# 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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## CONSPIRING AGAINST THE ALLIANCE

*The Milwaukee Railroad and Eden Merchants Believed to Be Imposing on the Farmers.*

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

PLOTTING AGAINST THE WHITES.

EDEN, August 11.—*Special Correspondence:* There is a good prospect for the farmers of this section and the Milwaukee railroad and merchants of Eden, getting into an interesting squabble. The fracas has been brewing for a month or more. The first inkling of it arose several weeks ago when the farmers concerned in the warehouse project at this place made application for a location on the side track of the Milwaukee road. The superintendent of the road instructed the farmers to remove the old coal shed belonging to a coal dealer here in town, and build their warehouse on the site, but the coal dealer objected and, true to the saying that "possession is nine points in law, he has thus far effectually succeeded in keeping the Alliance warehouse folks at a distance. As soon as the coal dealer registered his objection to the proposition of the farmers to remove his coal bin, the latter immediately notified superintendent Beardsley of the status of the matter and requested his immediate action. Contrary to promises and the most sanguine hopes and expectations of the warehouse people, the superintendent has thus far neglected them in the most shameless and cowardly manner. Several times he has passed through town without giving the farmers the slighest attention although he had promised to stop and point out a suitable location for the new warehouse. The farmers are beginning to think this action of the road is put upon them through the underhand treachery of the big grain firm now in business here and certain other merchants who are manifestly opposed to permitting the farmers to get a foothold in the town. Great indignation prevails among the farmers who are interested in the warehouse and there is room to expect a lively time, in which the town and the railroad company will be the loosers, unless the matter is speedily setteled to the satisfaction of the wrathy grangers. They are asking nothing more than what is right, but they will insist upon that untill the last dog is hung.

### A MILITARY WEDDING.

**Iven Miller, of Canton, Married at Hull, Iowa, to Eva Henry.**

HULL, Ia., August 7.—*Special Correspondence*: Your correspondent and family enjoyed the pleasure of attending a "Military Wedding" at this place yesterday, when Iven Miller, of Canton and Miss Eva Henry of this place were united in wedlock at the home of the bride's parents. The wedding was an impressive and interesting occasion to the entire little city. The stars and stripes were unfurled to the breeze, in various parts of the city. Rev. J. B. Chase, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this place, performed the ceremony in the presence of Company E., Iowa National Guards and 150 friends, relatives and neighbors of the happy couple. A large number of beautiful and costly presents were made. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will in a few days go to Canton where they will make their future home. May long life and endless happiness attend their journey through life, is the wish of their host of friends here and elsewhere. W. J. H.

### GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

**That is What the Farmers are Doing in Their Worthing Warehouse.**

WORTHING, August 13.—*Special Correspondence*: The report of the organization of the Alliance warehouse at this place, published in the FARMERS' ADVOCATE last week, was not exactly correct since some of the names of directors were wrong. Following is a correct list of them: H. Johnson, P. B. Enno, E. Erickson. T. J. Leavitt, J. Madden, J. T. Pelley, W. W. Thayer. The new directors met at the warehouse office last evening and were in session until a late hour. All arrangements were completed to commence business tomorrow, (Thursday.) Robert Bradshaw, was engaged as manager of the business for the ensuing season. H. Johnson was elected president of the board, J. Madden, vice president, W. W. Thayer, secretary and T. J. Leavitt, treasurer. In addition to buying and shipping grain, the company will also handle hard and soft coal.

### FRESH BEEF AT COST.

**How the Farmers of Brooklyn Township Supply Themselves With Fresh Meat.**

BROOKLYN, August 12.—*Special Correspondence*: For many years the farmers of this township have indulged in the novel way of supplying their wants with fresh meat on the co-operative plan. The system in vogue is the organization of an association composed of about fifteen families each and by arrangement the different members of an organization by turn butcher a beef on Monday of each week; for example, farmer A, on the first Monday after organization, farmer B, on the second Monday, farmer C, on the third Monday, and so on to the end of the list. After the beef has been properly dressed, the meat is carefully weighed out and delivered in equal proportions among the different members of the association. Each family gets an equal proportion of all the various parts of an animal and all are thus treated fairly.

In this way, no family of an organization of say, fifteen members is required to butcher more than two or three beeves during any one season and yet be always provided with a fresh supply of meat during the entire season. The plan has been in operation in this locality for the past three seasons and works admirably. Its chief novelty lies in the fact that it furnishes the members of an association with meat at actual cost. A. J. W.

