

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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CANTON, SOUTH DAKOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1890.

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CREAM OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

District Court Takes a Recess—Director of the Leader Company Writes a Letter.

Threatened Coal Famine at Worthing—Interesting Letters From Various Dakota Towns.

DISTRICT COURT.
Sudge Aikens adjourned court here Saturday evening in order to enable him to meet the regularly appointed term at Salem, McCook county, commencing last Monday. As the business before the court had not been finished it will re-open Monday afternoon and sit until the remainder of the business has been disposed of.

The only cases of any importance and public interest yet to be tried are those of the *People vs. the Gunderson boys* and *Ed. W. for highway robbery*. The boys have demanded separate trials and Martin was tried last week, Friday and Saturday, the jury returning a verdict of guilty Sunday morning, but it is believed that the defense will file a motion for a new trial when court opens Monday. C. B. Kennedy of this city and C. S. Palmer of Sioux Falls are the attorneys in the cases for the defense and K. C. Stabeck was appointed by the court as special prosecuting attorney.

About the only case of much public interest that has been tried at this term of court is the case of *Sykes & Co. of Minneapolis against the First National bank*, involving the sum of \$7,000 in which a verdict for the full amount was brought in favor of the plaintiff. G. M. Smith of Yankton, and P. C. Shannon of this city appeared for plaintiff and Robert and Bartlett Tripp and Judge Dillon of Mitchell appeared for the bank.

FROM CANTON TO PIERRE.

John Isackson Writes of His Trip to the Capital City and What he Saw.

CANTON, NOV. 15.—EDITOR FARMER'S LEADER: I am one of those fortunate or unfortunate, whichever way you may have it, who have been accused, by the Huron capital campaign managers of having imposed upon my friends and neighbors, by inducing them to support Pierre for the capital. The grounds upon which our accusers base their charges of imposition, and selling out our friends is that Pierre, the place we have supported for the capital, is a miserable, God-forsaken burg, far away from nowhere and entirely unfit for human habitation, to say nothing of the state capital of a great state. Incensed at the to me obnoxious accusations, I concluded to go and see for myself how much of a foundation these fellows have for their charges and to see what kind of a country we really have out that way. I left Canton, company with I. N. Menor, and others, Pierre a few days after the election and arrived in the capital city just in time to help celebrate the splendid victory which that place has won in the capital contest.

I must confess that I joined the ranks of Pierre workers in the early part of the campaign with a great deal of enthusiasm but on my arrival at the gates of this magnificent little city, I felt that my ardor could easily have been double what it was and then not done my subject more than justice.

To say the least Pierre is one of the best located, thrifty, lively, wealthy and progressive towns in the entire northwest—a perfect little Chicago, with all the conveniences of a city of 100,000 inhabitants and fully equal in improvements to the capital city of any of the older states—New York, I venture, hardly excepted. Fine large hotels, with accommodations for all comers, (supplied with electric lights and all modern hotel improvements) street cars through all the principal thoroughfares of the town, electric lights, gas, water works, fire protection equal to the best in the state, and in fact nothing lacking to make it a complete metropolitan city in full bloom.

Pierre has a pretty location, at the foot of a long range of gentle acclivities, near the Missouri river, which divides it from Fort Pierre, and is located in a wide valley, affording room for a population of 50,000 inhabitants without going up onto the elevation, all of which affords the finest places for residences the human heart could wish for.

The people of Pierre are among the most friendly and curious I ever met. The Pierre Board of Trade, to whose efforts the success of the capital campaign is largely due, entertained us like a king and everywhere we went we were received with glad hearts and cheerful attentions. Such a people deserve success.

