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CANTON, SOUTH DAKOTA FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1906.

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Grand Wedding Reception.

Judge and Mrs. Gifford held a wedding reception last Friday evening in honor of their son, Bailey, and his bride, who arrived from Minneapolis on the day previous. The hospitable home of Judge and Mrs. Gifford has witnessed many brilliant events but nothing, we believe, to surpass that of Friday evening. Old friends and young friends of the groom were present in great numbers to congratulate the "Canton boy," and his sweet, lovely bride, for Bailey was born and raised in Canton.

The guests, numbering over a hundred, were received by Master Rudolph and directed to the dressing rooms on the second floor, and at the head of the stairs an orchestra was stationed.

Judge and Mrs. Gifford received with the groom and the bride and congratulations were extended with a hearty good will so characteristic of our people.

During the evening a delicious two course lunch was served, presided over by Mrs. Seely and Mrs. Tillotson, while Misses Maud Lewis, Mary Cooper, Alice Conklin and Lucretia Rudolph dispensed delicious lunch to all.

Mrs. O. A. Rudolph and Mrs. M. E. Rudolph assisted in receiving the guests.

The rooms were handsomely decorated with white chrysanthemums and ferns, and all the were in perfect harmony with the welcome home and reception of the groom and bride.

The reception began at 8 and at 11 the guests departed after one of the most enjoyable society events ever held in Canton. The presents were numerous and beautiful as well as valuable, tokens of love and esteem, which the young couple will cherish in the years to come.

Mr. Gifford is engaged in the drug business in Minneapolis, where he was married on the 24th of October, and where they started for Monday morning.

How to Test Seed Corn.

Editor Leader: It is one of the hopeful signs that promise better corn and more of it to the acre, that the selection and testing of seed corn is advocated so widely today. When one remembers the long years of the past, when corn was stored and planted like other grains out of the bin or crib, and now hear the subject of storing and testing it advocated from the rostrum and by the press, we see the time approaching when one hundred bushels will be raised to the acre where but thirty or forty now are raised. In a former paper it was claimed that a proper test was of as much or more importance as selecting the right ears. And why? Because an intelligent man can tell if corn will sprout or grow by looking at it. The man who takes his seed out of the crib feels confident of this or he would not plant it. Then why test your seed corn? If we can not answer this question we do not grasp the problem of more and better corn, and any method that does not determine more is useless. The testing of your seed corn therefore must be to determine if it has vital force and life enough to bring to the fullest maturity the embryo ear that each grain contains. This only can be done by a method that is in harmony with nature's laws, for she must be respected and obeyed. Nature will recognize and approve favorable conditions that surround germ life even before it is awakened into activity, and it is just as sure to show disfavor when conditions are unfavorable. What are the conditions required? A good strong, rich soil and the exclusion of light and air. These facts are too obvious to need discussion, either as they relate to animal or vegetable germs. But we may remark that a strong healthy mother is as essential to animal development as are like quantities in the size. Now let us carry out and apply this figure. In starting the corn germ into life and development do not dwarf or blight it by placing it under adverse conditions but place it in good, strong, rich, soil and exclude the light and air, for by reasons unknown to us these conditions develop all that there is in the corn germ, not only that it will sprout or grow, but how strong and vigorous it will grow, by pushing out roots many times longer than the upright stem growth, and it will assure you what your corn will do in the field if you meet the conditions there by preparing and enriching your land and will give it suitable attention and care. Again as to the figure. Procure a box six inches deep which in every sense is a Matrix, fill it half full of good, rich soil, the best you can get; on top of the soil place a wire screen or netting with meshes three fourths inches square; in each square place three grains taken from an ear and mark the ear and square. Make a frame with two inch sides that will slip in side of this box, tack on the bottom strong canvass and stay it from side to side to keep it from sagging, put an inch of good, rich, soil in this frame and slip it in on top of the netting and corn. Keep it warm and moist and you will have results that will please you. B. H. Tripp.

The South and the Thirteenth Amendment.

Mr. Henry Peck Fry "of the Chattanooga bar," who is perhaps not overburdened with other business at this time of the year, has taken the southern people as his clients in an elaborate argument against the thirteenth amendment. One of the side-lights of Mr. Fry's argument, which will amuse if not instruct, is the claim that the thirteenth amendment to the constitution is unconstitutional, and that, therefore, the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are not applicable to the negro race.

