

Lincoln Farmers' Advocate.

The Persistent ADVOCATE of Economy and Reform, the Defender of Truth and Justice, the Foe of Fraud and Corruption.

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INDEPENDENTS ON THE WAR PATH.

They Hold Their County Convention, Select Delegates to Meron, and Prepare for War.

The Canton Advocate and Sioux Valley News Get a Gooding Which They Cannot Misconstrue.

A Good County Central Committee Appointed With J. E. Holter, of Canton, Chairman.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.
Last Saturday afternoon occurred the first county convention of the independent party. The gathering was not large, but whatever amount may have been in attendance, was adequate to do good in earnestness and enthusiasm. Though the day was extremely hot and sultry, nearly all the townships were represented by delegates, and many interested spectators came to witness the ceremony of holding the first county convention of the new party.

Shortly after 2 o'clock Chairman Gehon, the well-known old democratic war-horse, appeared upon the platform in the old court house and called the assembly to order by reading the call for the convention. On motion J. W. Wimple, of Beresford was elected temporary chairman and Edgar Wardwell was selected secretary. On motion of Henry Brandon of Canton township, a committee on credentials consisting of Henry Brandon, H. Bradshaw and E. W. Owens, was appointed.

The committee soon met and reported the following named persons and delegations entitled to seats in the convention: Pleasant—C. A. Eldsmore, E. W. Owens, B. C. Smith, Andrew Napen, H. Elliott; Lincoln—A. J. Westbury, Wilson O. Bradshaw, H. Barnum; York—W. L. Young, A. J. Wimple, C. A. Carlson, W. H. Myers, C. Prinslow; Dayton—W. L. Gould, E. B. Peterson, J. L. Robinson, Ed. Wardwell, Wallace Mitchell; Canton—J. E. Holter, Charles Gupit, Wm. Haw, Henry Brandon, Perry Jull, A. L. Syverud; Norway—Peter Thompson, L. H. Sogn, Neils Monson, Hans Rise, J. S. Land; Highland—O. J. Byre, A. T. Sheldon, H. B. Hernandez, Hans Bergmanson, Edmund Steensland; Delapre—A. Messner, Wm. Parke.

Your committee would respectfully recommend that G. B. Young and John Murphy be allowed to represent Delaware township with the full vote of the delegation. And we would further recommend that Jacob Keller be allowed to represent Fairview township with the full vote of the delegation. Your committee would recommend that the delegates present from any township be allowed to cast the full vote of the township.

HENRY BRANDON, Chairman.

The report of committee on credentials was adopted in full La Valley having no delegate present, Andrew Peterson was admitted as a representative from that township.

The temporary organization was on motion made permanent, and the chair instructed to appoint a committee of one from each precinct to select names for delegates to the state convention, and a committee of five on resolutions, also a committee of five to select names for county central committee.

The chair appointed as committee to select names for delegates to state convention, A. J. Westbury, L. C. Smith, C. A. Carlson, J. L. Robinson, A. L. Syverud, Hans Rise, Hans Brynjulson, Wm. Parke, J. Murphy, Jacob Keller, Andrew Peterson.

As committee on resolutions, G. B. Young, A. T. Sheldon, Jacob Holter, W. L. Gould, H. Barnum.

Committee to select names for county central committee, Henry Bradshaw, Perry Jull, Charles Gupit, E. W. Owens, Wm. Haw.

A recess was then taken subject to the call of the chairman, after which the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES TO THE INDEPENDENT PARTY OF LINCOLN COUNTY:—We the committee on resolutions beg leave to present the following:

First—Resolved, That we adopt the platform of the Meron convention.

Second—We recognize that the speaker of the house of representatives holds the negative to the situation in that body and that he should be in party sympathy with the whole range of popular feeling, and unless this is the case nothing can be done; therefore

Resolved, That our delegates to the state convention be instructed to vote for no man for congress who will not endorse the demands made by the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America, at the St. Louis convention of 1889.

