

The Dakota Farmer's Leader.

A Faithful LEADER in the Cause of Economy and Reform, the Defender of Truth and Justice, the Foe of Fraud and Corruption.

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GIFFORD GETS THE BOUNCE.

The Republicans in Convention at Mitchell
J. R. Gamble For the Place.
Pickler, Mellett, Taylor and Dollard are Re-nominated—Pettigrews Ring Rules the Roost.

THE STATE CONVENTION.
Mitchell, Aug. 28.—Special Correspondence: The republican state convention which assembled in this city yesterday completed its labors today. Sol Starr of Deadwood was temporary chairman and C. H. Shield, of Day county was chosen permanent chairman. The convention was anything but harmonious—and the Black Hills people as well as the prohibitionists to away very discontented. Following is the ticket placed in nomination:
For Congress, J. A. Pickler, J. R. Gamble.
For Governor, A. C. Mellette.
Lieutenant Governor, G. A. Hoffman.
Secretary of State, A. O. Ringsrud.
Treasurer, W. F. Smith.
Auditor, L. C. Taylor.
Attorney General, Robert Dollard.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Cortez Samon.
Commissioner of School and Public Lands, T. H. Ruth.

WORKING WAIFS.

Working Budget of News From the Hub City.
Working, August 13.—Special Correspondence: Our farmers warehouse is now running full capacity and our farmers are enjoying the usually good prices for their grain. A. O. Streeter brings to market some of the finest wheat ever shipped from this point. W. E. Hamner is studying telegraphy with W. J. Henry at the depot here. He is a young man of fine and ordinary brightness and will no doubt make a number one railroad man if he sticks to the business. Those of our citizens who are pushing the county seat project are getting on slowly and it is now feared that the matter cannot be brought to a vote at the November election. Miss Bertha Whitehead and Miss Mary Henry are taking music lessons of a teacher at Canton. O. M. Iverson made a trip to Lennox last Friday on business. C. D. Morris and family visited Sioux Falls a few days the latter part of last week. E. Jones has a clerk behind the counter. James will move to town this fall in order to be ready for business when the coming county seat boom arrives. Miss Eveline Kennedy of Canton, it is understood, will teach our public school this winter. Miss Kennedy has taught our school before and gave the best of satisfaction. She will be received with a hearty welcome among us. F. A. Leavitt is in the northern part of the state this week looking after his political affairs. Mr. Leavitt is very much encouraged over his prospects and says the independent movement is stronger all over the state than he had expected. Since it has come to pass that republicans are required to carry an affidavit in their pockets in order to secure recognition in the G. O. P. Leavitt has gained many supporters in Lincoln county whom he would otherwise not have had. The way the caucus was conducted at this place was enough to disgust the most loyal republican in the state. W. J. Henry, the station agent, who is one of the disappointed republicans who were subjected to the orders of the ring at the recent caucus, is very indignant over the manner in which he was debarred from voting. Mr. Henry has resided in this locality more than five years, has always supported the republican ticket and if he is not a republican we have none in the township. Yet the ringsters who engineered the Lynn township caucus had the use for him. I could name a dozen or two others if necessary.

The Pearls of Bahrein.

The pearl fishery is the great occupation of the Bahreinee. The pearls of their seas are celebrated for their firmness, and do not peel. They are commonly reported to lose 1 per cent. annually or fifty years in color and water, but after that they remain the same. They have seven skins, whereas the Cingalese pearls have only six. The merchants generally buy them wholesale by the old Portuguese weight of the chao. They divide them into different sizes with sieves and sell them in India, so that, as is usually the case with specialties, it is impossible to buy a good pearl in Bahrein.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

COUNTY UNION FORMED.

The Farmers and Laborers' Unions of St. Louis County, Mo., Coalesces.
A meeting of delegates from the various Farmers and Laborers' Unions of St. Louis County, Mo., was held at Clayton recently for the purpose of forming a county union.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Phil Chew, who asked that names be suggested for officers—president, vice-president, secretary and lecturer. The delegates were all well-to-do, thrifty, intelligent farmers, who assert their determination to force all candidates to sign the following pledge or agreement:

