

Dakota Farmers' Advocate.

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

VOL. I. NUMBER 4.

CANTON, SOUTH DAKOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1890.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

HE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

Mr. Leavitt Accepts the Independent Nomination for Congress and Tells the Reasons Why.

Other Interesting and Important Communications From Various Parts of the County.

LEAVITT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WORTHING, S. D. July 15.—EDITOR FARMERS' ADVOCATE—I desire, through your columns, to express my appreciation of the distinguished honor conferred upon me by the Independent Convention at Huron by selecting me as a standard bearer of the new party, a party enunciating principles that underlie the foundation of our government, and advocating a policy which, if adopted, will speedily make our people prosperous.

Abolition of the National Banks, regulation and contraction of co-operative power has become necessary that they may no longer oppress and rob the sons of toil. I do not accept the nomination to gratify a lust for office, but for the great desire I have to serve my fellow laborers, and help them out of their present depressed condition; I am determined to lend my best efforts, however roughly or unpolished in manner, to the upbuilding of a third political party in this country. It is now apparent to every reasoning and thinking person, that the two old political parties have outlived their usefulness, that while their threadbare creeds, their large professions and little deeds, are struggling in their selfish strife, Freedom weeps, wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps; and thus will it ever be until our young party is crystallized, by a union of all the unadulterated, in the interest of the government. That such a union is rapidly consummated, is evident all over this country, and if the Independent party will but stand firm in its principles, agitate, educate and cultivate an undying hatred for all treacherous monopoly combinations it will be but a short time before a political cyclone will pass over this country and snatch from the unpromising Shylocks, the scepter that means the control of this country and place it back into the hands of the people, to whom it belongs. We have long enough submitted to legislation that does naught but bind new burdens upon the shoulders of labor, and if the people will become aroused, cut loose from the two old parties that are equally rotten, both seeking to serve Shylock and monopoly, and join the ranks of the Independent party, which, from its very inception has fought every abuse, we will, inspired by the spirits of our fathers, roll back this tide of oppression, and in fact and deed carry out the principles upon which the government was founded. We will then bring equal and exact justice to all and put special privileges to none.

Fellow citizens, I desire to say to you that, having been a laborer and producer all my life, I believe I know something of your wants and necessities. It is a fraud and delusion practiced upon the sovereigns of this country, for men to come before you claiming that only professional men (non-producers) can represent your interest and mine in the legislative branches of this government, and if ever the wrongs of the producing, tax-paying and over-burdened classes of this Nation are righted, it must be done through representatives in the halls of our legislative bodies representing your interest, and not by professionals (none producers) representing the interest of confederated monopoly and the monied interests of this country.

In consequence of my inability to meet you all, to discuss the great questions involved in the independent party platform, I take this method of placing my views before the voters of this State, believing with the immortal Lincoln that indeed this should be "A government of the people by the people and for the people."

Sincerely Yours
F. A. LEAVITT.

METHODIST CAMP MEETING.

A Correspondent Tells of the Good It Has Done in Lincoln Township.

MAPLE GROVE, July 15.—Special Correspondence: The Methodist congregation of this township have just closed an interesting camp meeting at Lincoln Center. The meeting was conducted by Elder Norville, of Lennox, Rev. Nickerson, of Beresford and others from different parts of the country. The meeting lasted nearly a week and was largely attended. Sunday was the biggest day and the attendance was estimated at something like six or seven hundred. The meeting was held in Jerry Woody's beautiful grove near the Maple Grove post office. It was not a camp meeting of that lively and aggressive character usually prevalent in Methodist camp meetings, but it was orderly, and animated by a spirit of Christian propriety of things that was heartily appreciated by

our people, but only a few converts were made. It has left much good seed among us, however, and the good people who were instrumental in holding it, merit the thanks of all their fellow citizens.

GOOD WORDS FOR LEAVITT.

One of His Neighbors for Twenty Years Speaks in His Praise.

WORTHING, July 14.—EDITOR FARMERS' ADVOCATE: I see that F. A. Leavitt of our place has received the nomination for congressman.

We know Mr. Leavitt—lived near him for years and he is one of the most prominent men in our county; a gentleman and if elected, will do justice to the people. He is no detriment to the republican party and I know personally many good republicans who will support the honorable gentleman. I wish him full support of the republican party. Some papers speak against him on very poor grounds. It will be well to inquire in regard to his standing. He is the greatest Alliance and prohibitionist worker in our county and does not throw any disrespect on the anti-alliance or anti-prohibitionist, and wishes all a better and more prosperous life. I CAN SEE.