Third—If elected to the house will you refuse to enter any caucus for the election of speaker of the house who does not make said demands a test of admission and membership.

Fourth—We declare in favor of the office seeking the man instead of the man the office.

Fifth—We endorse the following sections of the resolutions passed by the Lincoln county Alliance at its last meeting:

That the railroad transportation system of the country should be under effective control of the government by ownership or otherwise.

That we congratulate our young state upon her successful extermination of the saloon and bid her good speed in the maintenance of her success.

That we view with pride the noble effort of

the women of our state to secure admission to full citizenship, and that we will assist them in this righteous cause.

That the expenditures of the state be so adjusted that the state debt shall not exceed the limit authorized by the constitution.

That state appropriations be limited to absolute necessities without regard to local favoritism.

That all compensation of public officers be adjusted to a standard commensurate with returns of agricultural pursuits.

That as the legal profession for a long period of time has had the dictum in most official and legislative work, and the agricultural interests by its lead are brought on the brink of ruin, and as these expressions emanate from the agricultural element of Lincoln county, therefore we further resolved:

That we inspire upon the legal profession to take up work in the spirit of those expressions as faithfully as we heretofore have followed them, for we sincerely believe that such course will be to the best interests of all.

Your committee desires also to submit the following resolutions and respectfully recommend their adoption:

Whereas, The Canton Advocate and Sioux Valley News, respectively, in their last issues, published statements charging A. J. Wimple with making an unwarranted attack upon the rights of foreigners to hold office in this county, and

Whereas, The true interpretation of the meaning of Mr. Wimple's speech at the Meron convention was a criticism of the practice of permitting parties from other counties and states to hold office in preference to white settlers of the county who have here for years and built up the resources of the county, and

Whereas, It is true that there are such men holding office in this county today, men who have been pushed ahead of other citizens because of party affiliation and ring rule, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention repudiate the Groves Plunder as the action of the political ringsters who have heretofore ruled in this county for placing into office men who are credited in this county, not being resident here long enough to acquire proper citizenship, instead of men who have built up this county and sustained it and supported its institutions for years.

Resolved further, That we heartily recognize and appreciate the right integrity and competency of the foreign born population, of whatever country, to hold office in this county, and by these resolutions vow that their rights shall always be fully and adequately respected.

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the FARMERS' ADVOCATE for publication and be spread upon the minutes of this convention. Respectfully Submitted,

H. BARNUM,
G. B. YOUNG,
W. L. GOULD,
A. T. SHELDON,
JACOB KELLER,
Committee.

The report was unanimously adopted. The charges made by the Canton papers against Mr. Wimple, to which the resolution referred was branded by Mr. Wimple as false, and the delegates and others present who were at the Warner grove picnic, declared it to be a willful lie made out of whole cloth, constructed for the sole purpose of influencing the Scandinavian element of Lincoln county against the independent party.

The committee to select names for delegates to the state convention reported as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—Your committee appointed to select the names of seven delegates to represent Lincoln county in the independent state convention, would recommend the following names for such delegates subject to the approval of the county convention:

Henry Bradshaw, of Lincoln; A. J. Wimple, of Beresford; L. H. Sogn, of Norway; John Steensland, of Highland; E. A. Leavitt, of La Valley; A. L. Syverud, of Canton; Henry Muller, of Dayton; and Wm. Parke, of Delapre, all of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. WESTBURY,
W. M. PARKE,
Chairman, Secretary.

The report was adopted and those named by the committee were declared to be the unanimous choice of the convention as delegates to the state convention.

The delegates present from Lincoln county at the state convention were instructed to cast the full vote of the county.

The committee to select names for county central committee submitted their report, which was adopted and J. E. Holter was elected chairman of the county central committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Your committee appointed to select a county central committee, respectfully recommend the appointment of the following:

J. E. Holter, chairman.
H. B. Hernandez, of Edson.
H. F. Elliott, of Pleasant.
J. Keller, of Fairview.
Henry Bradshaw, of Lincoln.
Hans Skie, of Grant.
Andrew Peterson, of La Valley.
Orton Enoch, of Springdale.
Ass Forrest, Jr., of Canton City.
Hans Rise, of Norway.
C. A. Carlson, of Brookings.
Hans Brynte, of Highland.
G. B. Young, of Delapre.
F. R. Eno, of Lyman.
Ed. Wardwell, of Dayton.
Wm. Parke, of Delapre.