1. That the public lands, the heritage of the people, be reserved for actual settlers only, not another acre to railroads or speculators, and that all lands now held for speculative purposes shall be taxed at their full value.
2. That measures be taken to prevent aliens from acquiring title to lands in the United States and Territories of America, and to force titles already acquired by aliens to be relinquished to the National Government by purchase and retain said right of eminent domain for the use of actual settlers and citizens of the National States, and that the law be rigidly enforced against all railroad corporations which have not complied with the terms of their contract by which they have received grants of land.
3. That we demand the rapid payment of the public debt of the United States by operating the mints of the Government to their full capacity in the coining silver and gold, and the payment of the same without discrimination to the public creditors of the Nation, according to contract, thus saving the interest on the public debt to the industrial masses.
4. That we demand the abolition of National banks, the substitution of legal-tender notes in lieu of National bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business of the country expands, and that all money issued by the Government shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.
5. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws that shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agriculture and mechanical productions, preserving a strict system of procedure in trial as shall secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.
6. That we demand a graduated income tax, as we believe it is the most equitable system of taxation, placing the burden of government on those who can afford best to pay, instead of laying it on the farmers and mechanics, exempting millionaires, bondholders and corporations.
7. That we demand a strict enforcement of all laws prohibiting the importation of foreign labor under the contract system, and that all convicts be confined within the prison walls, and that all contract systems be abolished.
8. That we demand that all means of public communication and transportation shall be owned and controlled by the people and equitable rates everywhere be established on the same basis as the United States postal system.
9. That we demand the election of all officers of the National Government by a direct vote of the people, and that all willful violations of the election laws be declared a felony and a part of the punishment be the forfeiture of the party convicted from voting in all future elections.
10. That we demand a repeal of all laws that do not bear equally on capital and labor, the strict enforcement of all laws, reprobation of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice.
11. We demand such a revision of the tariff as will lay the heaviest burdens on the luxuries and the lightest on the necessities of life, and as will reduce the income from imports to a strictly revenue basis.
12. That we demand that the Government shall protect the Chickasaw and Choctaw and other tribes of the Indian Territory in all of their inalienable rights, and shall compel railroads and other wealthy syndicates from over-riding the treaties now in existence for their protection.
13. That we are unqualifiedly in favor of the education of the masses by a well-regulated system of free schools.
14. That we demand that no patent shall be renewed after the expiration of the time for which they were originally patented.
15. That this body will not support any man for Congress, of any political party, who will not pledge himself in writing to use his influence for the formation of those demands into laws.
16. That the chairman of this County Union shall present these resolutions to all candidates for the Legislature and nominate and them to pledge themselves in writing to the demands herein, and if any candidate refuse to pledge his support, then it shall be our duty to defeat said candidate regardless of what party he may belong to.

POKE OF PLEDGE.

I hereby pledge myself to work and vote for the above demands, irrespective of party caucus or action.

The eleven lodges were represented as follows: Allentown, Isaiah T. Brown; Grover, T. M. Wright and F. H. Taylor; Oak Grove, Elwood Humphreys and J. M. Brewer; Mokeville, J. T. Hawkins and W. N. Smith; Creve Coeur, A. J. Cummings and George Longman; Morningside, Ben Pleasants, Wm. Kraemer and C. Gaehle; Euroka, G. A. Jones, Chas. Crouch; Bridgeton, Phil Chew, W. H. Blackwell, G. B. Morton; Hildlight, Wm. J. Gates, J. R. Jones, Coldwater, and Bonhomme unions were not represented.

After considerable caucusing the following officers were elected: William Homan, president; George Brown, vice-president; C. E. Stewart, secretary; Phil Chew, treasurer; T. M. Wright, lecturer; assistant lecturer, William J. Gates; business agent, George B. Morton; chaplain, Elwood Humphreys; stewards, J. Brewer, J. R. Jones; door-keepers, J. T. Hawkins, W. Kramer; delegate to the State convention, Phil Chew; alternate, William J. Gates.

A resolution was passed requesting each sub-union to appoint a committee of five to arrange for a mammoth picnic, to be held some time in August. An adjourned meeting will be held July 22, by which time it is expected that twenty or thirty more unions will be formed.

FARMERS AND POLITICS.

A Brief But Comprehensive Outline of the Political Situation From A Southern Standpoint.

The Party Should Belong to the People Instead of the People Belonging to the Party.

Labor Journal, San Antonio, Tex.

The monopoly press is sick because the farmers and wage-workers are taking a hand in politics. The men who have been running the political parties seem to think that the proper place for those who create the wealth and pay the taxes is in the fields and workshops, except on the day of election, when they should rally forth and vote for the men who are nominated by the bosses and rings.

When the people adopt the methods of the bosses of the two old party leaders, and have their candidates nominated for office, they at once become political criminals and the bosses talk of driving them out of the party.

Now, suppose the bosses of the democratic party of Texas were to rule everybody out of that party who belong to labor organizations, where would they get votes to elect their nominees?

