

Dakota 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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THE CREAM OF THE NEWS.

Through Various Sources, From
Distant Parts of the Surrounding
Country.

Correspondents Who Commend the Farmer's
Advocate Position as to the State
Central Committee.

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE ENDORSED.
FAIRVIEW, August 4.—Special Correspondence: The receipt of the SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS' ADVOCATE here last Friday evening caused quite a commotion among the independent people. They endorse to a man the action of the paper to expose the underhanded deal of the state central committee and they admired the paper standing up for the principle and the men in the independent movement. Our people here are strenuously opposed to having the township committee fill out a single one of the blanks which allude to the capital. The campaign managers are getting a rough scoring for the trick they have played.

DON'T LIKE IT AT WORTHING.
WORTHING, August 5.—Special Correspondence: THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE of last week created general surprise among the independent people and many others in this neighborhood, in the news it contained about the independent state central committee. Pierre has a good many friends in this township and they all denounce the scheme as a cut and dried affair for Huron for the capital and many of them say that if the central committee is not freed bodily they will vote against the independent ticket rather than be imposed upon in this shape. It looks very much as though Huron, by the aid of the campaign committee, had stolen a march upon us and had already smirched his good name and blighted our good intentions. "I am not much acquainted with the ways of politics, but this matter does not look just right to me," said an old gentleman, a staunch advocate of the new party movement to your correspondent today. While the scheme is generally discontinued, your paper is getting several round floggings for bringing the matter to light, the parties doing so holding that it should have been left to the republican and democratic papers to tackle.

DON'T APPROVE OF IT.

Correspondents Who Dislike the Action of the
Independent State Central Committee.
BROOKLYN, August 5.—Special Correspondence: The news of the action of the independent state central committee at Huron, in sending out circulars to members of the new party, asking for their position on the capital question, was received here with a good deal of surprise and almost universally denounced. The independent voters in this locality are so thick that there are hardly any republicans or democrats left, but this suspicious trick of our state central committee will hurt the party in this locality, and it would do more harm than it is doing did not our people have the good sense to see that these men are not the party and that our principles are right, no matter what our campaign committee will do. The independent voters in this section are on the right track and they don't propose to have their rights tampered with by any confounded state central committee. Let them be ousted and reliable men put in their places. SELF-RESPECT.

KICKED BY A COAL.

Robert Cole's Little Boy Has a Close Call—
Other News.
MAPLE GROVE, August 5.—Special Correspondence: Last Tuesday morning a little boy of Robert Cole's, while playing about the premises, was kicked by a coal and sustained serious injuries. The little fellow was promptly taken care of and is now on a fair way to recovery. It was fortunate that he escaped without being killed.—Miss Mina Druse, of Hot Springs, S. D., is visiting with her sister, Mrs. J. C. Miller, in this locality.—Miss Mary Turner, and sister, Fanny, of Turner county were here visiting their cousin, John Turner, last week.

FARMERS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS.

The Farmers Alliance Warehouse at Worthing
Begins to Ship.
WORTHING, August 5.—Special Correspondence: The stockholders of the Alliance warehouse at this place met last night and appointed the following board of directors for the management of the affairs of the company for the ensuing year: H. Johnson, P. B. Enno, E. Erickson, T. J. Leavitt, John Quigley, J. Madden and R. L. Kelly. The old board appointed a committee to secure a manager for the business to take hold of the enterprise immediately. It is understood that Robert Bradshaw, who managed the affairs of the company so well last season, will be again engaged for this year. The company decided to open the warehouse immediately for the re-

ception of grain. The newly elected board will meet next Tuesday to begin their term of office, close up the business of the company for the past year and open for the new. While the warehouse handled a vast amount of grain last year it is expected to handle double that amount this season.

BROOKLYN BADGES.

BROOKLYN, August 4.—Special Correspondence: Notwithstanding the abundance of rain this season, it is a singular fact that many of the wells in this locality are falling, that have always furnished plenty of water. Miss Emma Carlson, who was for several weeks so low with that dreadful disease, pneumonia, is slowly improving. Miss Emma Everett, who graduated at a medical college in Philadelphia, is at home on a visit. She has engaged in practice in Omaha, Nebraska. Her brother, Miles, of Georgia, is also here visiting. Both have many friends here who are glad to see them. Grain is nearly all harvested and fall plowing has been commenced. Benson Smith, R. Ariso and Ed. Richards, are the trio who run the new J. I. Case thresher to the satisfaction of the farmers of this locality. The independent party has a pretty strong foothold in Brooklyn township and four republicans, one democrat and D. F. Benjamin, is about all that is left of the old parties in this township. A FOREIGNER.