THE ALLIANCE WAREHOUSE AT EDEN.

How it is Progressing and What the Company Proposes to Do.

EDEN, July 12.—Special Correspondence—The new warehouse project under consideration by the farmers of this locality is assuming practical proportions and it now begins to look as if the enterprise would soon be numbered among the things that exist in our little town. A company has been organized, composed of a large number of our best farmers, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The company will be incorporated for the purpose of carrying on a general grain, stock and farm produce business. It is proposed to build a warehouse 24x90 feet 12 feet high with a capacity of something over 10,000 bushels, which, it is thought, will answer all the requirements of the company. The enterprise is looked forth to with a great deal of satisfaction by our people and will be the means of bringing thousands of dollars in trade to our town.

THE RING TICKET DEFEATED.

The Ring Ticket and Their Sympathetic Voters in the Republican Caucus.

The republican caucus for the selection of eleven delegates to the republican county convention from this city, was held at the old court house last Saturday night. Wm. Cuppett acted as chairman of the meeting and M. E. Rudolph, secretary. Notwithstanding the fact that the old ringsters, who have usually succeeded in getting their men nominated, were there in great numbers, the laboring men and their friends thwarted them in their old game of springing a ticket at the last moment, and accordingly succeeded in nominating their men, all but one. There was much interest manifested on both sides and the caucus was the best attended "of any ever held" as Deacon Nash said "since we've become a state." The following are the delegates selected to the county convention: Wm. M. Cuppett, P. E. Garver, N. M. Jacobson, H. C. Hiebhorn, G. W. Naylor, Oley Thompson, O. R. Isackson, G. Satrang, I. N. Martin, J. W. Hewitt and L. B. Straw. Resolutions were adopted favoring the renomination of O. S. Gifford to Congress and instructing the delegates to the county convention to act accordingly.

DECIDED NOT TO.

The Farmers of This Locality Will Not Start a Warehouse.

Fifteen of the most prominent leaders of the Farmer's Alliance met at the court house Saturday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a stock company to do a general grain and stock business in this city the coming season. President Sheldon of the county alliance presided, and the feasibility of the project was carefully discussed—pro and con, after which it was decided that owing to the fact that it is now getting late, the enterprise could not be consummated before it was necessary to be prepared for business. The meeting therefore adjourned without taking any action. It is expected that the matter will be again taken up late in the fall and then pushed to success before harvest next year.

ELDER COLE AT BELOIT.

BELOIT, Io. July 14.—Special Correspondence—The Rev. Jesse Cole, presiding elder of the Ft. Dodge district of the Methodist Episcopal church, conducted quarterly meeting services at this place yesterday. He is regarded as one of the ablest preachers in the State and delivered a fine sermon to a large and appreciative audience, after which he administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the congregation.

The Tyndall Register notes the curious fact of the disappearance of frogs from Bon Homme county. It says that while last year there were myriads of them, this season not a single frog can be found.

FOOTPRINTS OF CORRUPTION.

An Illinois Republican Congressman Unconsciously Exposes A Piece of Crookedness.

Indisputable Evidence That An Important U. S. Statute Has Been A Victim of the Forger's Handywork.

WAS IT A FORGERY?

Several allusions have been made in certain reform papers, challenging the legality of the issue of a large part of the present United States bonds. For the purpose of giving the facts as near as possible in regard to this matter, that portion of Hon. Ralph Plumb's speech which treats of this bond issue is quoted below. Mr. Plumb was a republican member of congress from Illinois, and delivered this speech in the house, March 5, 1888. Previous to this, he had carefully and thoroughly investigated all the details connected with this issue of bonds, and gives the result of the examination and the laws bearing upon the subject in a most logical manner. He said:

In the act of 1869 the text reads, "but none of said interest-bearing obligations," etc., referring, no doubt, to bonds then outstanding; whereas in the Revised Statutes "said" and insert "the" so that it reads, "none of the interest-bearing obligations," etc.; which must refer to all such as were issued, or to be issued under any law that had been or might be passed by congress.