### SOMETHING BETTER FOR FARMERS

*Wm. Paxton and Others, Organize the Canton Dairy Association.*

Mr. Wm. Paxton, the enterprising gentleman who has been at the head of the Canton creamery for many years, dropped into the editorial rooms of the FARMERS' ADVOCATE Wednesday morning and relieved himself quite freely upon the subject of dairying in this part of the country. He was evidently in the best of spirits, talked freely and as he is a good conversationalist and is well posted on the subject, he disposed of a great deal of information of value and interest to farmers in this vicinity.

Mr. Paxton, associated with G. Skartvedt and Frank Huetson of this city, have secured a charter for the organization of a stock company with a capital of five thousand dollars, for the purpose of entering the creamery business. The object in view is to sell most of the capital stock among the farmers who make it a part of their business to raise cream for the market instead of butter. Mr. Paxton's hope, is by this means to bring the producers into closer contact with the business and as this is done, and the members of the association become better acquainted with the requirements of the butter business, they will feel the importance of taking better care of their cream and thereby producing an article that will bring more money with little if any more labor, and make the business much more profitable to themselves. "The greatest trouble with our present patrons is" said Mr. Paxton, "that they do not take sufficient care of their product to make it an object for us to pay them a good price. I could much better afford to pay a producer a third more for cream that is worth it than I could to pay them the exceedingly low prices that we do now. The point is just this. with good cream, well taken care of and properly handled, a creamery can much easier turn out 1,500 pounds of good butter per day, than it can turn out 500 pounds of poor stuff from such cream as we are getting. Thus you can easily see why we can afford to pay more, even in proportion, for good cream than we can for the inferior article; we not only get a better price for our product but find a readier market and can handle three times as much with the same help. By means of this association it will be possible to eventually educate our cream producers up to the requirements that I have mentioned, and make the business much more profitable for them than it is now."

Mr. Paxton is now soliciting subscriptions for stock and seems to be meeting with good encouragement in the enterprise and this paper will do all in its power to aid the undertaking. It is doubtless a step in a good direction.

### A CONTEMPTIBLE TRICK.

**Some Wretch Attempts to Destroy K. C. Stabeck's Beautiful Forest Trees.**

It was discovered yesterday by the friends and neighbors of K. C. Stabeck, that some insignificent whelp has attempted to destroy the beautiful ash, maple and evergreen trees which adorn the residence of K. C. Stabeck and make it one of the most pleasant and attractive in the city. The damage seems to have been inflicted by means of an ax or other sharp instrument. The bark of most of the trees has been entirely cut through the entire circumference of the trunk of the tree and so close to the ground that the cut is hid from sight by the tall grass and would not be noticed except on close examination. The mischief was first noticed by the neighbors who were attracted by the fact that the hot and dry weather had so far effected some of the trees as to completely dry the foliage. There is no doubt but that most of the trees will be ruined while a few of them may survive. Some of the smaller trees, among them several evergreens, were entirely pulled out of the ground and car-

[Continued on fifth page.]

## THE VOICE OF THE OPPRESSED.

*How Merchants and Citizens of Kansas Towns Join Hands With the Farmers' Alliance*

*An Interesting Letter on the Subject of Salery Reductions of County Officers.*

FEDERATING THE REFORMERS.

From the National Economist.

In marked contrast with the effort by several papers which appeal to the farmers to remember that they are only part of the people, and should take no steps, political or otherwise, tending to array class interests, the people of the towns of Kansas who see the necessity for reform all along the line have initiated an organization, known as the Citizens Alliance, composed of those who are ineligible to membership in the Farmers Alliance, but in full sympathy with the St. Louis demands. There is in this method a suggestion by which confederation might be effected, bringing into active co-operation the political and financial strength of all who are identified as producers, whether in town or country, and a most satisfactory co-operation made possible throughout the entire field of reform. This subject is suggestive, the following from the Topeka Advocate explaining what has already been done on this line in the state of Kansas:

It may not be inappropriate in this connection to speak of an element that promises to become one of the most potent in the state, and one which, until recently, has not been known as a factor to be relied upon in this contest. We refer to what is known as the Citizens Alliance. The first organization of this Alliance was effected at Olathe, in Johnson county, just about the time of the meeting of the Topeka conferencc. It is an organization of merchants, business men, and residents of cities who are not eligible to membership in the Alliance under the laws of the order, yet who are in sympathy with its objects and purposes and with the principles of the St. Louis demands. It has long been known that a large class of these people were in sympathy with this movement. That such should be the case is perfectly natural and reasonable. If all classes could be made to realize the conditions as they actually exist they would not fail to see that their interests are identical. There is no conflict if the situation is understood. The policy that has brought the agricultural classes to the verge of bankruptcy has prostrated every industry in the land, and ruined merchants and business in all parts of the country by the tens of thousands. The restoration of prosperity to the agricultural classes means the restoration of prosperity to every industry and every trade. The people of our towns and cities realize this, and are acting intelligently upon the information they possess. The organization of the citizens alliance is a result of this understanding of the situation. Beginning, as before stated, at Olathe but a few weeks ago, it is meeting a popular approval unprecedented in the history of any similar movement. The secretary, D. C. Zercher, of Olathe, writes that he has hundreds of applications for constitutions and instructions for organization, and the movement is extending rapidly to all the cities of our State. It must be observed also that this organization is distinctly declared to be in faver of a people's party, with the St. Louis demands as its platform. There is no question as to the standing of these men. Their platform and purposes are distinctly declared. Every man who unites with them does so with the fixed purpose all sustaining the peoples party. There is a gleam of hope in this movement that has not been heretofore counted upon—an element of strength that insures success, it is sure to extend to nearly every city, and town in the state, and its influence will be incalculable for good.

### FAVORS THE IDEA.

**Chairman Holter, of the Independent County Central Committee, on Salary Reductions.**

EDITOR FARMERS' ADVOCATE — The article in your last week's issue from "Independent" on the subject of reduction in the compensations of public officers, is a timely one. The independent convention should give this matter a proper consideration.

The chief points that may be advanced against this measure are: 1st, apparant illegality; 2nd, the accusation of a bait thrown out by independent candidates to fish for office; 3rd, the fact that it would be a local consideration confined to this county as there is thus far no such step taken in any other portion of the state.

The proper bearing of these several points should be considered. As to the first one, illegality it is well to remember that legislation grows out of public sentiment, when this measure has become a thoroughly public sentiment which has been demonstrated by all reform papers, and is admitted by a majority of the people, as shown by the action of the last legilature on the matter, it is time for action. The question then comes down to the proper way to act. That the proper way is through the legislative body every one will admit; and that body must give it final effect and authority, but an action by the people in assembled convention where the matter was put to practical approbation would have far greater bearing upon legislative action than the mere passing of a resolution which is adopted and passes away like a morning dew. The conclusion of the argument then, is that the measure may be agreed upon and can be legalized.

The second point, a bait for office, it is true has some appearance, but can the true reformer afford to shirk from disqualified appearances? Experience shows that the best motives are liable of misconstruction. If sideviews are to dominate, the main point will be lost out of sight, the best determinations will result in a nullity. The only safe way for any person or body of persons is to be convinced of being on the right track and then hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

The third point, confinement to a small locality, does neather stand scrutiny. All reforms must start at some point. The agitation of this reform is wide spread, but the bringing of it into practice has not yet materialized. It is only a proper consequence of the principles held out that a new party should cary its own doctrine into practice. That this was neglected by the Huron convention is to be requested, but it can only be accounted for as an oversight. Any county must, however, be entitled to bring it up and cary it out and why not Lincoln? She has been accused of being behind in independent zeal, let her show that what she strikes for she strikes right at the point.

Independent fellow citizens; You can not afford to let this opportunity to manifest your sincerity go by unheeded: change in performance is the essential needed, not change in men.

As for the justification of such reduction that has already been tollerably well discussed; but that side of the question is very broad and if time and circumstances permit I may come back to that part later.

J. E. HOLTER.

### BUGS AND ROT.

Potato bugs and potato rot can be prevented by spraying the vines with the bordeaux mixture, adding 1 pound of London purple or of Paris green to each 100 gallons of the mixture. This practice was followed by the Ohio experiment station last year, the vines being sprayed May 28, June 26, June 29, and July 16. Blight appeared about the middle of June and did serious damage for the next six weeks on such plants as were not sprayed. The sprayed vines showed much less injury, remaining green after the others were dead and yielded a profitable crop, while the blighted and unsprayed portion of the field was a practical failure. The tubers on the treated portions were also much more free from scab.