TWO STALWARTS MEET.

A Pair of Lincoln Township's Faithful Will Talk for
Their Respective Parties.
MAPLE GROVE, August 5.—Special Correspondence: The people of Lincoln township are considerably interested in a joint debate between A. J. Westbury of this township and John Imlay from near Brooklyn. The debate will take place at the Bennett school house, in Pleasant township on Saturday, August 9, in the evening, and will be upon the subject of the independent party, the wisdom of the movement and the principles therein involved. Mr. Westbury, who is one of the best country speakers in the county will speak for the new party. If the weather is favorable, the attendance at the meeting will be large.

A VOICE FROM DELAWARE.

It Says that the Republican Party Has Left Its
Principles of Right.
We realize the fact that it is hard to cut loose from old parties and form new ties. We are proud of the old republican party and from its organization when it held to the teachings of Charles Sumner, William Seward, Thaddeus Stevens, Abraham Lincoln and other true patriots who stood for principle, right and justice. But I am led to believe that the republican party of today has left the principle of right and justice. The leaders of that party today bear no similarity to the leaders of those who preceded them. We demand today the same protection we did under its organization; do we get it? Invariably not. At the present, men seek office for plunder. They spend our money and deprive us of the rights that so justly belong to us. The producers of the wealth of this great nation are becoming tenants under the grinding rule of combines and the money power. Is it possible that we must continue to be held in this bondage that our wives and children shall be deprived of such comforts of life that they are so justly entitled to? If so, God pity us! But no; there is an other party created whose platform is unquestionable, whose principals are right; a party that will strive to protect the rights of the producers of this great commonwealth; a party that will draw its support from the parties that have ruled so long that they have become monopolistic. Ring rule will be obliged to succumb to the combined efforts of the working classes of this was-to-be free and happy nation. We want a government for the people and by the people and we now demand it. We are freemen and knowing our rights, dare maintain them. Shall the people rule? It is for them to solve and answer this question. Combinations and trusts are grinding the life out of the producing classes, manufacturers are rolling in immense wealth. Railroads are in a flourishing condition, but the tillers of the soil, who but a few years ago were the possessors of their comfortable homes, are rapidly becoming tenants. Why is this? There must certainly be something wrong with this grand old republican government of ours. Oh, no, it is the Farmers; they are getting to high toned, they live beyond their means, they buy to much that they might get along without. Halt, there! we have lived upon that kind of soup until we feel a sickness in the region of the stomach and are led to believe we have had an overdose but of late we are beginning to feel better. We are uniting our efforts with a party whose principles are right and just and which will grant special privileges to none. To my republican and democratic friends I say support the party that is willing to allow you a fair remuneration for the support of yourself and your families. P.T.C.K.

THE BANKS AND MONEY MONGERS.

They Get a Round Scoring From Frank A.
Leavitt And Other Competent
Sources.

How the Wealth of the Country is Manipulated
by the Money Power of
This Country.

NATIONAL BANKS.