Among my former acquaintances I met here are Lars Eneboe, P. H. Hogan, E. L. Bjoberg, John Westland, L. Ramsey and T. Madison. Mr. Eneboe has been here only a few years, came here with

nothing and is comparatively well off from the investments of a little money in real estate. Mr. Eneboe informs me that two years ago he invested \$285 in two lots and last fall was offered \$1,000 for his bargain and he says he could get near \$3,000 for the property now were he disposed to sell. This is a fair sample of how Pierre people prosper. P. H. Hogan, who came to Pierre six years ago has accumulated considerable property and E. L. Bjoberg, who located here 7 years ago has now the largest shoe store in the city besides a large amount of other property. He says he would not leave Pierre for any other place in this country. John Westland, who was formerly in the dry goods business here, but has sold out his enterprise, feels wealthy enough to do without work. L. Ramsey has an extensive tailoring establishment and is doing well, and Mr. Madison came here 9 years ago with only a few dollars hanging loose around his old clothes, now surmounts the snug little fortune of at least \$50,000 as the result of experimenting in Indian reservation cattle business. He tells me that the cattle business on the reservation is a big paying business.

I am exceedingly well pleased with my trip to Pierre and the town is bound to be one of the best in the northwest. I am more than glad that I have given Pierre my support for the capital and congratulate my friends upon the fact that they did likewise.

JOHN ISACKSON.

WORTHING WAIFS.

An Interesting Letter From the Farmers' Leader Regular Correspondent.

WORTHING, NOV. 17.—Special Correspondence: Owing to the scarcity of cars in which to ship coal and provisions, the coal merchants here have almost exhausted the supply and unless relief can be had very soon a fuel famine is imminent. The farmers warehouse at this place is crowded full of grain, most of which has been stored on account of the prevailing low prices since the election. James Woodley moved his family to town last week and will make his home among the city chaps. They are excellent people and we are glad to welcome them to our ranks. Mr. Wm. Logan, who has been visiting with the family of F. A. Leavitt, departed for his home in Missouri Saturday. Mr. Logan made many friends while here, whose good wishes follow him to his home. T. J. Leavitt, of Sioux Falls was here on business last week. Mrs. Hayes, of Sioux Falls left for home Saturday after a week's visit among relatives in this locality. Mrs. Hayes is a splendid musician and her visits to Worthing will always be a source of much pleasure to our people. Robert Anderson, our old blacksmith has returned home after a summer's vacation among the sun-flowers and raspberry bushes of the Pacific coast. He has not forgotten the sweetness of the anvil's ring, a charm which has enlisted him into service again. His former friends and customers will find him at the old stand. Mrs. W. J. Henry is away to the county capital visiting with Mrs. I. T. Miller. A pleasant time was reported from the residence of Hon. F. A. Leavitt one day last week. Your correspondent has not been able to learn the nature of the gathering but is informed that it was a sewing party of some kind. Miss Fanny Leavitt is taking the duties of her father's household very becomingly since the death of her mother last spring. E. Price, the enterprising stock dealer has shipped some fine stock from this station recently, which indicates pretty certainly that Lincoln county can produce as fine a showing in this respect as any county in the state. Your correspondent has gleaned this daily papers very carefully but has thus far looked in vain for any official returns from the state. In former years, when the state has been overwhelmingly republican and no one disputed the election of the republican candidates, there has never been any trouble about getting the returns. This year, however, it has now been two weeks and nothing is definitely known whether Loucks or Mellette is elected. In fact it looks as if the free ballot and fair count, the republicans have been blowing about, had failed to materialize in South Dakota this year.

WHERE THE LILIES BLOOM.

A Former Dakota Farmer Tells How the Pacific Coast Seems.

MOUNTAIN DALE, ORE, Nov. 10.—Special Correspondence: As a few lines from this section might be of some interest to your numerous readers I will try and give you a few dots. I and my family left Brooklyn township on the morning of the 23 of October, and at 8 a. m. of the 27th we arrived at Portland making a pleasant and good run. The same evening we took the train for Hillsboro 29 miles south of Portland, in Washington county Thursday 30th. I rented a farm of 300 acres with about 170 acres of timber land and on Friday, 31st moved on it, so that just 9 days from the time

(Continued on next page.)

FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

SUBJECTS SURE TO INTEREST WIDE AWAKE AGRICULTURISTS.

What the Experts Have to Say in Relation to the New Feature in Cream Raising Developed by Scarcity of Ice During the Past Season.

For summer dairying ice is commonly considered an indispensable requisite, but the experience of the last season, with its meager ice harvest and consequent high price, has set dairymen to inquiring whether cream may not be successfully raised without the use of ice. Various experiments have been made and opinions expressed on this subject. The raising of cream from milk seems to be the most perfect, with the least loss of butter fat in the skimmed milk, in those cases where there is not only quick cooling, but also a long range of falling temperature in the milk, beginning as soon as it is set. This is well exemplified in the case of persons who have spring houses, where the pans can be surrounded with cold running water as soon as the milk is drawn and set for creaming. Such conditions, and those where ice can be used to produce the same effect, are always thought to have the advantage in butter making.

It is now claimed by some that the same effect may be produced without ice by diluting the new milk with water warmed to, say, 120 degs., thus causing a long range in the falling temperature from the time of setting the milk. It is pretty generally admitted that dilution with water is of itself a favorable factor in cream raising, by facilitating the rise of the butter fat to the surface through the thinned milk. Such a practice, however, has an unfavorable effect on the feeding value of the skimmed milk, and would require a larger volume to be fed or additional nutriment to be supplied to the pigs or calves, as the case might be. The amount of warm water used in these experiments has been from 20 to 30 per cent., with a temperature ranging from 100 to 125 degs. The cans are then to be set in as cool a temperature as can be obtained without the use of ice.

In this connection it will be interesting to know what the experts have to say about it. F. D. Curtis says in *Country Gentleman*: "Last winter it was found that when milk was diluted with water and warmed up to 100 degs., and then set in a room with the temperature at 60 to 70 degs., the cream would all be up in two or three hours. This summer another plan has been tried, to wit, diluting the milk at a temperature the same as the atmosphere—from 65 to 80 degs.—by using the coldest water obtainable. In these experiments the cream would be all up in less than two hours." Professor Ladd says in *Rural New Yorker* that all his experiments made at the Geneva station tend to confirm Mr. Curtis' trials in using cold water.

A writer in *Howard's Dairyman* says there is no advantage in warming milk above the heat of the animal and setting in water at a low temperature, except that it hastens the cream to the top in from two to four hours. Just as good results are obtained in twelve hours by diluting the milk with 60 per cent. of water at 60 degs. and setting in water at 80 degs. A correspondent in *National Stockman* takes much the same view of the case. John Gould, in the *Philadelphia Press*, describes the new process of raising cream through the agency of warm water as a satisfactory one. Dr. Hills, chemist of the Vermont station, says as between the use of cold and hot water circumstances should decide. The claims made for hot water, he finds, are in general correct, but he considers ice preferable where it can be cheaply obtained.

FATTENING TURKEYS FOR MARKET.

Helpful Hints on a Subject of General Importance.

To attain the greatest size good feeding, including green stuff and animal food, such as worms, meat scraps, etc., must be supplied from the first. On most farms, however, the regular food given to turkeys up to the present time has been a bait to keep them from wandering too far from home, rather than a fattening portion. This being the case, the main business now is to lay on flesh with a full supply of nutritious and fattening food, given night and morning. An excellent feed at this time is boiled potatoes, mashed and mixed with meal and milk. This is not only fattening, but it promotes growth. In addition to this soft, warm feed the birds should have, at least once a day, all the corn they will eat. Another important item of food consists of meat scraps, which supply the place of insect food.

In former times it was considered that the largest birds were the choicest, but there is now a good demand for medium sized birds, provided these be plump and otherwise in fair condition. An average flock of birds, it is generally calculated, will average about twelve pounds when dressed at Thanksgiving, or a couple more pounds if not marketed until the holidays. The Bronzes and Narragansett breeds and their crosses attain to the extra size, which is especially prized in the Boston markets.