I come now, Mr. Chairman, to the consideration of the act passed July 14, 1870, known as the refunding act, under which the 4 per cent bonds, so called, were issued, and with the indulgence of the committee I will make a brief statement of facts, such as I desired to make some days ago in respect to the variance found to exist between the law as passed by congress and as it is published in the statutes at large. An editorial in a prominent public journal, which claimed that the law as found in the statutes authorized the secretary of treasury to call for redemption outstanding bonds in the order prescribed by law, caused me to investigate that question, and in doing so I determined to examine carefully the refunding act of July 14, 1870, and all the facts attending its passage. In thus pursuing the investigation I noticed that the report of the committee of conference between the two Houses on the funding bill, and which was agreed to in the House of Representatives by a yeas-and-nays vote, in providing for issuing one thousand millions of 4 per cent bonds, declared that said bonds were "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States for thirty years from the date of their issue," while in the act as published in the Statutes at Large the preposition "for" is omitted and "after" is inserted in its stead. This essential variance between the act as voted upon and as printed in the Statutes at Large so interested me that I determined to ascertain, if possible, which was correct, and for that purpose went to the State Department and there examined the enrolled bill as signed by the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and as approved by the President. To my great surprise I found that the word "for" as above described had been erased and the word "after" inserted in its stead, so that the enrolled bill reads "after" instead of "for."

Thinking it possible that the enrolling clerk had found that the record made by the Secretary of the Senate contained the word "after" and had made the erasure and alteration in the bill before it was signed, I next had recourse to the records made by both the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House in the original daily journals of the proceedings of their respective bodies, a certified copy of which is before me, and in both these original records the word "for" stands unaltered, just as it was when the yeas and nays were recorded on the final passage of the bill, and presumably as it was when the enrolled bill was signed. Mr. Chairman, it would be difficult to find in our language two words with more opposite definitions than these prepositions "for" and "after." Webster says, "The radical sense of 'for' is to go, to pass to advance, to reach or stretch," and that it signifies "during," and Worcester adopts the same definition. On the other hand, the same authorities define the word "after" to mean following, or later in time. It follows, then, that as the law stands now upon the record of both Houses of Congress the bonds commonly called 4 per cent are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time during thirty years.

Mr. Chairman, the proposition I maintain is that in cases where there is an important variance between the records made of the wording of the law by the proper officers of the two Houses of Congress and the published records of the

House and Senate must be resorted to, and if the words there recorded have a clear and distinct meaning, no resort to any testimony to set aside that meaning is admissible, and that the law as found on such records must stand until repealed. I take this proposition in the presence of a large number of lawyers who are members of this body, and I ask them to show if they can that this is not the rule. Sir, erroneous publication of the law does not make it a law, even though it is published and signed by the presiding officers of each House and approved by the president. A similar question has been raised in England. In May's Treatise on proceedings in Parliament it is said, page 554, that—

"Since the assent of Queen, Lords and Parliament is essential to the validity of an act—

"1. Will the royal assent cure all prior irregularities in the same way that the passing of a bill in the Lords would preclude inquiry as to the informalities in any previous stage?

"2. Is the endorsement on the bill recording the assent of the Queen, Lords and Commons conclusive evidence of the fact, or

"3. May the journals of either house be permitted to contradict it?"

The first case in which a difficulty arose was in the 33d of Henry VI.

In that case the Lords, in order to avoid certain construction as to the date on which a certain bill was to take effect, altered the date, but did not return the bill to the Commons. A motion was made to impeach the validity of the act on the ground that the Commons ought to have had the bill back. On the hearing, Chief Baron Illingworth and Mr. Justice Markham were of the opinion that if the amendment made the bill vary in effect from that which was sent up from the Commons the act would be invalid. Chief Justice Fortescue concluded the case by saying:

"This is an act of Parliament, and we will be well advised before we annul any act of Parliament, and peradventure the matter ought to wait until the next Parliament, when we can be certified by them of the certainty of the matter; but, notwithstanding, we will be advised what shall be done."

In 1820 an act to amend the law in relation to the employment of children in factories passed the Commons and was agreed to in the Lords with an amendment, and through mistake received the royal assent, after which the amendment was agreed to by the Commons; but in order to remove all doubts an act was passed to declare that "the act shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the amendment made by the Lords had been agreed to by the Commons before said act received the royal assent." In 1843 the schoolmasters' widows' fund bill was returned to the Commons with amendments, and by mistake the bill received the royal assent. After an examination of precedents the act was made valid by a new enactment. In this country, as in England, the assent of the president, the Senate and House of Representatives is essential to the validity of an act, and the courts of the United States have with great unanimity held, as has been done in England, that the records made by the law-making branch of the state must be resorted to in all cases in dispute in order to ascertain what the law is. The first to which I shall refer is entitled Town of South Ottawa vs. Perkins (page 261 et supra, 94 S. C. Repts., Otto IV.) The facts of this case occurred in my congressional district, and briefly stated, are these: Certain towns along the line of the Ottawa Oswego and Fox River Valley railroad voted bonds to the amount of nearly half a million dollars to aid in the construction of said road. The town of South Ottawa, acting under a published act of the legislature, which was signed by the speaker of the house, the president of the senate, and approved by the governor, voted to issue, and did issue, its bonds to a large amount for the purpose indicated. These bonds were delivered to the railroad company, and by it to the contractors, who sold them to investors and used the proceeds in constructing the road. Every transaction in relation to the issuance and sale of these bonds was made in the utmost good faith. After interest had been paid on the bonds for a year or more it was discovered that the record made by the secretary of the senate of Illinois did not show affirmatively that the bill granting to these towns the authority to vote the issue of bonds as indicated above was read a third time and the yeas and nays called thereon, as the constitution of the State requires.

When the case came on for trial in an Illinois court the town of South Ottawa offered to prove by the journals of each house of the legislature that there was no entry in the same of a final vote by the senate on the act of February 1857 (giving the town authority to vote).

[To be continued.]

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

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

A Series of Disconnected Sketches Imparting Many Valuable Suggestions on Farming.

FARM NOTES.

Remember that different soils require different fertilizers, and want no others.

Will varieties of buckwheat cross and mix? is one of the questions of the day.

Brains as well as farms are capable of cultivation. Never lose sight of this fact.

A coating of varnish thoroughly applied will preserve eggs in any ordinary temperature.

There has been a very great demand for sugar beet seed at the Agricultural Department.

When your soil needs potash only, what is the use of putting on other fertilizing ingredients.

In eighteen of the great agricultural sheep raising states and territories there is no dog tax at all.

A soil may be overfed and troubled with indigestion as well as the animal system, but it is oftener starved.

Try to find out the best way of doing everything you undertake and be sure that you do not do it the wrong way.

There is nothing gained by crowding crops. Numbers of plants do not compensate for the loss of size and quality.

Cattle should be handled early and petted, but never teased. They are tractable creatures and very responsive to kindness.

It is not fancy but real stock that the farmer wants for business. There is not much that is fancy about farming, everything is real—very.

Plowing by steam in the Walla Walla valley, Washington, costs only 40 cents per acre. By horse power it has heretofore cost \$2 per acre.

Barren is the house and yard that is not beautified by flowers and foliage. The farm residence destitute of ornament or shade is unfit for the abode of civilized man.

Success in gardening depends on the seeds. It is a waste of time and labor to use inferior seed. Be cautious and procure seed from the most reliable sources only.

Whenever the shoulders of a work-horse are galled the harness should be examined to remove the cause. A horse in such condition should not be made to work until a cure is made.

Apples are used as food at the experiment stations in making tests, and the results demonstrate that if they cannot be profitably shipped to market they may be fed to stock with advantage.

The agricultural optimists of Kansas are figuring on a wheat crop of 40,000,000 bushels in that State this year. The thrashing season is yet a little way off and it may tell a different story.

Clover hay, cut very fine and scalded, is an excellent ration for growing pigs that is well weaned. A mess of the cut clover given once a day will promote their appetite and keep them in health.

Major Fleming of Fargo, N. D., will experiment this year in the way of cultivating wheat. It is claimed that six pounds of seed per acre, properly cultivated, with a favorable season will yield fifty bushels.

A correspondent of the Live Stock Indicator says, "I can invest \$1,000 in sheep and burn every pound of wool produced for five years and make more clear money than can be made on cattle, horses or hogs in the same length of time."

Sioux City will build another corn palace this year, provided, of course, the corn is forthcoming in due season. But there has never been a total failure of the corn crop in Iowa, and this year is not likely to be an exception to the rule.

A Kansas newspaper says the corn still remaining in the hands of the farmers of that State is at present prices worth about as much as the entire crop was worth when it was gathered. And yet it is estimated that nearly 100,000,000 bushels have been sold.

A gentleman who took regular exercise on horseback, and subsisted principally on milk, was asked by a sick man who was taking a course of drug treatment how he had such good health, and what doctor he employed. He replied: "My doctor is a horse and my apothecary is a cow."

Throughout France gardening is practically taught in the primary and elementary schools. There are about 28,000 of these schools, each of which has a garden attached to it, and is under the care of a master capable of imparting a knowledge of the first principles of horticulture.