For whom is the national banking system "the best system in the world?" We say for those who live from the products of other's toil; its whole tendency is to build up a plutocracy and divide the American people into classes—the rich and the poor. To know that this has been and is so, only requires investigation. The very conception of our financial system was iniquitous. There can be no good reason given why government bonds should have been issued at the commencement of our civil war only to gratify that insatiable greed for power that made itself so conspicuous in our great civil war; and that it has accomplished the work that was intended, no one can doubt when we contemplate the blasted fortunes and ruined homes that followed after the adoption of our present national money system—a system of purely English extraction, planned and thoroughly explained in its workings, by an English banker, Hazard. He told our capitalist at the beginning of our civil war that they must see to it that the great debt to be made out of the war must be funded into bonds and the bonds made the basis of a banking system and in this way you can control the money, and by that, control absolutely everything that money will buy. He also warned them to get rid of the greenback, the people's money for they could not control that. Now to show how faithfully the English plan has been carried out by the American money power, allied with our old secret enemy, John Bull, you are only to remember when our government bonds were issued, a protest went up from that old commoner, Thad. Stevens, "that this move would cost the government millions of money, it was unjust, it would create one money for the poor, another for the rich." It would create a discrimination against the money for the poor, and to pay the soldiers and the expense of the war, was stabbed in the back by Shylock assassins that they might cry them down and cripple them for the purpose of buying them up with their gold at a great discount; and they accomplished their heartless design at the expense of the poor soldiers at the front and their families at home, and what was more shocking, after buying the greenback they were allowed to exchange them for gold, interest bearing bonds at par, making the bond cost them about forty cents on the dollar. This prepared the way for the bond holder to establish his deep-laid plot, the founding of the national banking system, burning the people's money, depriving them of the very tool that made it possible to pay off the bonds. Now the whole plan culminates as originally devised by the English bankers, allied with American Shylocks, making the government bonds, bought at forty cents on the dollar, the basis of a banking system. These forty-cent dollar bonds are slyly deposited in the national treasury and there carefully protected by the nation's stewards at the nation's expense, exempted from taxation though drawing gold interest to the depositor and last but not least, the nation pays over to the depositor of these forty-cent bonds, ninety cents on every dollar's worth in currency to circulate and loan to the people as money, at exorbitant rates of interest though it costs them but one per cent—then this currency is also exempt from taxation. Oh! yes this is the best banking system in the world, for Shylocks, allowing them to draw interest on what they own and what they owe. My fellow farmers, you have heard that the national banking system was the best banking system in the world. Let us see how it compares with farming. You see, the tax gatherer doesn't trouble the banker, neither does the drouth nor hog cholera. We pay the interest on their bonds, protect them in our treasury from fire or floods. They have nothing to worry them. Their harvest is sure, but what of the farmer? We are annually to be visited by the tax gatherer, liable to suffer from poor crops, chinch bugs, grasshoppers and politicians; last but not least from the unmerciful power of usury, to oppress. Now, my farmer friends, I have given you a little exposition of our national banking system, and when you study up the matter in full, and think of the tolling millions sowing in hopes but reaping in despair, for the reason that a money power has been allowed a foothold and political control in the council of our nation, protected under the old flag, at the expense of the

producers and tillers, whose families are as dear to them as their oppressors, deprived of everything that makes life desirable, half clothed, half fed and less than half educated, how can you refrain from joining us in the interest of a better administration of affairs? There is no hope of curing the madness that avarice, greed and the love of power, as begotten in the breasts of our present financial and political rulers, only for the true patriots to rise in their might and snatch the scepter from their grasp and establish the principles embodied in the independent party. This done, the people of this republic will be able to re-establish the Declaration of Independence. To this end let us all work, like brave men. Let servile puppets howl and subsidized journals cry "lunatics," and cranks; our patriotic fathers maintained their cause manfully, against just such a viperous crew. The cause that the independent party has espoused is just as worthy and let us maintain it that we may not be branded by coming generations, as unworthy of the cause for which our fathers bled. F. A. LEAVITT.

THE TAX ON TWINE.

\$6,500,000 Penalty On the Crime of Raising
Grain.
BROOKLYN, July 28.—EDITOR FARMERS' ADVOCATE: It takes 50,000 tons of twine a year to bind the wheat and oat crop of the country. It is worth at the manufacturers' price 13c a pound; the value of the 50,000 tons at the manufacturers' price therefore is \$13,000,000 and this is what the small grain farmer of the country pays every year for the twine used in harvesting it. The protective duty on this twine is 40 per cent ad valorem so that it will be strictly within limits to say that one-half the cost of the binding twine is the real value of the article, and the other half is protection—or to put the matter in a different shape, that the small grain farmers of the United States are made to pay a penalty of \$6,500,000 a year for the crime of raising those crops. Estimating the portion of the wheat yield that is bound with twine at 300,000,000 bushels and the oat yield at 500,000,000 bushels, the cost per bushel is 8 mills. This looks like a thing too insignificant to be talked about, but it helps to tell on the farmer when he only gets 60c for his wheat and 12c for his oats. And the curious part of the business is that the government which extorts this tax from him has no earthly use for it, since it has more money than it knows what to do with. It wrings the tax from him and hands it over to the twine manufacturer and the hemp raiser to "protect" them in their business. If a farmer raises 1,000 bushels of wheat and oats the penalty is \$9. If the farmer of a grain growing country in Illinois or Kansas raises 1,000,000 bushels, the penalty is \$7,000. The wheat crop of the state of Illinois in 1888 was 34,000,000 bushels and the oat crop 137,000,000 bushels, the total being 171,000,000 bushels, and the cost of the twine used in the binding was \$2,394,000, one-half of which was protection. In other words this government of the United States forced the Illinois farmers to pay a penalty of \$1,197,000 for daring to cultivate wheat and oats, and handed the money over to the favorite persons engaged in the praiseworthy business of making twine, and this is the policy which the republican senators and representatives in congress from Illinois favor and support as a means of "protecting American labor" and developing "American industries." E.M.M.A.