Farmers lose comparatively little in the weight of turkeys dressed for the New York market, as only the blood and feathers are removed. In markets that demand that the head be removed and entrails drawn there is a loss of

from one-ninth to one-tenth in weight. Turkeys are usually confined in pens for some days previous to marketing, and the same general rules observed as are practiced with other fowls. When in confinement it is very essential that turkeys be supplied with plenty of clean water and gravel or coarse sand.

Hog Cholera.

In the annual report of the Maine agricultural experiment station the veterinarian makes the following summary concerning hog cholera: "Hog cholera, a contagious disease, is caused by a bacillus, which multiplies in the large intestines principally, but also is found in the blood and all parts of the body before death. The disease occurs in all parts of the country, but particularly in the west and south, where large herds of hogs are kept. The best method of preventing outbreaks is to put all imported hogs in pens separate from other hogs, and keep them entirely separate for three or four weeks. If during this time they show no signs of sickness they can safely be put with other hogs.

All affected hogs had better be killed and deeply buried or burned, but mistakes are often made and care should be exercised in making sure the sick hogs have hog cholera before they are destroyed. Pens where affected hogs have been kept should be cleaned and left vacant for six months." The most prominent symptoms of hog cholera, according to the authority quoted, are a loss of appetite, considerable elevation of temperature, constipation, followed before death by many fluid discharges. In some cases there is a little diarrhoea before death; in other cases it is a marked symptom for some days. Death may occur within two or three days of the time the first symptoms are noticed, or it may occur after three or four weeks.

Bees and Honey Statistics.

At the Rhode Island experiment station, where bees and honey come in for a share of attention, an interesting trial of the industry of bees was made last season by placing a hive on the scales and frequently recording its weight. Beginning on June 11, on which date no gain was made, the increase fluctuated from nothing to two and a quarter pounds per day. During July the greatest increase in any twenty-four hours was two and three-quarter pounds per day. This was a colony of fair strength, and the weighing was done between 4 and 5 a. m., before the bees left the hive. There were twenty days during which a decided gain was noticed, six in which no gain or loss took place, and sixteen days in which the gain was twenty-two and a quarter pounds and the loss fifteen pounds, leaving a balance of seven and a quarter pounds. A bulletin from this same station places the value of the annual honey and wax production the same as that of the rice or hop crop of the country and but little short of buckwheat. It exceeds maple sirup and sugar, and also all the vegetable fibers excepting cotton, and yet not over 8 to 10 per cent. of those favorably situated for cultivating bees keep them.

Cost of Dairy Products.

Successful dairymen weigh, measure and count the cost of dairy products. Professor Whitcher, of the New Hampshire experiment station, finds that the milk from his herd costs an average of 2.74 cents per quart on good feed. The best cow produced it at a cost of 1.59 cents, while the milk of the poorest cost 4.26 cents. On a richer ration the cost from the best cow was reduced to 1.32 cents, while with the same cow fed on a poor, unwholesome ration the cost went up to 5.35 cents per quart.

Here and There.

The corn palace at Sioux City, Ia., this season proved a pronounced success.

A big pack of tomatoes has been put up in south Jersey.

Virginia is said to have the best crop of tobacco in twenty years.

The honey crop is reported short in most sections of the United States.

It is claimed that wherever put down for irrigation purposes the artesian wells of South Dakota have proved a success.

A ration of equal parts of wheat bran and corn meal makes a good feed for growing pigs.

Provided it can be kept dry and reasonably clean there is nothing better for the sleeping quarters of the hogs than a good dirt floor.

Curing Hams.

For pickling hams make a brine just strong enough to barely float an egg or a potato. Into this stir in sugar or molasses enough to give it a slightly sweetish taste. The following proportions will be found about right for one hundred pounds of ham: Six gallons of water, eight pounds of salt, three pounds of brown sugar and three ounces of saltpetre. Dissolve the saltpetre thoroughly before adding it to the pickle. Cover the hams entirely with this pickle, hold them down with a flat stone and let the package stand where the temperature is uniform and above freezing. For hams of twelve pounds or less four weeks will be sufficient, but larger hams should remain in the brine longer. In a moderate and moist atmosphere meat will "take salt" much faster than in a dry cold one. In general terms from three to seven weeks embraces the extremes of time required for domestic curing of hams, varying as to the size of the hams, state of the atmosphere and time when it is anticipated they will be used.

BEAUMONT'S POWERFUL SPEECH.

Continuation of the Address Delivered By Ralph Beaumont at Canton, October 18, 1890.

A Detailed Explanation of Some of the Principles of the Knights of Labor Organization.

NUMBER III.

In the course of time the house is finished, and the young couple move into it, and settle down to housekeeping. The bird is thrifty and industrious just like Tom. She digs up the front yard, plants the flowers, trains the creeping vine up the porch. In the month of June the roses and flowers are in bloom and the vines look beautiful and green. About that time the assessors of the city come along. They look at that lot, and then they look at the house, then they look at the flowers—and then they look at their books and say, McKenzie & Co. owned that lot last year, and we had the price assessed at three hundred dollars. This young man has improved that lot by building a house upon it. We will raise the assessment to \$500. So you see ladies and gentlemen they tax this young man because he has been thrifty and industrious. But McKenzie & Co. keep another lot right along side of this one. They do not improve it. They do not build any house on it. There is no young lady planting flowers on that lot. They let the thistles grow up wild there, and their seeds blow over on Tom's lot and keep him busy scratching them out.

They don't raise on them—they let them go, because they are shiftless and lazy. Now we Knights of labor say that McKenzie & Co's. land ought to be raised to \$500 for their being shiftless and lazy, and that Tom should have \$200 knocked from his assessment because he has been thrifty and industrious.

Section 5 of the principles of the organization reads as follows:

"The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice."

A lawyer would be simple-minded enough to ask what we meant by this plank. Well, I can best illustrate the points in favor of it by relating an incident that occurred to me some years ago. Thirteen years ago this country was shaken from one end to the other with the great railroad strike of that year.

The section of the country where I resided at the time was traversed by one of the great trunk line railroads, the Erie, and two divisions, the Buffalo and Susquehanna, came together at a place called Hornellsville. There turned up about that time, in that vicinity, a shrewd little Irishman, about 28 years of age, by the name of Barney Donahue. He had command of all the railway employes. He locked up the round-house; stopped the freight and passenger trains and all means of transportation except the United States mail, and for forty-eight hours he was monarch of all he surveyed, and before forty-nine rolled over his head he was in the county jail. I went to see him in the jail. But I was not quite so foolish as one fellow who went to see an Irishman that was in jail. Looking through the grates at him, he said: "Pat what did they put you in there for?" "Why, for so and so," replied Pat. "Why," said he in reply, "they could not put you in there for that, Pat." "They could not?" said Pat. "Damn it, they have done it: what is the use of telling that they can't do it." It was not a question with Barney and myself how Barney got into jail, but the question with us was, how Barney was to be got out of jail. And for the purpose of accomplishing that object I visited one of the oldest lawyers in the county, a sedate old fellow. After I had given him a diagnosis of Barney's case, he arose from his seat and commenced to walk the floor of his office and deliver himself as follows: "Well, Mr. Beaumont, if you were to take the assessed valuation of all the property of the great state of New York, it is less than \$700 apiece, but if you were to take the cost of litigation and divide it among the litigants, it is over \$1,400 apiece. So if a man wants to get justice in the courts of New York it will cost him \$700 more than he is worth." And he left me to suggest how Barney was to get out of jail without a dollar in his pocket. I informed him that his illustration brought to my mind an incident that had occurred to myself three weeks previous to that. I had been delivering lectures on the financial question in a small town called Ludlowville, on the banks of Cayuga Lake in my state. After the meeting was over, a gray-haired old man came up and grasped me by the hand with the remark, that there were a number of things that I had never learned. "Well," said he, "there is one thing in particular," I replied, "What is it, my friend?" "Well," said

he, "it is this, that the laws and rights of this country were made in England, and they were shipped over here on two different ships and the one with the laws got here, but the one with the rights sank, and we have had all laws and no rights ever since."

As is usually the case when two story tellers get together, I had to tell a story to offset that of the old gentleman. I informed him that his story reminded me of one that I often told myself. It was as follows: Upon one occasion an English Lord came over to Dublin, in Ireland and upon landing he hired an Irishman to drive him around the city in a jaunting car. In the course of the drive they chanced to pass the court house. On the top of the building was the dome, and on top of that was a statue of the Goddess of Justice. In her hands were the scales of justice. Just as they arrived in front of this building the lord patted the driver on the shoulder and pointed up to the statue and inquired of him what that was, and the Irishman replied: "Well, your honor they tell me that that is Truth, Mercy and Justice." When the lord replied, "What is it doing out there?" Pat turned to him with a sarcastic smile, "Well, your honor, they tell me there is no room for it inside the building." Now my friends, we as Knights of Labor, are very often asked the question, "Why do you deny lawyers into your organization?" It is for the following reasons: My friends, lawyers in the legislative halls of state and nation have framed the laws with legal technicalities so that no man need apply for justice in the court houses of our land. There is no room for him inside the building. There are others we do not allow inside of our organization, we do not allow a speculator who puts flour up two dollars a barrel the way they done two years ago, we don't allow a banker who lives off from usury extorted from the public. We don't allow a man who deals in intoxicating liquors inside of our order.

Now our enemies from the outside accuse us of discriminating against these individuals. That is not so. We do not discriminate against the individuals. They do not look at it right. Let me tell you how we look at it. As a matter of illustration, you may take a bed bug and place it under a very powerful magnifying glass that will magnify five hundred times. It is not a very bad looking bug. There are a great many other bugs that look a great deal worse than the bed bug. It is not the bug that we object to. It is the cursed business that he is engaged in.

Article VI. is as follows: "The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries, and for indemnification to those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards."

We mean by this section this:

Some three months ago I went through one of your New England woolen mills. I noticed that the machinery was very close together. I commented on that fact to one of the foremen, and he informed me that the mill was a four-set mill, and that they had six sets of machinery in it. Now we mean by this clause that when greedy mill owners' regulations put six sets of machinery where they ought to have only four, and one of these little children, in performing its daily toil, gets caught in the machinery and thereby loses an arm, we expect that the mill owner shall pay for the loss of that arm. We believe that if a building contractor in this city hires a carpenter to build a scaffold on the side of a five-story building, and gives the carpenter rotten timber to build the scaffold with, instructs him to carry up several bunches of shingles, and when he gets up there the scaffold comes down with the carpenter underneath the shingles, and his neck broken, we expect the contractor shall pay the cost of the neck. We believe that when a mining company in Ohio, Pennsylvania or Virginia, fails to furnish the necessary material to prop up the roof of a mine so that it caves in, and we have a Nanticoke disaster that makes three hundred widows and orphans, we expect that the mining company will pay for the loss of the husbands and fathers. —To be Continued.

STATE ALLIANCE MEETING.

The annual meeting of South Dakota's Farmers Alliance will convene at Mitchell, Nov. 25 at 2 p. m. Local alliances are requested to meet at once and elect delegates; one for every twenty-five members in good standing, or major fraction thereof, women included. No Alliance with less than seven paid members will be entitled to a seat in the convention. Each chartered county convention is entitled to one delegate, credentials to be made out in duplicate and one sent directly to this office, and one to be given to the delegate. In accordance with previous customs any member in good standing will be entitled to the privileges of the floor without a vote. H. L. LOUCKS, President. SOPHIA M. HARDEN, Secretary.