If the people see proper to organize for political purposes, whose business is it? They have as much right to have a party as the corporations. The trouble is with those who have been running the politics for several years. They don't want to give the old parties over to the control of the people, as they know that when the people take hold of politics, those who have been running the country politics will be compelled to give way for better and more patriotic men.

We have said for years that there are two distinct parties in the democratic ranks of Texas, and the issue now before the people between the feather bed and corn-stalk democracy are only "the culmination of a storm which has been brewing in the party for years.

The "feather bed" have been controlling the party in Texas, as well as most every other southern state since the war, if not years before. But the people have awakened from their political lethargy and have gone to battle with their enemies in the party, and no amount of abuse or intimidation can drive the masses from their political position.

The enemies of the people must prove to them that all the legislation for the past quarter of a century has not been accomplished by the secret conspiracy of the political caucus before the masses will believe that it is a crime for them to go into politics and demand that the voice of labor shall be heard in the councils of the nation.

There never has been, within the history of the country, such an uprising of the common people in the interest of reform as we see now, and which will continue until the changes desired are accomplished. The discontent manifests itself among all the departments of productive life, and the farmers, who are said to be the most conservative of all our people, are on the political war path and threaten to take the political scalp of every politician who refuses to endorse their demands. In Tennessee they have captured the democratic convention and nominated the president of the state alliance of that state for governor.

In Minnesota the state alliance, with 600 delegates present, nominated a full state ticket.

In Kansas, the farmers have gone into politics and threaten to demolish the republican party of the state. In fact all most every agricultural state is being agitated politically.

The most peculiar thing about the movement is, it is non-partisan, and it seems that party ties are being dissolved in spite of the protests of the old school of political leaders.

An investigation of the subject will prove that at least three-fourths of the farmers care nothing for parties only as a means to carry out the objects of reform. They have realized that the party should belong to the people instead of the people belonging to the party and that partisan slavery has been the bane of the country.

The Journal believes that the future is more hopeful than ever before, as free thought in politics is the only hope of the perpetuation of liberty. That the ultimate result of political slavery is physical slavery.

The people have revolted against the perfidy of their leaders, as they have discovered that the platforms of the two old parties have been filled with glittering generalities for the purpose of keeping the masses in party lines.

The Journal has no fear of the people. If the country is to be delivered from the clutches of the money power, it must be done by the great middle class of our people, and he who fears them should be politically shunned, and politically quarantined. Such people should not be

entrusted with political power.

Politics being the science of government it is well for the people to be interested in every political movement.

When the masses of mankind learn that "the chief end of government should be the happiness of mankind," the mystery of the human government will disappear and castes and classes will be known no more, and the human family will become one universal brotherhood.

GEN. BUTLER'S STATISTICS.

Published by request.

A. P. Morey, of Sedalia, Mo., in a communication to the Boston Journal, takes issue with Gen. Butler's remarks before the Butler club. Referring to the general's assertions that the farmers could not, if they would, pay the mortgages on their properties, Mr. Morey says:

"If Gen. Butler refers to the so called arid region west of the 100th meridian, his criticisms may be to some extent just, but it is obviously unfair, nay, even libelous upon the thrifty farmers of Missouri, Iowa, eastern Kansas and Nebraska to make the sweeping assertion above quoted that their mortgages will never be paid.

"Imagine the feelings with which the many ancient dowagers and spinners of Massachusetts, who have their few hundreds of savings in western farm loans, read Gen. Butler's speech. How many sleepless nights and gloomy days has he caused the thrifty and frugal New Englander folk by his rash utterances? The real fact is that, aside from mortgages for purchase money of land, and also leaving out the naturally thrifty people who would fail in everything else as well as in the west, the large majority of mortgaged farmers within the sections alluded to above have enough, or more than enough, personal property around them to pay every dollar they owe.

"I will give him some practical facts which can be easily proven. There is a loan agency in Pettis county, Mo., loaning the funds of private persons in the eastern states, which has been in business for nine years. It has made in that county alone 385 farm loans, mostly for five years, with the privilege to the borrower of prior payment. One hundred and twelve of these loans have been paid, most of them at maturity, some before, and not by means of re-borrowing, but a full payment and entire release of the mortgaged property, and not one is now past due."

FARM MORTGAGES IN SIX STATES.

The Banker's Monthly, which surely would not over estimate the matter, in speaking of the farm mortgages in six of our best states, gives the amount carried by each as follows: Kansas, \$235,000,000; Indiana, \$645,000,000; Iowa, \$567,000,000; Michigan, \$500,000,000; Wisconsin, \$357,000,000; Ohio, \$1,127,000,000. Here are mortgages on the farms of only six states aggregating \$3,431,000,000, the interest on which at 6 per cent amounts to over \$205,000,000. Now the whole production of gold and silver in the United States per year is not half enough to pay the interest on the farm mortgages of six states. And yet these same bankers are demanding the destruction of treasury notes, the demonetization of silver and the establishing of a gold standard. Nor are the bankers alone in this demand; the boss politicians are trying to bring about the same state of affairs.—Pacific Express, Portland, Ore.