CORNERED THE DOCTOR.

A Clergyman's Logic Too Much for a
Deist Physician.
A clergyman was once accosted by a doctor, a professed deist, who asked him:
"Do you follow preaching to save souls?"
"Yes."
"Did you ever see a soul?"
"No."
"Did you ever taste a soul?"
"No."
"Did you ever smell a soul?"
"No."
"Did you ever feel a soul?"
"Yes."
"Well," said the doctor, "there are four of the five senses against one upon the question whether there be a soul."
The clergyman then asked, "You are a doctor of medicine?"
"Yes."
"Did you ever see a pain?"
"No."
"Did you ever hear a pain?"
"No."
"Did you ever taste a pain?"
"No."
"Did you ever smell a pain?"
"No."
"Did you ever feel a pain?"
"Yes."
"Well, then," said the clergyman, "there are also four of the senses against one upon the question whether there be a pain. And yet, sir, you know that there is a pain, and I know that there is a soul."

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

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

The Insect and the Feul Question
Among the Subjects Under Con-
sideration.

INSECTICIDES.

The Western Rural gives the various insecticides in use and recommended more or less earnestly. The Michigan experiment station is responsible for the estimates of value that are given to the insecticides named. It has issued a bulletin in which it gives its estimate of the arsenites, carbolic plaster, kerosene emulsion, bubach or pyrethrum, kerosene ointment and carbolic acid emulsion. Prof. Cook says that as London purple is much cheaper than Paris green, costing only fifteen cents per pound, and is just as effective in practical use, it should always be used when it can be had, unless on very tender foliage, like that of the peach, when only Paris green should be made use of. It is still a question if the arsenites should be used on the peach. London purple may be used either dry, mixed with land plaster—one pound of the plaster to eighty or one hundred of the poison to two hundred gallons of water. It is not the strength of mixture, but the force and thoroughness with which it is applied that secures success. The water mixture, which will usually be most satisfactory, should be kept well stirred, that the heavy mineral poison may not settle; should never be applied to fruit trees till the blossoms fall from the trees. It should be applied to the apple trees but once, except in case of very heavy rains, when it should be repeated two or three weeks after the first application; should be used two or three times at intervals of ten days or two weeks on the plums, and after every heavy rain, may be used to defend against the potato beetle, and all leaf or bud-eating insects that defoliate our fruit trees early in the season, and on our shade trees for such insects at any time. Force pumps are excellent to apply the water mixture to potato vines and to fruit and shade trees. By use of a barrel or tank mounted high on a wagon, we can treat potato vines and low shrubs, etc., by aid of gravity very easily and cheaply. It is too bad that our fruit trees are so high that we can not treat them in the same way. In the apple orchard the use of London purple is so valuable that no one can afford to neglect its practice. Used just after the blossoms of the latest blooming varieties, like the Northern Spy, have fallen, this substance destroys the codling moth, tent caterpillar, canker worm and several minute leaf rollers; all of which are serious pests, and often do great damage. Here, then, is a case where the orchardists can kill several birds with a single stone.

APPLYING STABLE MANURE.

In the application of stable manure, says a writer in the Rural New Yorker, I have a practice I consider particularly good. In preparing the ground, I plow as soon as the previous crop—mostly oats—is removed. The surface is leveled and the manure was put on, and all after working is done, with a disk harrow. The wheat is put in with a drill well staggered to prevent dragging the manure. In eight trials of this method the yield of wheat has fallen below thirty bushels per acre only once; while once it reached thirty-seven bushels and the grass stand has always been perfect. A strip through a field that got a double, but not a heavy coat of manure was a close blue grass sod the second summer after wheat. This year a field of alsike clover was admired by all who saw it. A field that has been mowed four seasons, has yielded nearly twice as much hay as an adjoining one equal in every respect except in regard to the preparation of the ground and the position of the manure.

CHICKEN LICE.

A correspondent asks for an effective method of getting his poultry rid of lice. Probably the most effective remedy to be suggested is the following advice given out by authority of the Illinois experiment station:
Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from this pest of the poultry yard. An ounce of prevention is better than all the cures ever invented. And the first essential in the way of prevention is cleanliness. Then give the fowls half a chance and they will keep off the vermin. They must be liberally supplied with slacked lime, dry ashes, and dust, in which they can wallow and take their dust-baths. But when the pest have obtained a stronghold upon the poultry premises there are various methods recommended for their extermination.
The writer once upon a time bought a place, and with it a fine stock of light

Brahma chickens. The discovery was soon made that the hen house was swarming with vermin, and the pests cleared out in short order. The house was thoroughly cleaned, the inside was whitewashed, and the roosts were liberally saturated with kerosene oil. Then the ground floor was covered with clean, dry sand and gravel, sprinkled with lime. Shallow boxes were provided, filled with dry ashes and road dust. Then each fowl was taken and treated to an application of kerosene oil, rubbed on the parts most infested with the insects. That did the business, and there was no repetition of the plague.

Another method said to be effective is to close the house tightly (the hens outside, of course) and burn therein a pound or so of the flour of sulphur, placed in an iron vessel. The fumes will penetrate every crevice and destroy all insect life. But the free use of kerosene applied to the roosts and plentiful whitewashing will destroy the vermin most safely and economically. A little crude carbolic acid mixed with the whitewash will make it more effective.

When young chicks are found to be troubled, apply a little common grease to the little fellows, and they will soon be happy.

THE WESTERN FUEL QUESTION.

[By MARGON ALLEN.]
To grow actual trees to cut and split into the stove wood of the middle states takes time for which we can only hope to obtain this result as a luxury for our children. After some thought and considerable solicitation in my mind in behalf of these people on the plains and what they were to do for fuel, I blundered upon an idea that I trust may be of some value to them. It is a scheme to grow annual crops of actual fire wood. For this purpose let an acre or so of the best and most productive land on each farm be selected; if in the sharp bend of some small stream, ravine, or even canon, all the better. Let it be put to a good state of cultivation, and planted with yearling allantus trees, four or five feet apart each way, and let them be well and thoroughly cultivated, as a crop of corn or potatoes ought to be, or let the whole be mulched sufficiently well to keep down all weeds. At the close of the first year's growth, or least before the second one begins, cut all close down to the ground, and continue the cultivation or mulching, whichever is most desirable to the owner. If the ground is too thin, put on plenty of manure; if too dry, and located on such bottom as mentioned above, it may be helped by an overflow of water from a dam across the water-course.

The second year after planting, three or more stalks may be expected to grow from each plant or hill, and they should be from the size of a broom-handle to that of a fork-handle, or under the most favorable circumstances, even much larger. These may all be cut off in the fall, winter or early spring—only to be followed by another crop of the same sort each succeeding year.

These annual growths are easily and rapidly cut into suitable lengths for use in the stove, and will be found not equal to the best split hickory, beech or hard maple, but a very fair firewood, far outranking cottonwood, elm and all other soft woods and containing no small brush.

The semi-tropical foliage of this tree is quite pleasing to the eye. It is perfectly at home so far as the hot sunshine and the other vicissitudes of our climate during the summer months are concerned, and it is without fear from all insect pests. It does not, however, always endure our severest winters, and therefore when wanted for a permanent tree it should be planted on less fertile soil, or the culture and manuring be less generous than when the annual crop of firewood is the end to be obtained.

This tree is easily grown from the seed without preparation and should be planted about the time of planting corn in well-prepared ground. It can also be grown with much facility from root-cuttings. Let no one attempt to grow it on the sod, or on ground that will produce nothing else, for in such case I am sure my scheme would be about as much of a failure as a hill of corn or potatoes would under like conditions.

Young pigs should have a dry and warm place of shelter during the prevalence of cool, wet weather. And all young animals should be looked after at such times, even in summer.

The foreign cattle trade has been knocked out by lower prices abroad and advancing prices at home. The space chartered for the season on eleven steamers from New York to Liverpool has been canceled, and settlement made with the owners.

For the annual nourishment of 15,000,000 cows and 12,000,000 horses there are needed 30,000,000 tons of hay, 90,000,000 bushels of corn meal, the same of oat meal, 375,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of bran, and 30,000,000 bushels of corn, at a cost of \$450,000,000.