THE CANTON ADVOCATE.

XII. CANTON, DAKOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887. NO. 10.

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ng all the novelties of the season, are daily for our clothing emporium. you want to dress neatly and cheap- e the ones who can serve you.

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Attention, Member of Canton Farmers' Alliance.

A special meeting of the Canton Farmers' Alliance will be held at the court house at 1 o'clock sharp, on Saturday, June 8, for the purpose of making a report of the vote of said Alliance, to the county Alliance, which meets on the same day at 2 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is requested. JER GEHON, President.

DOWN TO BUSINESS.

The wires have been kept hot all the forenoon between the railroad committees at LeMars, Calliope and Canton, and today delegations from the three towns start for Chicago to be present at the directors' meeting of the Illinois Central in Chicago tomorrow. J. W. Taylor and N. M. Jacobson left on the afternoon train, and Mayor Thorson and Delegate Gifford, who are away from home, have been instructed by wire to meet the delegations at the Leland tomorrow.

RAILROAD.

As per call in THE ADVOCATE last week for a railroad meeting a number of the enterprising business men of the city gathered at the court house Saturday evening and talked over the advisability of making an effort to capture the Dakota extension of the Illinois Central from LeMars. While the attendance at that meeting was not of an order that speaks highly in praise of a set of people who must look forward and act for whatever prosperity may accrue, yet the determined spirit of those present demonstrated conclusively that Canton yet contains businessmen who will not down. And THE ADVOCATE has a high regard for this class of people. The pushers are the only people in the territory who are true Dakotas. In a country like this—where push and energy builds a town, and where lethargy tears down what has already been done—the business man is not loyal to his town or to his territory who refuses to put his shoulder to the wheel. Are Sioux Falls, Mitchell, Watertown, Aberdeen and Yankton building on that sort of capital? Are they drones, sleepers and kickers? Hardly.

To get out of the rut of contention, local squabbles and the quietude of an overgrown village Canton must have additional railroad connections. There is no denying this fact. Within two years from today southeastern Dakota will be one vast network of railroads. Canton is already hemmed in and cut off by rival lines of road, until the country tributary has been condensed to an alarming extent. And this is not all. Three more lines of road will build into, or very near, Lincoln county within the next twelve months. These are the Illinois Central and the Duluth. The Duluth is liable to build within eight or ten miles of Canton on the west and the Central on the northeast. We must get one of these railroads if possible.

At the meeting Saturday evening a committee was appointed, consisting of Thos. Thorson, O. S. Gifford, C. B. Kennedy, A. R. Brown and M. L. Syverud, who were to report at an adjourned meeting Tuesday evening. The turnout at the last meeting was limited, and the members of the committee present stated in open meeting that they did not seem to be receiving the proper encouragement and consequently hardly felt like working against the tide. The committee stated that the people were apathetic and a great many were not particular whether another road came in or not. Mr. Taylor was called upon for a talk, and that gentleman opened a broadside into those who were opposed to doing anything for the welfare of the city. He stated plainly, that while he was individually interested in the Calliope line, he was also interested in Canton. If the committee thought an overland survey to LeMars was the most practical, he was with them and would put in his money and work the same way. C. B. Kennedy also stated that while opposed to the Calliope line he felt entirely willing to leave the entire matter to a committee. The chair, J. W. Carter, appointed a committee of three to solicit subscriptions and secure a profile of a line from Canton to LeMars, either on an air line, or via Calliope, as they deemed expedient. This committee consists of T. P. Thompson, N. M. Jacobson and J. W. Taylor. Calliope and LeMars business men are willing to co-operate with Canton toward the construction of the Dakota extension, and the committee will shortly decide what plan to pursue.

It will be necessary in the very first place to raise about $300 to get the profile into the hands of the Central people. Mayor Thorson has received letters from the management promising to give the Canton route a thorough examination, and also asking for a profile of the route. It is the only chance open for Canton and should be worked for all there is in it. The necessary funds should be raised in half an hour. Only this morning THE ADVOCATE received instructions from an Illinois gentleman who owns farm land in Lincoln county to put him down for $30, if necessary, to secure the survey. This gentleman does not own a foot of land in Canton, but his town recently gave $40,000 to get the Illinois Central connection and he thinks it a good investment. Will the people of Canton do as well?

