matter sufficiently to run back to 1856, and then trace the matter up to date, can hardly see how such an instantaneous discovery could have been made as the one given us by the attorney general last week.

In 1852 occurred the merciless Indian massacre in Minnesota, at which time the post-traders and settlers in that territory were slaughtered by the hundreds. The Crow Creek and Winnebago lands were set aside for the occupancy of these Indians. The land was afterward opened by President Grant, but finally withdrawn for the reason that there was no demand or need for the lands. In 1880 Delegate Pettigrew made an attempt to have these lands thrown open to settlement, but was unsuccessful for the reason that a certain amount of red-tape must be unwound before an Indian reservation can be opened. At the beginning of Delegate Raymond's term another attempt was made, and at that time the only objections raised were that it was not necessary to at present expand the amount of government land in Dakota. It was finally proven conclusively that the action of the government in keeping these reservations closed was resulting disastrously to the growth and prosperity of the northwest. With well-tilled farms, advanced cities and great lines of railway running all around this one bleak barren spot, as though it were a desert, the interests of the various sections became jeopardized. The railway companies cannot pass, and are thus kept from building a competitive line to the gold fields of the Black Hills and California, and the Pacific coast. After a thorough study of the whole question and a personal visit to Chamberlain, Secretary Teller became a hearty supporter of the measure and devoted his influence to the Crow Creek and Winnebago portions. President Arthur did not issue his order until after gaining a complete and comprehensive insight into the intent and meaning of all the "ifs" and other ancient treaties. He ordered the same opened only after being aware of the urgent necessity of such a move. But now comes Secretary Lamar, after a hurried consultation with several parties who are presumably personally interested in the revokal, and says the proclamation was invalid and should be rescinded. The new attorney general is also of the same opinion.

The threatened revocation of the order has already caused much excitement among the settlers. The homesteaders sold their possessions at other places and went into the reserve for the purpose of making homes. The government had given them permission, and in entirely good faith they have taken advantage of that permission. As the Pioneer Press says, "they cannot be forcibly ejected without compensation unless it is intended to do them a cruel injustice." Does President Cleveland intend to disregard justice.

One of the sad features of Gen. Grant's impending death is the misunderstanding that seems to control his whole waking and sleeping dreams. His inability to sleep comes not so much from condition of the body as from unrest of the mind. He is as firmly rooted that he is going into disgrace and under a cloud, and all that his friends can say to him in no wise changes this belief. He talks very freely with certain of his intimates on the subject, and he tells them of his mortification and chagrin that he should have been duped by Ward, and that so many persons should have lost money by him. He thoroughly understands, and indeed it is the truth, that Ward used the name of Grant to carry on his schemes, and that many persons were led into them because they had confidence in Grant. And so Gen. Grant, with a mental disease upon him, and conscious that his end is at hand, rests with wretched eyes day and night, and thinks, thinks, thinks. He tells his dearest friends that the responsibilities of battle and of leading the armies of the nation gave him no such concern as has this Ward business; that rest in the White House in the critical period when the country was recovering from the effects of civil war was sweet compared to the rest that has come to him in the last nine months. He had hoped that fortune might in some manner smile upon him so that he might return to those who have lost the money thus wasted. He would write, he would work, he would do something to remove this stain from the family. But he is attacked by a disease that must prove fatal, and soon he became too weak and too sick to stir of the house. So he silently and grimly without a word of complaint keeps to his couch and his easy chair and thinks. He mourns because he cannot make restitution and because he is helpless. He preys upon him so that he cannot sleep.

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### THE CITY ELECTION.

The Citizens Ticket Elected With But One Exception—F. A. Gale's Majority, of The Banquet.

**THE SUCCESSFUL TICKET.**  
F. A. GALE, Mayor.  
W. M. SHELDON, Attorney.  
H. S. COOPER, Clerk.  
W. A. MENON, Marshal.  
T. GILLEN, Justice of the Peace.  
GEO. LUTHER, Street Commissioner.  
M. L. SYVERUD, Treasurer.  
O. E. REA, Assessor.  
JAM. LEWIS, CHAS. E. GERTZ, JOEL HEWITT, G. STRAUGH, Aldermen.

**THE VOTE.**  
Mayor—Gale, 171; Noble, 106.  
Aldermen—Sheldon, 102; Haddock, 116.  
Clerk—Cooper, 206.  
Marshal—Menon, 102; Luther, 146; Richard Edwards, 132.  
Justice of the Peace—Gillen, 678.  
Street Commissioner—Gertz, 146; Richard Edwards, 132.  
Assessor—Rea, 187; O'Connell, 111.  
Treasurer—Lewis, 207; Gertz, 270; Straugh, 270; Joel Hewitt, 277; O'Connell, 276.

The city election this year was undoubtedly the most hotly contested fight ever known in Lincoln county, and as a result a full vote was polled. As our readers are aware a citizens caucus was held at Bedford Hall on Wednesday evening of last week, at which time a full ticket was placed in the field. A republican caucus was to have been held at the court house on the following evening, but owing to the death of Dr. Clark the same was adjourned to Saturday evening.

At the citizens caucus Mr. F. A. Gale was nominated for mayor, while Mr. Nathan Nash received the nomination at the republican caucus. The contest continued pretty well on the majority, although there was no little interest exhibited in the fight between Geo. Luther and Dick Edwards for street commissioner, O. E. Rea and Elling Spaul for assessor and M. L. Syverud and W. M. Sheldon for city attorney. The first-named gentlemen were the nominees of the citizens caucus and the latter of the republican.

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The campaign was warm and interesting, extending over more than a week, and those who are in any way interested in the growth of the city.

The citizens ticket carried by good round majorities with the exception of M. E. Rudolph, the nominee for city attorney. W. M. Sheldon, the nominee of the republican caucus, ran ahead of his ticket to the extent of over forty votes, and was elected by forty-seven majority. This is very complimentary to Will, exhibiting his individual popularity as compared with the ticket.

Election day opened auspiciously, the weather remaining fine throughout the day. Knots of people were gathered on every corner, and the sidewalks were comfortably filled with wandering pedestrians the entire day. Both sides put in some decidedly hard work, and it soon became evident that there would be no "walk away" for any of the candidates. By noon there were over 1500 cast, and when the polls closed the tally disclosed that 280 votes had been cast. This demonstrates that we have a population of at least 1500 people, and also clearly exhibits the intense interest felt by a large mass of Canton voters who were interested in the success of their favored candidates.

**A BANQUET.**  
Decidedly the largest and most enthusiastic political crowd ever congregated in this city gathered in front of the First National Bank after the result had been declared, for the purpose of serenading the victorious mayor, Mr. Gale. The banquet was given by the republican citizens ticket to partake of a banquet that had been spread in token of the appreciation felt by the mayor towards his friends. Candies, nuts, cigars and fruits of all kinds were spread out in abundance, and large crowds partook of the hospitality. Huge bonfires were built on Main street, the Gate City Band appeared in a body, and amid speeches, music and deafening cheers the good-natured crowd spent the evening. The enthusiasm of the crowd was unbounded, and the music, and not until sheer exhaustion from continued cheering had taken its place did the city once more become quiet.

**AFTERMATH.**  
Thus ends the city election in and for Canton city for the year 1885, and it is to be hoped the contention has ended with the closing of the polls. Both sides went in to win or lose, and one must lose. These factional quarrels that are engendered, perhaps through personal, or possibly through other reasons, are of great injury to any town or city, and no town or city can prosper where they predominate. Mayor Gale made a good mayor, was re-nominated at the citizens caucus, and elected by a majority. Had he been defeated he would undoubtedly have been one of the first to acquiesce in the opinion of a majority and bowed to the will of the larger number. For one the ADVOCATE would like to see peace, now that the election is over, and the only way that it can be secured is by stopping this cry about partisanship. Five-sevenths of Mr. Gale's supporters were republicans, and probably seven-eighths of Mr. Noble's supporters were red-hot democrats. As regards partisanship it was about as fair all around, and it is useless to question the fealty of either democrat or republican on account of his action at this late city election. The republicans could not carry Chicago on a party issue, as the democrats are in a majority to the extent of over 2,000, but they sensibly discerned the issue of good government and thus gained a big result. The city of Yankton, a republican stronghold, elected a democrat mayor this week, although the balance of the republican ticket pulled through all right, while Elk Point a democratic city, elected a republican mayor, and so it goes. "Twaddle-doo" is successful in a "twaddle-doo" city, and vice versa. Let us hear no more about this late election being a "democratic victory." It was not.

The decisive majority for Mr. Gale does not signify that Mr. Noble is less respected than the successful candidate. It does however demonstrate one thing. It proves that the people of Canton are not in ardent sympathy with a sheet that descends to the lowest and foulest calumny in order to crush a man, and that some sheet conducted by an arrant and acknowledged demagogue who considers revenue only a sufficient motive for its support. We refer to the News. The News is not fair. Its editor cannot honorably or respectfully participate in a campaign, but immediately discloses his small fry make-up by throwing mud and slum. But we are enabled to state that a controlling factor of the anti-Gale element were not of the Nash ilk. The majority at the republican caucus were too much for Nash and his color, or Mr. Noble could not have

been nominated. The better element differed with Mr. Gale for personal reasons, and supported Noble. That is a privilege exercised by every one of us at different times during every year of our existence, as we all have our personal differences, and is a right exercised that cannot be questioned. But it is such a thing as carrying a thing too far. This Nash has done in every church, school and political act of his whole life. He has traveled under the cloak of rank, execrable hypocrisy during all his newspaper career, representing the church and prohibition element while doing sacred homage to the run cause. He has ranted about his republicanism, about his christianity and his morality, and all this time has been doing more mischief and really doing more harm than the entire opposition. The people at home ought soon to know Nash. The people outside are well acquainted with the man.

**Edgar A. Poe's Child-Wife.**  
(New York City Times.)  
The Poe memorial monument for Central Park has just arrived from Europe and will be unveiled some time in the spring. It consists of a plain shaft and a square pedestal, on the four sides of which are inscribed the names of the poet's other two of his other great poems. I mention this for the purpose of relating some facts concerning Poe's poor child-wife, which have never before been published.

It was in 1845 or somewhere thereabout that the poet came to New York to find something to do. He did not succeed well, and it was on that visit that he sold "Annabel" to The American Review for \$3. He finally went out to Fordham, a little village up in Westchester county, which borders on the Hudson river, and there he was living with his child-wife, who took consumption and died. She was buried in Fordham, and she it was who was the "Annabel" of the two beautiful and touching poems he ever wrote. What other human heart than that of a woman who loved such a man, and who was the mother of his child, could have been so true and so tender?

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