It will be seen that it is no more work to apply this preventive of potato rot than to spray on the usual solution to kill the bugs, as both operations can be done at one time. The bordeaux mixture is made as follows: Dissolve 6½ pounds of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in 2 quarts of water; slake 3½ pounds of lime in 2 quarts of water; add 21 gallons of water to the slaked lime, and pour this into the vessel containing the copper solution, rejecting while doing so the undissolved lumps of lime. Another formula for the bordeaux mixture is to dissolve 6 pounds of copper sulphate in 16 gallons of water, and in another vessel slake 4 pounds of lime in 6 quarts of water, mixing the two after they are cool. This mixture is also the best preventive or remedy for rot and blight on all fruits and crops, especially the grape. It should be applied with a brass force pump. If ordinary nozzles are used, they should be cleaned and oiled at once when through spraying.

Prof. Lysness, of Beloit, died at his home at that place Tuesday afternoon. His furneral occured yesterday afternoon. The FARMERS' ADVOCATE has a good account of it, but for the want of space is obliged to defer publication until next week.

In the coming teachers' institute Prof. Hood will instruct in grammer, history didactics, Prof. Spafford in arithmetic, history and penmanship; Miss Barber in reading and language for beginners and in physioloy; Miss Taylor in elocution, and Supt. Isham in geography, history and school management. The institute will be organized in two-classes. Harvest is over, thrashing well along, and there seems to be no good reason why the teachers of the county should not attend this session in full force. They will where their hearts are right, and they are at all anxious to keep pace with the growing demands for improvement in the public school service.

## AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

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

*Many Useful Experiments and Suggestions Among the Subjects Uuder Consideration.*

SOME USEFUL EXPERIMENTS.

At the Michigan agricultural station some useful experiments have been made with different breeds of pigs, with a view to testing which kind laid on the most meat in a given time.

Two barrows of each breed were chosen, the families being the Duroc, Berkshire and Poland China.

The pigs were placed in comfortable pens with adjoining yards and were fed regularly three times a day, the experiment beginning July 16, 1889, and ending January 31, 1890. Their food was composed of equal parts of corn and oats ground together and mixed with twice its weight of fine middlings; excepting during the periods from August 9 to 18, and from October 1 to 7, when they were fed on fine middlings alone. All the pigs fed better on mixed feed. The grain was stirred into cold water and left standing for six hours, or from one feeding till the next, except on a few cold nights when there was danger of its freezing.

In the following table the result of the experiment at killing time is shown,

| | Duroc. | Berks. | Poland. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total age in days | 200 | 236 | 234 |
| Number of days fed | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Total food consumed | 2,292 | 1,588 | 1,841 |
| Weight at beginning of experiment | 241 | 137 | 168 |
| Weight at close of experiment | 731 | 536 | 585 |
| Gains | 490 | 399 | 417 |
| Food consumed per pound of gain | 4.67 | 3.97 | 4.41 |
| Dressed weight | 598 | 431½ | 482 |
| Per cent of dressed to gross weight | 84 | 82 & 84 | 83 & 85 |

In reckoning the cost of feeding, fine middlings were figured at $12 per ton and ground corn and oats at $17 per ton, which was an average market price at the time the pigs were being fed. The meat of the different breeds was cooked and tested and it was the unanimous opinion of those present that the meat of the animals which were making the greater gains was sweeter and tenderer than that from the others.

### BREAKING A COLT.

When the colt has been taught to let you mount him without any nervousness or impatience, take him out into the yard or shed where you have been leading him and mount him there, letting him stands still with you or walk as he pleases. If he stand still five minutes after you have mounted him so much the better, but very few, if any, colts will do that. If at any time you want to start him, don't touch him with your heel, or anything to send him off with a rush, but pull him gently to one side with a horizontal rein. If he is restive and does not guide to the rein, you have mounted him to soon; get off as soon as you can, without any fighting, and give him more discipline where he must submit.

If he walks about quietly with you, take a few turns around the yard or shed, and then get off his back and lead him, or drive him with reins a mile away from home, and there get on him and ride him home at a walking pace. Be sure that you do not at first attempt to ride him from his home, his stable, his company, or any strong attraction, as it may lead to a fight in which you may not be master. If such a fight is carefully avoided at first it will not take place after he has learned to thoroughly understand all your signals and acquire, as soon as he will, the impression that he must obey them. —*Exchange.*

### CONTROLLING BEES.

[By M. L. RHODES.]

Bees are as easily controlled as horses or cattle by means of the bee smoker. The bee smoker consists of a tin tube with a bellows attached.

The tube is filled with some dry material. Cotton rags are good; some use rotten wood. It is important that the smoker be well filled and lighted; bees sometimes get angry very suddenly, then you need your smoker. If it has been carelessly lighted and allowed to go out, the beekeeper may find himself in a hot place. To open a hive blow a little smoke into it; do not suffocate them; just enough to let them know you are on hand.

Then after a few moments take off the cover; if they are much excited blow smoke under the cover as soon as you raise it enough to admit the smoke. When you have taken the cover off lay it with the adhering bees in front of the hive; now blow smoke upon the bees until they are quiet, and by pushing the frames a little closer together you will be able to lift one out; it is well to have an empty hive at hand, into which you can hang one or two frames so as to have space for handling. The beginner will be at a loss as to what is to be done even after he has successfully opened the hive and handled the bees. Well, you must seek an acquaintance with the little pets; you will gradually learn to tell almost as soon as you lift the cover what the condition of the colony is.

It is necessary to know whether the bees have a queen or not; the expert can tell without seeing the queen. If queenless, the bees are nervous, wings buzzing continuously. No eggs in the cells is evidence that the colony has no queen. In April the hives should be examined, and if it has dead bees or filth on the bottom board it should be cleaned out. See that the bees have honey; now is brood rearing time and much honey is needed. The weather will often keep the bees in for days, and unless they have honey the brood will perish. Always work with the bees on fair, warm days, when they are at work; use the vail on the face, for you may get a bite when you least expect it, and it hurts.

### ENSILAGE FOR STOCK.

[By J. W. COOK.]

Last season I built my silo, the only one in my part of the town, and my original knowledge of it was all gathered from newspaper articles. In the barn I took for the silo two bays, which extended to the bottom of the cellar, 10 feet below the floor, and up to the girder 9 feet. They were when finished (each bay making a silo,) 12x13½ feet, 19 feet deep.

The material used was 3x4 joist, with common hemlock or pine boards for a covering. On this was a covering of tarred paper, and I covered it again with pitched pine boards, being careful to breaks joints as in shingling. The bottom was cemented with Portland cement. If properly done, the result is a silo as tight as a glass jar.

The two essential points in building a silo are to have it air tight, and to have it properly braced. I found that one of my silos had sprung off just enough to admit the air. Consequently a ton or two of ensilage was injured, making a loss of more than twice enough to have paid for doing it properly.

The material used for filling was corn, seven acres of common field corn, which I allowed to stand until its glazing state, just in the right condition to cut up and shock; three acres of sweet corn, first gathering the corn and sending it to the canning factory (producing $50 to the acre,) and three acres of flat corn sown in drills on poor land, using 250 pounds of phosphate to the acre. When this last was cut the ears were just forming.

I cut from each piece as I filled, so as to have it thoroughly mixed, no two loads being put in at the same time from the same peice. One silo was filled at a time, putting in twenty-five tons per day, though thirty tons is not a hard day's work. There was a man in the silo all the time leveling off and treading down. The sides should be kept a little higher than the center, and that is where most of the treading should be done, so that when it settles the sides shall not go below the center, thus causing an air space on the outer sides, which would injure the ensilage.

When filled, a covering of oat straw was put on about a foot in depth, and this was covered tightly with planks weighted with phosphate bags filled with loam, about fifty pounds to the spuare foot. When removed, the loam makes good beding for cattle.

The mass settled to about fifteen feet in height, thus giving me about 120 tons, reckoning fifty pounds to the cubic foot, which I am inclined to think a little too much. Perhaps forty-five pounds would be nearer. This summer I shall enlarge, going to the beams, thus giving a capacity for 200 tons, which I shall fill if corn grows as well this year as last. I am well satisfied that the silo is the way out of our present troubles on account of the low price of farm products. Now we can keep more cattle at a very much lower cost, and keep them much better.

My silo was opened on Nov. 10, feeding thirty-one head of cattle, ranging all the way from calves to cows and 3-year-old steers. The last fed out on April 16. The animals were fed on ensilage three times a day, giving a bushel to three cows or steers at a feeding; once on unthreshed oats at noon, and once on oat or rye straw at night. The only grain fed was four quarts of shorts to each animal.

There is another lot of twenty-one head, 1 and 2-year-old steers on my farm, which I have had wintered at another barn on some grain or good stock hay and unthreshed oats. These have not made the growth that the others have, thus given a practical proof of the advantages of feeding on silage. The silage cost less than $2 per ton, and 2½ tons are fully equal to a ton of the best early cut hay.

A little latter, when eggs are plentiful and the price is low, try packing some by the following method: Dip them into melted tallow and then roll them in bran. This keeps the air from them, and it is said will preserve them indefinitely.