In response to a request from THE ADVOCATE asking for a review of the history of the Augustana college and its future prospects, Prof. M. D. Miller writes as follows:

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—Figures will demonstrate our healthy growth. In our first year in Canton we had an attendance of sixty students; the second year, seventy-three; this year, ninety-seven enrolled. This make a gain of twenty-four students, or 33 per cent. over last year. The financial standing of the institution has also grown proportionately and another year's growth like the last would make the institution almost self-sustainting. The prospects now are that that hope will be realized, for there are being already many applications made for the coming scholastic year. Applications are scarcely ever made till later in the season, along about August or September. Many of the new applications are from a distance.

In order to meet the wants of the school and patrons the preliminary steps have been taken to establish a normal department in connection with the school. The plan is to make the preparatory department cover three or four years, instead of two. In this department such studies, drill and exercises will be introduced as will make all students familiar with the principles which underlie the best methods of instruction and school management. Those who satisfactorily complete the studies in this department and pass the final examination will be awarded a Normal diploma.

It is also the desire of the school authorities to have the Normal department of this institution made one of the recognized territorial Normal departments, to be established by the territorial board of school commissioners. This done, our students will have the deserved recognition in any part of the territory.

The fall term for the year 1887-8 will begin Tuesday, September 13.

In our issue two weeks ago, as a news item, we made mention of the conviction and fining of Chas. B. Reynolds in New Jersey, heading it "Free Speech Denied" and calling it "a singular case." This characterization seems not to suit an esteemed correspondent, who in a communication in this week's issue seeks to enlighten us and our patrons on the merits and philosophy of the case. He writes as follows:

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—In your last issue appeared a short article headed "Free Speech Denied," commenting on the action of the court in New Jersey in fining Charles B. Reynolds about $100 for publishing a blasphemous article in Morristown, that state. The jury in the case simply brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts, and the judge sentenced the offender in accordance with the folllowing law of the state of New Jersey:

"If any person shall wilfully blaspheme the holy name of God, by denying, cursing or contemptuously reproaching His being or providence, or by contumeliously reproaching Jesus Christ, or the Holy Ghost, or the christian religion, or the holy word of God, that is, the canonical scriptures of the old and new testament, or by profane scoffing at or exposing them or any of them to contempt or ridicule, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $200, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding twelve months, or both."

As the New York Independent says in this case: "The settled doctrine of this country is that men are not forbidden to think and freely express their opinion on the subject of religion, provided they do so in a manner that is decent and not offensive to the general sensibilities of the community." It then quotes the principle on which such laws as the above are founded. In the words of Judge Cooley:

Some acts would be offensive to public sentiment in a christian community, and would tend to public disorder, which, in a Mahommedan or Pagan county might be passed without notice, or be regarded as meritorious. The criminal acts of every country have reference in a great degree to the prevailing public sentiment, and punish those acts as crimes which disturbs the peace and order or tend to shock the moral sense of the community. The moral sense is measurably regulated and controlled by the religious belief; and, therefore, it is that those things which, estimated a christian standard, are profane and blasphemous, are properly punished as offenses, since they are offensive in the highest degree to the general public sense, and have a direct tendency to undermine the moral support of the laws and corrupt the community." (Constitutional limitations, p. 471.)

It is probably known to but few of our readers that the laws of Dakota are even more severe than those of New Jersey. They define blasphemy as a misdemeanor, the punishment of which is imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding $500, or by both such fine and imprisonment. "Profane swearing" is also punishable by a fine of one dollar for every such offense.

* * *

We did not say that free speech had been denied without color of law, but the fact still remains that Reynolds was fined for exercising the right most boasted of in this country of free speech.

But we now do say that he was unjustly fined, and base our opinion upon the two following provisions of the constitution of the United States, viz:—Article 1, amendments: "Congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech;" and section 2, article 20: "This constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

Was it a singular case? The Christian Advocate says: "The charge of the judge (to the jury) was a systematic and thorough reply to every point made by defendant's counsel." Our faith in the judiciary of a country rests upon the assumed impartiality of the judge in a trial before him, and to their lasting honor be it said that that faith is seldom misplaced. So when, as in this case, a judge so far forgets his office and publicly demeans himself as to become an advocate with the jury against a prisoner on trial in his own court, are we not justified in saying it was a singular case?

Again—in passing sentence upon the prisoner, the judge said: "Inasmuch as the law under which you have been convicted has for so long been unused, you may reasonably be expected to have been ignorant of it." If there is any meaning in language this statement means that the law was practicably obsolete. If a man in the evening of the nineteenth century is arrested and fined under a law that is admittedly obsolete, is that not a little singular? We can hardly admit that we are open to just criticism for our characterization of the case. Our correspondent says that the jury simply brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts, leaving to inference entirely what the facts were, while in our item we quoted the exact words which constituted the offense, and so gave our readers an opportunity to judge for themselves whether the words were justly offensive or not. Our correspondent quotes and approves the New York Independent, when it says that it is the settled doctrine of the country that a person must express their opinion upon the subject of religion in such a manner as not to be offensive to the susceptibilities of the (religious) community; or in other words, in a manner agreeable or acceptable to the community. Passing without notice the possibilities af tyranny that are so thinly veiled by the term "offensive to the sensibilities," (for what act may not be offensive to the sensibilities?) our correspondent is reminded that the Independent's tender susceptibilities theory is not the settled doctrine of the country, as there are no blasphemy laws recorded in the statute books of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In thirty-three states and territories the theory is unrecognized and the sensibilities unshielded by statute. Judge Cooley is quoted to prove that these laws—and consequently these prosecutions—reflect the religious belief of the people and are necessary to prevent undermining the moral support of the laws and the corruption of the community.

One fact may serve to show how well this class of legislation subserves the object of its enactment. Michigan has blasphemy laws similar to New Jersey. The following is from the Grand Haven Herald of the 24th ult.:

Sylvester Pattison, of Cannonsburg, was brought before Justice Walsh yesterday to be sentenced for committing a criminal assault upon Eva Martin, a little girl aged fourteen. The judge, upon the presentation of a petition signed by about sixty prominent citizens of Cannonsburg, asking for mercy for Patterson, decided that Patterson would be sufficiently punished by paying the costs of the case, which amounted to $28.13.

In the light of these cases the relative enormity of the two crimes under the high moral sense prevalent, where blasphemy laws are regarded as necessary, may be thus stated: Speaking contumeliously of religion, $75; outraging a little girl, $28.13.

A "PROFESSIONAL SCAPEGOAT."

A Description of the Duties of His Position—Paid for Being Scolded.

"Professional scapegoat" does not appear among the thousands of occupations which designate the manner of employment of the inhabitants of this city as classified in the Philadelphia directory. More than one man whose name appears there graced by the simple but comprehensive word "clerk" is, if the truth were known, fully entitled to classification as a professional scapegoat. There is more than one who is paid a substantial salary by large houses for no other occupation than taking upon his shoulders the blame for all the misdeeds of the establishment and suffering the supposed loss of his situation at the rate of ten or a dozen times a day, or as much oftener as occassion may require. Being discharged half a dozen times a day without once losing his position, and at the same time being well paid for the peculiar performance, is, indeed, a novel idea. This is how it is done:

A lady makes a purchase of several articles, all of which are to be sent to her address, as given, before a certain hour, without fail. The following day the customer returns and in her own sweet way proceeds to "tear out" the floor manager or proprietor, as it may be, because the goods failed to arrive at the promised hour. The story is patiently heard, and the word is passed along for Smith. Smith makes his appearance with a countenance professionally penitent and submissive.

"Smith," the manager begins, "you were instructed to send this lady's goods to the address given you before 4 oclock?"

"Yes, sir," is Smith's plaintive reply, "but"——

"Never mind an explanation. I understand. Your neglect caused the delay and has risked the loss of one of our best customers. We can not put up with your carlessness any longer. You may go to the office and get your pay." Smith steals away with a readymade crestfallen look upon his face.

"Madam, I regret the occurrence of such an unnecessary blunder, but assure you it will not happen again; surely not from that man," and madam takes her departure fully satisfied that she has had her revenge,

Another irate customer appears on the scene. This time the trouble is with a suit of furniture which had been purchased a week before as in perfect order, but has already begun to show signs of approaching dissolution. The aggrieved purchaser opens on the manager, who at once sends for the "man who takes the blame" and opens the usual programme.

"How is this, sir? What do you mean by sending out goods in such a condition? You have been repeatedly told not to permit any goods to leave your department unless in perfect order. This is not the first time this has happened; but it will be the last. Go to the office and get your pay; we have no further use for your services.

"Madam, I am very sorry that you should have been so deceived by one of our salesmen. We can not very well take back the furniture after it has been used, but we will send a man to your house to put it in proper shape," and the lady goes her way satisfied that she has received justice.

"The man who takes the blame" is next discharged for overcharging in making a sale of silk dress goods. He then suffers a tirade of abuse, and is also to go because he has sold a set of fine china without calling the attention of the purchaser to several little defects. And so it goes from morning to night, day after day, week in and week out. The poor fellow is made to suffer for all the sins of the entire establishment, from the manager down to the errand boy.

"Does it pay?" echoed a prominent business man the other day in response to an inquiry on the subject. "Well, I should say it did. Why, we have a man who takes the blame for our establishment who is worth thousands of dollars to us every year. We can sell a good many slightly damaged or imperfect goods which we could not otherwise dispose of except at a great sacrifice. Then we save a great many good customers who become displeased about small matters which are not done just as they like. It is a strange but true fact that many people are satisfied to put up with considerable inconvenience if they can only be revenged by seeing some one discharged. Sometimes when we bring out our 'man who takes the blame' the customer ventures to suggest that he is not the one who waited on her, but we insist that he is, and the man adds his own assertion, and in nine cases out of ten the customer is convinced. Very few people take enough notice of a salesman to identify him, unless they meet him frequently. I have known some establishments that have employed two or more men to take blame in order to facilitate matters. The funniest part of the thing is that our scapegoat man grows fat on being 'cussed.' He has increased from 150 to 220 pounds in fifteen months, and smiles so much that we will have to change him and get some dyspeptic, looking individual in his place."—Philadelphia Record.

Badly Ventilated Halls.

Mr. Beecher recently declared, in a lecture at Gateshead, England, that he never yet had spoken in a hall where 1,000 persons could breathe comfortably for an hour and a half together.—Chicago Times.

ALL AROUND US.

The Gist of News From Our Regular Correspondents-Items Clipped From County Papers and Otherwise Obtained—Iowa Notes.

LENNOX.

From the Independent.

T. P. Thompson and our old friend, "Mike," passed through Lennox on their way home to Canton last Sunday. The gentlemen must have been in a hurry, for they did not stop to say "how!" We will forgive them on the plea of it being Sabbath, but cannot if they do not stop next time.

D. C. Hull, the popular Canton butcher, has bought the market at this place and intends to run it as a branch of the market at Canton. We will venture the assertion that Hull will furnish some toothsome cutlets that will satisfy the palate of the average Lennoxite.

Geo. W. Palmer was at Canton last week. George says he did not find the "hole in the wall" or capture the "blind pig." How about the "B-B," George?

A. G. Vroman and Louis Johnson, of Canton, were in town on Monday trying to protect our townsmen from electric bolts. We advised the boys to rod the heathens living near Sioux Falls. Lightning never strikes here, but we use lots of bed-springs.

W. B. Wait, with his characteristic business push, has branched out so that his transactions will take in Canton, having recently bought the Bagley & Cargill warehouses at that place. The Canton people are fortunate in securing a business interest that will prove beneficial to Canton, as Mr. Wait generally pays the highest market price for grain.

DAYTON.

Homer Kilts and Charlie Shindler, who started off with a covered wagon about three weeks ago, have been heard from in Nebraska. They will return soon to their old love, Dakota.

A new baseball club has been organized on Nine Mile creek, composed of boys of fifteen and a few who have reached the voter's limit. A name has not yet been selected, but rumor has it that they will be termed the "Sluggers." The old baseball club, the "Crickers," have changed the name of their organization to the "Plow Boys," and their first contest game was played June 4 with the Larchwood club.

Philip Putrah, of Minnesota, son of Joseph Putrah, was with his family visiting his parents last week and the week before. He brought some fine horses with him for sale.

John Warner has treated his house to a new coat of paint.

Ezekiel Brown has broken thirty-five acres on his new farm and has sown it to flax.

Miss Ida Kilts is no longer a resident of Sioux Falls, having been called home by the illness of her mother.

James Elster is doing considerable breaking on his farm in LaValley township.

Mrs. B. Kilts is slowly recovering from her protracted illness, and is now able to be around a little.

Mr. Abbott having fenced in his large tract of land, parties from this direction enroute for Canton are compelled to go south as far as Wm. Shultz' south line and then east to the section line running by Mr. Arnold's. Section lines will soon have to be traveled altogether.

Willford Dalley, once a resident of Dayton, has been tendered a situation by the Omaha railroad company, which he has accepted and commenced business last week near Salem.

The Larchwood baseball club met the Plow Boys, of Nine Mile, on Saturday, June 4, and got scooped. The Plow Boys will play a return game at Larchwood, June 18.

A movement is being made for a grand celebration of July 4, in some of the groves hereaway. We will give full particulars in our next.

LA VALLEY.

Joe Shebal has put in ninety acres of grain this spring with his boss team. Pretty good for a boy, hey?

E. Moscrip intended to be present at the national drill tournament at Washington, D. C., but a press of farm work prevented.

Frank Pinkham has completed his breaking contract north of Sioux Falls and has returned home.

Wm. Walters was home again last week, but stopped only a short time. He is doing well in the profession he has chosen.

The road supervisors have commenced the annual road repairing.

The Sunday-school in district 48 is progressing finely.

John Budd has sold his valuable farm for the small sum of $1,700. John will become a resident of Canton.

Mrs. Clark, who purchased the Chase farm near Selina, started for Iowa on a business trip June 7, to be absent about one week.

The herding grounds hereaway are becoming somewhat condensed, as nearly every farmer is turning over sod.

The spring chicken is rapidly assuming proportions suitable for the frying-pan.

EDEN.

From the Echo.

Still the improvements go on. Landlord Farley, of the Commercial, is having a piazza built on the north side of his hotel.

Those going to the county seat to transact business now find the time they can spare between trains is limited on account of the change in the time table of the Sioux City and Dakota.

Fred Hartzell, who has been attending school at Yankton, returned Monday to spend the summer vacation.

Landlord Farley keeps a firstclass hotel, but believing in a good "underpinning," is having a stone foundation placed beneath the entire building.

LINCOLN.

Rev. V. B. Conklin's sister returned hom Friday.

Wilson Ostrander has commenced work on his house.

Con Fitzpatrick's little boy has been very sick.

Grandfather Noyes is feeling better lately than he has for some time.

John Nesse's father arrived here from Iowa on Tuesday last.

Montrose Westbury and E. L. Weast went to Wall Lake last week on a pleasure trip.

IOWA.

INWOOD.

From Rock Valley Register.

James Skewis has given up his California trip until fall.

The carpenters have Bert Anderson's dwelling well along.

Anderson Bros. are moving into their elegant new store building.

Mr. and Mrs. Liddell and Harry Skewis were Canton visitors yesterday.

T. W. Young, of Rock Rapids, is having a large machinery warehouse erected in Inwood, and will fill it with a big stock of farm machinery.

Mr. Garver has pruchased Wm. Bahson's interest in the hotel and store building. Mr. Garyer is about to lay out considerable money in improvements on the hotel.

Notice.

Parties in possession of beer kegs belonging to the undersigned will please return the same at once. Also, those owing me will please bring along a little money. A. HANDSCHIEGEL.

City Bakery.

J. A. CHRISTINSEN, Prop.
(Late of Chicago Bakery, Minneapolis.)

Fresh bread and cakes always on hand. Large cakes made to order.
Orders from surrounding towns will be filled promptly.

Under Harlan's Restaurant, Canton.

Beloit Nursery.

Millions

of Forest Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruit plants Shrubbery, etc. Prices very low: No. 1. Forest Trees one year old, $2.50 per 1,000, and everything cheap. Order at once by mail.

E. Maynard & Son, Beloit, Ia.

SILK RIBBONS!

We have purchased at recent wholesale auction sales several large lots of Remnants of Silk Ribbons at prices which will enable us to offer splendid bargains. These remnants are all from two to three yards and upwards in length, and many of them are the finest quality of Ribbons in the market, of different widths, in a variety of fashionable shades, in fact, nearly all colors are represented; also different kinds of Ribbons adapted for bonnet strings, neckwear, trimming for hats and dresses, bows, scarfs, etc., etc. No lady can purchase such fine ribbons as these at any store in the land for four times the money. If you will agree to show the goods to friends, and aid us to make sales, we will send a sample box of these elegant ribbons for 25 cents in stamps. Two boxes 50 cts. Four boxes $1.00. Ten boxes $2.00. Address PARIS AGENCY, 7 West Broadway, New York.

S. S. S. CURES Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Blood Poison, Malaria, Ulcers, and all Diseases Caused from Impure Blood

Cancer of the Tongue.

My wife, some three or four years ago, was troubled with an ulcer on the side of her tongue near the throat. The pain was incessant, causing loss of sleep and producing great nervous prostration. Accompanying this trouble was rheumatism. It had passed from the shoulders and centered in the wrist of one hand, she almost losing the use of it. Between the suffering of the two, life had grown burdensome. By the use of a half dozen small-sized bottles of Swift's Specific, she was entirely relieved and restored to health. This was three years ago, and there has been no return of the disease. H. L. MIDDLEBROOKS.

Sparta, Ga., June 5, 1886.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. 157 W. 23d St., N. Y.

SOLD BY H. C. HICHBORN

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do me any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain.—William L. Page, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

E. WENDT.

THE OLD RELIABLE PIONEER

—A Full Line of—

Dry Goods and Groceries

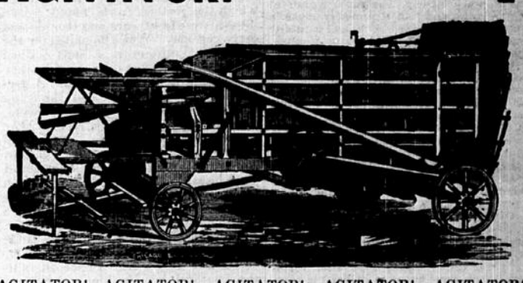
BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Mens genuine kangaroo dress shoes. Every pair warranted to last as long as any two pairs of dongolas.

We have a No. 1 ladies shoe, in kid and goat, for $1.25.

MAIN STREET, - CANTON, DAK.

AGITATOR. AGITATOR.



AGITATOR! AGITATOR! AGITATOR! AGITATOR! AGITATOR!

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE.

—FOR SALE BY—

O. A. RUDOLPH.

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THE ORLEANS will be under the personal supervision of J. W Hutchinson (for the past five years proprietor of Lake Park Hotel, Lake Minnetonka, Minn.), and will open for the reception of guests June 1st. Visitors will find The Orleans is first class in all its appointments, being well supplied with Gas, Hot and Cold Water Baths, Electric Bells, and all modern improvements, Steam Laundry, Billiard Halls, Bowling Alley, etc., and positively free from annoyance by Mosquitos.

Round Trip Excursion Tickets will be placed on sale May 1st, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway and all connecting lines, at low rates, to the following points in Iowa and Minnesota: Spirit Lake, Iowa; Albert Lea, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Lake Minnetonka, White Bear Lake and Duluth, Minnesota; Clear Lake, Iowa; Lake Superior Points, Yellowstone Park and Points in Colorado.

Write for a Guide to the Summer Resorts and Spirit Lake and its attractions, to the General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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