He holds that the question involved in the civil war was whether a state had the right to secede from the union and that in the arbitration of war the south lost the decision on that question. They had no right to secede, therefore they were never out of the union constitutionally. The bearing of this upon the thirteenth amendment is that the southern states were not asked to vote upon it and the amendment never received the votes of three-fourths of the states, including the eleven southern states which were in rebellion. Mr. Fry claims that the mere fact that they were in rebellion did not take them out of the union for purposes of amending the constitution. The thirteenth amendment provided that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist except in punishment for crime. The fifteenth amendment declared that the right to vote or hold office should not be questioned because of race, color or previous condition of servitude. If the thirteenth amendment was never adopted, then the fifteenth could have no reference to the negro. He explains that the three amendments were rammed down the throats of the southern states and can never be recognized by them, though as a matter of fact, they have been upheld by the supreme court and their validity is the same as that of every other article of the federal constitution.

The result of these amendments, in his opinion, has been the solid south. The repeal of the fifteenth amendment, in his opinion, would result in the flocking to the republican standard of a great many southern men of the third generation who had no hand in the war. His appeal is to the men of the third generation in the north to repeal that amendment. A great many men in the north are convinced that the wholesale thrusting of the ex-slaves into the suffrage was a mistake. It would have been better to have gradually admitted them as they became educated. But there is a fundamental difference between the people of the north and the south on this question. The south is determined to forever bar the negro from the ballot. No matter what his qualifications, the negro is not to vote because equal suffrage holds up before him "the hope of social equality." This is the bugbear of the south. The north, on the other hand, will never give ear to a theory of a permanently subject race, north or south. The negro must be either a citizen or a slave. The country has decreed at a tremendous cost that he shall not be a slave. The other alternative is that he must be a citizen.

If the south could once make up its mind to deal justly with the negro, to give him his rights individually as he showed himself capable of exercising them, some progress might be made. But the south does not concede anything, and so the debate is apparently fruitless.—Minneapolis Journal.

Do Your Trading at Home.

The Leader learned from a couple of gentlemen who were seeking bargains for their wives, and after pricing goods in Canton stores went to Sioux Falls to save a little money as they expected but were badly taken in as the sequel will show.

One party looked at a cloak in The Enterprise store which was marked \$15. This party went to Sioux Falls and paid \$18 for an exact duplicate of Mr. Thayer's cloak. Another party priced an article in the Puckett-Pidcoe store which was worth \$19, and this party went to Sioux Falls and paid \$20 for a similar piece of goods, and the gentleman who made this purchase was decidedly hot when he came back and found out how he had been duped. He supposed he was getting something better than the Canton article. He said he was now satisfied that he could buy better goods for less money in Canton every day in the year than he could in Sioux Falls.

Our merchants can buy just as cheap as the Sioux Falls or Sioux City merchants, because they pay cash. The reason our merchants can sell cheaper than the merchants in near-by cities is their expenses and taxes are less, hence our merchants can sell for less money than the other fellows, which they always do, and make a living profit.

Those Sioux City and Sioux Falls merchants stick it "onto" the visitors just as far as it is safe to go because they know they have come to buy and won't go home empty handed.

Then they come home like the \$26 man who went to Sioux Falls and kick themselves for their folly.

The merchant with whom you do your trading the year round is where you get a square deal every day in the week. When you go out among strangers to trade they take you in good and plenty because it may be the last chance they will get to skin you.

These are disagreeable facts and all who have tried it know we are stating the truth, and there are other Canton parties who have had such an experience as the man who went to Sioux Falls and paid \$7 more than the same goods would have cost him in Canton.

The same is true of clothing. Our Canton clothing dealers are carrying as fine goods as any man wants to wear, and the Canton prices for similar goods offered in nearby towns is from three to nine dollars a suit cheaper. As a stranger you go into a Sioux Falls or Sioux City clothing store and those dealers will make you believe they are giving you a \$30 suit for \$25, and we will bet a new hat you could have bought the same goods in Canton for \$20. We have seen the men and outside goods and know the home prices. You get taken in because you are a stranger, and strangers stand no show in a strange town.

A buyer can always get a square deal in his home town and if he buys something that don't suit or fit he can get his goods changed or money back, but he can't afford to go to Sioux Falls or Sioux City to correct an error, it costs too much. Stick to your home merchant if you want a square deal.

The Canton stores where dry goods are sold are up to date in every particular, and the quality of goods and prices will prove the truth of our contention that you can save money by buying your goods at home. Don't go to Sioux Falls and pay your way up and back and get soaked like the man who paid \$20 for goods that he could have bought at Mr. Puckett's for \$19.

It would take 100 bushels of corn to the acre to keep up such extravagance as that.

Additional Local.

Cashier Cassill of the Hudson state bank was a Canton visitor Sunday.

Remember the Chicago Glee Club will give the second number of the citizen's lecture course at Augustana Chapel Friday evening November 2.

Don't miss the big game of football Friday between Parker and Canton high school teams in Canton. The game will be called at 4 p. m. sharp.

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

Taking all things into consideration the Prohibition meeting held here last Saturday afternoon was well attended. There were over a hundred present, and those present seemed to be well pleased with the speeches.

R. K. Hafso and family moved to Aberdeen Tuesday, where Mr. Hafso will live in the future. He is one of the best and most successful contractors in the state, and finds that Aberdeen will be more central as a residence town. He sold his home in Canton some time ago and concluded to make a change before building. He called on the Leader before leaving and wanted to be remembered to all his friends.

A Sioux City dry goods house is flooding Canton with postal cards telling of the great bargains people can get there. Don't be a sucker and spend five or six dollars going to Sioux City to buy something that may not be as good as you can get at home for less money. This house advertises \$40 goods for \$15. That's enough to catch suckers but thinking people know that no man ever sold \$40 goods for \$15 or \$20 or \$30. These figures are only made to catch stupid people.

Taken as directed, it becomes the greatest curative agent for the relief of suffering humanity ever devised. Such is Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. I. M. Helme & Co.

President George E. Henderson, of the Bull River mining and power company, has gone to Bull River, B. C., accompanied by Mrs. Henderson. President Henderson will remain in that country until the big flume is completed and then the development of that splendid water power will come along fast. It is the opinion of those who ought to know that there is plenty of gold in Bull River and the turning of the water into the big flume will expose it and give the company a chance to get rich fast. Everybody wants Geo. Henderson to succeed.

H. E. Thormodsgaard of Norway township was a welcome visitor Tuesday morning and a renewal subscriber. He was accompanied by Lars Huser. Mr. Thormodsgaard gets his mail by rural route from Alcester, and he finds much cause for complaint. He says that some weeks he doesn't get his Leader before Monday and sometimes as late as Tuesday. Of course this is absolute carelessness on the part of the postal authorities somewhere on the line. The Leader leaves Canton for the south on Friday as regular as Friday comes and should get to Alcester in time for Saturday's rural mail delivery. There is no excuse for this carelessness.

T. Hugh Clancy is down in Illinois at his old home at Hebron, where he has been assisting his father some on the farm and assisting others to get married and getting ready to return to Worthing. T. Hugh has been an awful busy youth because it was impossible to get farm help and he had to do about three men's work for a month. He will soon be back in Worthing. We copy the following item from the Hebron Tribune: "Through the courtesy of T. Hugh Clancy, who secured from the Milwaukee railroad company rates and sleeping car reservations, and planned the wedding trip for Mr. and Mrs. Woodrich, which includes Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, returning home over the Union Pacific via Kansas City, Mo., and the Milwaukee to Chicago and Arnsby, is due the comfort of the trip, but the climax was reached when F. A. Miller, general passenger agent of the Milwaukee railroad company, issued a special order to stop train No. 142, which is not on the Arnsby time-card, Tuesday morning at 11:25, for the especial purpose of permitting Mr. and Mrs. Woodrich to board the train. This speaks highly for the rating of Mr. Clancy with the Milwaukee road, and for the well-known courtesy of the officials."

In every clime its colors are unfurled,
Its fame has spread from sea to sea;
Be not surprised if in the other world
You hear of Rocky Mountain Tea.
I. M. Helme & Co.

Letter From Fred Keidel.

Under date of October 25, Fred Keidel formerly of Lincoln county, writes the Leader from the California Soldiers' home, where he has been for a few months renewing his health and resting.

He describes the beautiful home provided for the old veterans and tells of the handsome surroundings and flowers and comforts.

He says the home canteen is doing an immense business, beer being bought by the car load and the old veterans spend their pension money freely. The old men are dying fast and don't seem to care as to the future. "It makes one sad," he says, "to see the gallant defenders of the union in old age thus hurried onward under the influence that destroys both body and soul. It makes me sad to see such a condition, and the man who favors an army canteen stands for the ruin of his brother and the destruction of his soul."

The California home might be a veteran's paradise instead of what it is. "Remember me to all old Lincoln county friends and after December 10th, send my Leader to Alliance, California, as I will be back at my home soon after that date."

Wanted: Men in each state to travel, tack signs and distribute samples and circulars of our goods. Salary \$80.00 per mo. \$3.00 per day for expenses, Saunders Co., Dept. S. 46-50 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. 16 19

Sure Cure for Lump Jaw

I have used Berigan's Lump Jaw Cure and recommend it to be good. I had a steer that had as bad a case as I ever saw three months ago. I used the medicine at that time—only one dose, and now it is ready for the feed yard.

L. E. KNOWLTON.
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