THE TRIBUTE WE PAY.

Some idea of the tribute paid by American industry to foreign masters may be gathered from this: A man named Scully, who was driven from Ireland on account of his reackenting and outrageous oppression of his tenants, and now lives in London, owns 80,000 acres in Kansas and over 100,000 in Illinois. From his Illinois estate alone he has a clear net income in rent of \$200,000 per year. A Scotch company has fraudulently gained possession of timber lands in California on which the timber alone was valued at \$1,750,000, and this same company has monopolized another tract on which the timber is appraised at \$6,400,000. The only tin mines in the United States are owned by English capitalists, who own thirty miles of land where the tin was discovered. Geo. B. Clark & Co., manufacturers of spool-cotton at Newark, N. J., have \$4,000,000 in the business. Alexander Duncan, who once lived in Rhode Island, but now lives in Scotland, owns city real estate in Providence and elsewhere valued at not less than \$3,000,000, all paying high rent. The Coates family own \$200,000,000 of real property in Pawtucket, which pays a handsome income. A great bulk of our railroad property is owned and controlled in England, besides hundreds of millions in manufacturing industries. The truth is that our commercial interests, as well as our lands, are rapidly falling into the hands of English capitalists and monopolists. Is it possible that Americans are again to be made subject to England through the cunning of capitalists and the treachery of her legislators?

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

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

Many Useful Experiments and Suggestions Among Ten Subjects Under Consideration.

LEACHED ASHES.

The agricultural editor of The New York World has the following concerning wood ashes: "It is common to consider leached ashes of little or no value as a fertilizer, from the fact that the potash has been abstracted and therefore its use at the best can only be for its mechanical effect on stiff and hard soils, and thus many persons neglect to haul it out on cultivated lands at all. While it is true that nearly all the potash has been taken out, the lime and phosphoric acid still remain, and as ashes contain more lime than potash it often occurs that leached ashes on certain soil produces highly beneficial effects, almost as marked as those of unleached ashes on another field. This arises from the fact that the soil of the field on which it was used already contained sufficient potash, but was deficient in lime and phosphoric acid.

The Grad All Currant.

From observation made at the grounds of the Cornell university experiment station, Professor Bailey has arrived at the conclusion that the Crandall currant, which was supposed by its disseminator to be hybrid between the Missouri currant and the common red currant, is really a variety of the Buffalo or Missouri currant, with no inclinations of hybridity. He pronounces the variety as quite distinct, and believes that when further selected and improved upon it will become a staple. The bushes are vigorous growing, requiring considerable space. The fruit is bluish black, with a sweet flavor, and is especially esteemed for culinary purposes.

When Should the Cow Come in Milk.

In answer to the question at what season is the most profitable to have a cow in her largest flow of milk, it may be said that it will depend entirely upon circumstances. If cheese making is the object the cow should be fresh in the spring, but there will be a sensible falling off of the milk beginning on the failure of the autumn pasture, with a continual decrease through the winter and a final drying up in the early spring. The result is a comparative scarcity of milk through the winter months. On the contrary if the calf is dropped in early winter the cow will be fresh when milk is usually scarce, and at a period when a higher price can be obtained if sold to families as milk, or if used for butter making. As the May and June pastures will send the milk of such cows up again in nearly a full yield along with those that have calved in the spring, the advantage in many cases would seem to be on the side of the cow that gives the most milk in winter.

THE STOCK BULL.

His Importance to the Breeder—How He Should be Treated and Handled.

A large part of the success of a breeder of any kind of cattle depends on the bull which he places at the head of his herd, on the quality of the animal and his care and management. A man may add a fine cow to his herd and her individual calves will slowly improve it, but the influence of a fine bull is immediately perceptible in the calves from the whole herd, and a fair percentage should be superior to their dams. While individual merit is necessary in the bull, that which his lack of him in his ancestry on both sides is equally so. Particular attention should be given to the dam of the bull, for he is more likely to impress her qualities on his offspring than those of any individual animal, not excepting his own. The care of a stock bull should begin with his birth. He should be kept growing steadily and fed that kind of food which will produce a good growth of bone and muscle without becoming fat. Milk, new or skimmed, ground oats, bran or middlings and good hay and grass are the best foods for a bull that is intended for a long life of usefulness. Also he should have exercise by a run in a pasture or yard until he is 18 months or two years old.