Your committee further recommend that the county central committee be instructed to see that proper notices are posted and caucuses be held in their respective townships, also that in townships where no central committee has been elected, each member of the committee be authorized to appoint two men to act with himself as a township central committee.

HENRY BRADSHAW,
Chairman.

On motion the chairman of each township central committee was appointed a committee of one to solicit subscriptions to the campaign fund and report the same to the chairman of the county central committee.

On motion, the convention then adjourned.

MONEY IN POULTRY.

The man who sells eggs when prices are high, says the *Homestead*, and sets them when prices are low, is generally the man who makes the money. The man that raises pure-bred stock, raises broilers and roasters from the culls and sells eggs for hatching, is the man that has the profit. It is impossible to make much money from one branch alone. Broilers, eggs and pure-bred are good adjuncts to each other, but should never be run in a single branch alone. The man that personally oversees, or does the work, is the man who makes money. Hired men are apt to be careless, and are an expense.

POLITICAL INNOVATORS.

A Farmer Hauls Them Over The Coals In A Spirited Communication Today.

The Sub-treasury Measure, And Other Topics of the Day Vigorously Discussed.

A FARMER'S OPINION.

The *Canton Advocate* in commenting on the third party movement speaks of these degenerate days. Degenerate because the people are organizing to protect themselves from public plunder. A plunder that has grown to gigantic proportions admitted by the people of all classes and party organizations. Those who partake of the plunder or have an interest in it for others admit it, but endorse it by denying a remedy for it that the people may peaceably submit to it. Those who suffer by it claim that there is a remedy and that they will see it tested peaceably or aggressively independent of secret orders or party organizations though deeply deplored by many.

The heavy guns shot at Loucks and others for this movement were not intended to harm a hair of their heads but to create discord and division in the Alliance and thereby give it a death blow. The *Advocate* haments the action of the Alliance to their injury and rejoices at it for their downfall. It may be said that they rejoice at it to get rid of their infamous leaders, but this being a third emotion can not interfere with the relations of the first two.

For if they could afford to give five thousands dollars to blot out a paper that would plead their cause their principles and interest must be against that of the Alliance.

But as this paper cannot be got out of the way the next step to be taken is to establish republican clubs in every part of the county. Not for the sake of republican principles which are all right, but for the very reverse. For obedience to the behests and mandates of aristocratic monopolists to whose interests these journals are subservient.

Here then let it be remarked and understood and remembered is where the artful poison is infused into the people through the allurement of virtuous principles in which it is administered. The republican and democratic parties are each divided into two classes, the moneyed and anti-moneyed. The monopolists having the advantage of wealth and superior intelligence and being organized have thus far been successful in their pursuit of plunder. As the leaders of the republican and democratic parties are circumstanced to receive their share of the spoils they ignore republican principles except in name.

But the producing and laboring classes are organizing to have them put in practice.

The *News* compliments the farmers as being the most intelligent class of people on earth but at the same time it represents them as the most ignorant.

First, by depending upon their ignorance of the necessity of union for success to create discord and break them down.

Second, from their incapability of ever having one success for ages past in political organization to protect their interests.

Third, that they are too intelligent to follow the bell like sheep into the ditch and at the same time too ignorant to keep out of it in this movement.

But as these journalists are sage in editorials and not only well practiced in the slight manner of political sagacity but have become innovators, they will be able to show the consistency of a thing to be and at the same time not to be. As innovators they have the honor for the first time of having exploded an axiom of Loucks on the human understanding which is that no two emotions or ideas could occupy the mind at the same time.

That the extreme ignorance of the farmers and other laboring classes as represented by the *News* will continue is quite an other question for they are found capable of being educated and are being educated as never before on such principles as are necessary for organization and unity to secure success.

And as the greatest number from among these classes have attained to the highest degree of fame success is anticipated.

A FARMER.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLAN.

The following intelligent comment is from the *Industrial Age* (Duluth Minn.) and should be carefully read:

The plan adopted by the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, and now being urged upon the government, for the erection of warehouses and elevators for the storage of farm products, is one of the most significant movements of the age. With the elevator system of the country passing into the hands of foreign syndicates and speculators, it is about time for the people to nationalize this business for the protection of the American producer

against the greed of capitalists, foreign and domestic. We permit the distiller to store his products in bonded warehouses where it may remain for years without the payment of the tax, until he finds a market to suit him. Surely the producers of the grain and cotton are as well worthy of consideration as the distiller. The government practically loans the distiller the internal revenue tax due on his liquors until he can find a market, and why not exercise the same care for the farmers and planters of the country? But monopoly objects to the scheme because of the expense. How very economical all at once, just because the tillers of the soil are to be benefited! The government partially repudiated its own currency until it was only worth forty cents on the dollar, and then converted it at par into bonds at a premium, and not one word of objection was raised by monopoly because it was expensive to the wealth producers of the country. Our 5-20 bonds were payable in the currency of the country (greenbacks) after five years, but the government changed the contract in favor of the bondholder and against the people, and these monopoly doctors extolled it to the skies as wise legislation, notwithstanding the fact that it practically increased the indebtedness of the people without returning any equivalent. The government under its contraction policy, burned up its debt-paying medium, instead of paying its debts, and the henchmen of monopoly paraded it before the world as "strengthening the public credit." But now that the farmers ask such protection as will assist them in paying their personal indebtedness, and thus strengthening their own credit, monopoly is astounded at the tremendous bill of expense that it will make. But monopoly is fast losing its power to formulate opinions for the people to endorse. People are thinking for themselves and are rapidly getting into shape to take a hand in the management of public affairs, and they do not ask the tools of monopoly, political demagogues and place hunters, for their advice. The people are formulating their demands, and legislators who refuse to heed them may expect at an early day to take back seats, where they can take a long rest from the cares of office.

AN EXAMPLE.

Farmer A, out in Michigan, in 1866, borrows \$1,000 of Banker B, and agrees to pay 10 per cent interest for the use of it. This amounts to \$100 annually. In order to obtain this \$100 at that time Farmer A had to sell either 50 bushels of wheat, 165 bushels of oats, 125 bushels of corn, 230 pounds of butter, 650 pounds of pork, or 170 pounds of wool.

In 1890 the loan is renewed at 7 per cent. The interest is now only \$70 annually. In order to get this amount Farmer A sells either 120 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of oats, 350 bushels of corn, 540 pounds of butter, 1,400 pounds of pork, or 280 pounds of wool.

Let every farmer make a careful study of this example. A perfect solution of it will disclose the difficulty with which the people are struggling. It is a fair statement of the "power of money to oppress."

—National Economist.

WHO ARE MEMBERS.

Again and again the question comes to us, "How can we get rid of members of an alliance who do not conform to the constitution?"

Again we reply, you do not have to get rid of them. They are not members. The Constitution defines membership. No action of an alliance can modify the state constitution. No alliance can therefore remove a member because he is not a member. At any moment when a man ceases to live upon a farm, and to get the bulk of his living therefrom, he ceases to be a member—not by action of an alliance but action of the Constitution. Any alliance that keeps a non-eligible membership can be denied admission to the state alliance. This is not our personal verdict—it is the constitution. This may drop some very good men—but if they are "good" men, they will not be so selfish as to open wide the doors to the politician, the land agent, the money broker, the loan agent, etc., etc., solely for his own pleasure. The alliance has a distinctly legal organization. In order to get its party into the politics of this state it must conform to the laws of the Australian system.

And hence we repeat, you do not have to drop men who become ineligible—the constitution does that for you.—*The Great West*.

The Indian corn exhibition at Edinburgh, Scotland, is leading the Scotch to eat America's great staple, and they express a preference for it to oatmeal. A local paper says: "Indian corn bread is pleasant to the taste and lighter than oatmeal, and if the people are once acquainted with the really wholesome and nutritious food that can be made from this corn, it is thought that exportation may prevent the waste in America."

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Selected and Original Articles On Various Topics of Interest to Rural Readers.

The Twins Report To The Governor. Better Prospects For Cattlemen Predicted.

WARDALL'S TWINE REPORT.

Report of committee from South Dakota upon the feasibility of establishing factories for the manufacture of binding twine in that state and approved by committee from Minnesota, appointed at same time and for same purpose.

To His Excellency, A. C. Mellette, Governor of the State of South Dakota.

Your committee appointed to investigate the subject of feasibility of establishing the manufacture of binding twine in the state prison or other points in the State of South Dakota, makes the following report:

Your committee proceeded first to Patterson, N. J., and visited the twine mills of Mr. J. B. Todd, who is not only a manufacturer of twine, but probably one of the largest manufacturers of machinery for making flax and jute binding twine in the United States, if not in the world. We find that Mr. Todd has been a manufacturer of this kind for the last 30 years, Mr. John Cheyne, who came back to this state at the request of the committee, has run a system of Todd's machines for that length of time. We find that Mr. Todd has furnished machinery during the present year, amongst others, to the following twine and cordage companies; Barbon & Co., Cable Flax Mills, Field Cordage Co., Middleton Twine Co., Peru Bagging Co., D. Allen's Sons, Portland Cordage Co., and others. The answer attributed to young Mr. Deering in the report, by a Minnesota committee, that "there was not supposed to be any flax machinery manufactured in this country," your committee conclude must have been misunderstood, or else the answer was made on purpose to mislead the committee. In confirmation of this view we quote from Mr. William Deering's admissions to the present committee when we visited his mills in Chicago, on our way back to South Dakota. In that interview Mr. Deering, Sr., informed the committee that John Good, of New York, was making first class jute and flax machines, and was an old manufacturer of such machinery, and in the course of conversation informed us that he was interested in Mr. Good's machines as a partner in some of his inventions. If there remains any doubt the ability of the American manufacturer to furnish flax and jute machines for making binding twine, the fact that on Mr. Deering's showing, the Dolphin mills furnished him last year five car loads of jute binding twine which was all made on machines manufactured in the United States, and according to Mr. John Cheyne, on Todd's machines, ought to dispel that doubt.

In regard to the quality and value of flax twine for binding grain, that depends upon the grade of the material used. At Mr. Hartshorn's mills we were shown a sample of flax twine said to be sure, which stood a tensile test of from 85 to 115 pounds, and which runs between 700 and 800 feet to the pound. This twine we examined and pronounced very fine, and it was the unanimous opinion of all the members of all committee that it was equal if not superior to the best manilla twine. Mr. Hartshorn limited quantities at 10 cents per pound, f. o. b.

Todd's mills in Patterson we saw samples of flax twine made under our own eyes, both from Canada tow and freed Kansas tow, costing much less. It is to say that your committee conclude that making flax twine for binding grain is no longer an experiment.

In this connection it may be as well to state that the same machine used in making flax twine will make jute or any short fiber; that is to say fiber that is first made into tow.

From our investigation into the subject of binding twine, we conclude that the twine to be used in binding grain in the future will be either jute or flax, as this kind of twine can be made and sold much cheaper than either manilla or sisal. With the right kind of machinery and properly handled the flax straw now wasted in the state is in our opinion, amply sufficient to furnish fiber for all the twine required in harvesting our small grain. Of course when such an industry is once started better methods, both of preparing the fiber and making it into twine, will be found.

We think that the establishment of such a system of machinery would be the means of opening up to the farmers of South Dakota a new source of income, as it would not only furnish a market for our flax straw, which is now wasted, but would lead to better methods in the cultivation and handling of this crop, and

ultimately, to the knowledge that would enable us to produce cheaply a much more valuable fiber than that required in making twine and binding grain. We were shown by Mr. Hartshorn the drawings and parts of a machine of his invention for breaking and cleaning flax, which in our opinion might be used, with some slight improvements and additions, for separating the seed and straw without breaking the fiber, and flax straw so treated might be made to yield besides the seed, a fiber equal, if not more valuable than the present seed crop.

There is one argument in favor of the establishment by the state of such an industry that impresses itself with great force upon the committee. The establishment of such industry would inevitably provoke the hostility of the twine trust and lead to combinations that would almost inevitably bankrupt the enterprise. But such an establishment owned by the state could only be encouraged by an attempt, would simply result in giving the people who own the manufactory cheap twine, and we could afford to allow our mills to lie idle, as what we might lose in this way would be more than made up in the reduced cost of twine to the farmer.

The cost of a single system of machinery for the manufacture of twine from flax would be probably twenty thousand dollars.

From all that we can learn your committee are decidedly in favor of the immediate establishment by the state of an establishment for the manufacture of binding twine at the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, to consist of not less than two systems of machinery, and we recommend that the governor present the matter to our next legislature, with a recommendation that steps be taken at once to establish such a factory.

ALONZO WARDWALL, Commissioner.

BETTER PROSPECTS AHEAD.
From the Iowa Homestead.

The Vest investigating committee tells us that cows and heifers have been marketed too freely. That was natural. Speculators were getting out of the business. People who do not know that the cow is necessary to the permanent improvement and prosperity of the farm, sold cows. People in debt sold cows—they had better have sold anything else. People who had interest in pay sold cows and heifers. This is all changed since the senator wrote his incisive report. Cows in market are quoted scarce, very scarce. The grasses are growing as usual, and call for cows, so to speak. Good cattle sell better, and come by the way of cows. Cattle are dropping behind population fast, and cows are necessary to get cattle. The ranch has sold off its surplus and will only sell now as grass is killed off by grazing, or as settlers crowd back the exploiter of free grass. The dairy pays fairly well, and is the great farm center around which profits revolve. It needs cows. For years Iowa will not have enough of good cows, while the poor stuff will be sent to market. There is no better sign of the cattle market than scarcity of cows in the sale yards. The desire to get permanent stocks of cattle for the farm turns attention to the cow. It is a very hopeful sign. Soon Iowa will have no corn to sell to the people in the east and abroad, because the cow and her calves will need all that is grown. The cheap cow of the past admonishes sellers to get introduced to the cow and to cultivate her acquaintance. This is a most pregnant fact connected with Iowa farming. It is not much noticed by journals of commerce nor by statesmen, but of the turns of events upon which the future hinges, few are of so much importance as that western farmers have ceased selling off their cows and young heifers. The panic is over, and good times for cattle men are coming. The cow is at work.

SCAB ON SHEEP.

Mr. Cass, of Kansas, gives the following on this plague of the flock:

Scab is caused by a spider-like parasite called the acarus. It is acarus which produces itch in man and mange in other animals, but the sheep acarus or scab mite will not live on any other animal. A female acarus will burrow into the skin of a healthy sheep and within ten or twelve days lay eight to fifteen eggs, which are quickly hatched, and the young in turn are laying eggs within the next ten or twelve days, until within three months the increase from one female has, according to reliable authorities, reached the vast number of 1,500,000.

A close observer will detect the first indications of scab in about two weeks after exposure to contagion. One thorough dipping with tobacco and sulphur, or other safe dip, will kill all living scab mites on the sheep. A second dipping ten days later will kill all that were unhatched at the first dipping and leave the flock clean, provided the work has been properly done. Some, to insure success give a third dipping ten days later. After the first dipping the sheep must be removed to fresh, unfertilized yards, pastures, etc., or all the labor of dipping will be lost; they will again become infected. Frost, only, will effectually cleanse a barn, yard, or pastures from the infection of scab.