A calf born in fall or winter is worth two born in spring for profit. A spring calf is so young that it gets little good from pasture the first season, for by the time it can fight flies successfully and crop grass enough to really aid in nourishing it winter is at hand and it is placed on dry food.

The general opinion appears to be that the acreage of spring wheat sown in Dakota, Minnesota and other Northwestern States is considerably less than in former years. The farmers have been compelled to diversify their crops to maintain fertility and make a living, and this is a very hopeful change.

The medicinal virtues of the apple are being sounded on all sides in Europe. It is said to neutralize the evil effects of eating too much meat, and the German chemists state that it is richer than any other fruit or vegetable in phosphorus, an element that is useful in renewing the essential nervous matter of the brain and spinal cord.

Various tests show that the cost of the production of milk differs greatly in cows, some cows producing milk at a cost of one-third that produced from others. The importance of using only the best cows is plainly shown by the differences in the cost. The yield of milk does not always give the true value of the animal. The only mode of determining the profit is to keep a record of the receipts and expenses of each cow.

On the question of the proper temperature in setting milk, Professor Henry reports: "Milk set at forty degrees for eleven hours, throw up all but forty-four hundredths of 1 per cent, while milk at forty-five degrees left 2.7 per cent of butter in the skim milk. Setting at fifty degrees as compared with forty-five degrees showed a loss from 3.8 to 10 per cent, and fifty-five degrees shows that the range of loss is from 15.6 to 30 per cent over that set at forty-five degrees."

Experiments prove that the value of the solid manure produced by a herd of cows is 29 per cent of the market value of the food they consume. But the value of the liquid manure is 44 per cent of the total food value. The New York station farm reports that the cost of the food of a dairy cow one year was \$52, and the manure value for the same period \$37.96. That is the manure value if it is all saved, but on nine-tenths of the farms a considerable portion of the liquid manure is wasted for want of proper methods of stabling and preserving the liquids.

Henry Wallace, of the Iowa Home-stead, preaches the gospel of clover in season and out of season. He says: "I regard clover as absolutely essential to success in the growing of improved stock. I do not know of a large breed of horses, cattle, sheep or hogs that has ever originated outside of a clover country, nor do I believe they can be kept up to their proper standard or improved on a soil that will not grow clover, and for the reason that clover supplies the albuminoids or flesh-formers cheaper and better than any other crop. The stockman can do without corn, timothy, or even blue-grass, but can not do without clover and compete with those who have it."

A New Hat Material.

Many of the cheap Derby hats that will be worn on the streets of St. Louis this spring, says the Globe Democrat, will be made of a new material of which the hatters have just got hold. The stuff is called linters. It is a short cotton left on the seed after the cotton has been ginned by the cotton-raiser. He sells his cotton to the merchant and the seed to a mill that makes cotton-seed oil. The miller puts the seed through another gin, specially made to clean short cotton from the seed. In an oil-mill of small capacity several bales of cotton are ginned from the seed in this way. The fiber is broken and very short, and in a few months ago the mill sold it to stuff bedding with. Its price was about half that of average cotton. The negroes in the south were the buyers generally, but occasionally the mills would get a good big order from concerns that made pillows and mattresses. Suddenly somebody found out that it could be made to imitate felt for cheap hats. The experiment then of making hats of linters was tried on a large scale this winter by a New York factory, and the hats were sold to retailers for introduction very cheaply. The test showed that the hats stood wear, and the oil-mills were at once called on by the manufacturers to make contracts for all the linters they could get out of the cotton-seed. Now linters has gone away up in price, and is only a few cents a pound cheaper than cotton. The discovery is likely to have a lower effect upon the kind of Derbies which have sold for \$3; and, in fact, some merchants are already using the linters Derbies as "leaders" for their other goods, selling them at half the cost of the felt hat.

A Horse That Laps Like a Dog.

A reporter took a walk up to the Zoar bridge fast day and among other things he saw the following: While the pedestrians were resting near the road the mail-carrier, with Zoar bridge letters, drove up and into a brook by the roadside, where he unchained his horse and let him drink. It was a funny horse. Instead of drinking in the usual every-day style of a common, ordinary Zoar Bridge horse he lapped up the water like a dog. The driver was immediately interviewed regarding the curious habit of his animal. He said that every where else except at this brook the horse drank in the usual way, but sometimes the water was swallowed, and on one occasion he dived into the brook and caught a pebble in his nose which bothered him to get rid of. Ever since that he goes at the water very cautiously and always laps it up instead of drinking it like an ordinary horse.—Ansonia (Conn.) Sentinel.