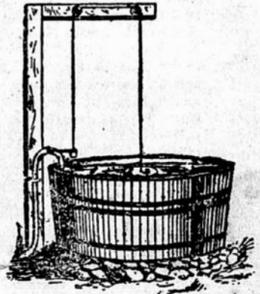
He should have kind treatment, but no familiar petting. Never on any account allow any one to play with him. The bull should be kept in the barn where he is near the cows, and as near as possible to one of the main passage ways. If near the cows he is contented and more quiet, and if he stands where he constantly sees the men passing him he becomes familiar with them and is not so liable to become vicious. But on no account should the men pay any attention to him in passing, either to quarrel with him or to caress him. Let them understand they are to let him alone and pay no attention whatever to him. He should be frequently let loose in the yard with the cows, and after two years old it is better to hood him when turned loose. He then gets the exercise without endangering any lives, or molesting the fence. In this way

the bull may be kept many years without finding out his strength, is much healthier and safer and a surer stock getter, and is, I believe, much more liable to be the sire of quiet, pleasant offspring. In serving cows one service is enough, even better for the cow than two, and certainly better for the bull. A cow with one service is more liable to have a calf than if more are allowed. A yearling bull may serve three or four cows a week with no injury to himself if allowed only one service to the cow and a day or two between cows. I do not believe a two or three-year-old bull would be limited if treated in this way, and his calves will be uniformly strong. It is the injudicious treatment and worse than unnecessary overwork that injures the vitality of the bull and causes him to sire weak calves and to have an early decline of power. A little good judgment and common sense would keep almost any bull in active usefulness as long as it seemed desirable to retain him.—C. M. Winslow, in Farm and Home.

NEVER TOO FULL.

An Excellent Way to Keep the Water Tank from Overflowing.

An excellent way to control the water in a tank is the one in common use and probably not patented. A weight is attached to the faucet of the tank which is just sufficient to close it and keep it closed. A strong cord passes upward over a small pulley, then horizontally and down directly over the center of the tank, and is then attached to a float. When water is taken from the trough of course the surface falls, lowering the float. This pulls on the cord, which lifts and opens the valve, allowing water to flow into the tank. When the tank has filled sufficiently the float is raised, the cord slackened and the faucet closed. The accompanying illustration will convey



NEVER TOO FULL.

the meaning still more clearly. If this is placed on the watering tank in the yard there will be less trouble about a wet yard in the summer and an icy, dangerous one in winter.

A little ingenuity will devise means for dispensing with the rope or pulleys. To box in the spout and place the float, directly under the cock, using one that would be closed as the float rose on the water in the tank would be good. In a square tank the pulleys can be attached to the side of a building and so be out of the way.—Farm and Home.

Good Insectivorous Birds.

The following birds are to be classed among the most helpful kinds in the general warfare against insects. Robins for cut and other earth worms. Swallows, night-hawks and purple martins for moth catchers. Pewees for striped cucumber bugs. Wood thrushes, and wrens for cut worms. Cat birds for tent caterpillar. Meadow larks, woodpeckers and crows for wire worms. Blue-throated buntings for canker worms. Black, red-winged birds, jays, doves, pigeons and chipmunks—strawberry pests. Quail for chinch bugs, locusts. Whip-poor-wills for moths. Hawks, all night birds, etc., tansagers and black-winged summer red birds—curculions. There may also be mentioned the following insect pest destroyers: Nut crackers, fly catchers, chimney swifts, indigo birds, chipping and song sparrows, black birds, mocking birds, orchard Orioles.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Great Farmers' Alliance Meeting.

The largest demonstration that has ever occurred in Lyon County, Kas., took place at Emporia July 5. It was a meeting under the auspices of the Farmers' Alliance, and was called to listen to the president of the National Alliance, L. L. Polk, of Washington, and Ralph Beaumont, chairman of the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor, and other speakers. It is estimated that nearly 30,000 people were there. A procession fully five miles in length formed and paraded the streets to Soden's Grove, where the exercises took place. Many suggestive banners were carried, but none of a political nature, however. The meeting was thoroughly political, the president of the National Alliance, in his speech, declaring the Alliance should be, and was, as full of politics as an eggshell was full of meat. A balloon ascension formed part of the programme, but just as the aeronaut was about to let go the balloon broke loose and escaped, fortunately without injury to any one.

—Missouri has now 3,560 chartered Subordinate Farmers' and Labor Unions and 160,000 members, and a volume as large as the Bible would not contain the resolutions they have passed denouncing the protective tariff, and the proposed Federal election law, and favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver.