

A MIDSUMMER REVIVAL!

Just One Week of a Hot Weather Record--The Great West from June 10 to 17.

ANOTHER STALWART WHO DEMANDS DONNELLY'S RESIGNATION.

Glendorado, June 7th.

EDITOR GREAT WEST:

Mr. Donnelly is taking great pains to convince the people that the agreement entered into with the democrats was not fusion. I shall not argue with him. The fact remains that every republican paper in the country said it was and many believed it. Dr. Fish admitted that a deal between the state committees [chairmen] had taken place, but defended Donnelly and put all blame on Hanson. For this D. claims that Dr. Fish received large sums of money from the republicans. If this is correct it is without doubt the first time the republican party ever paid a man for telling the truth. What did Donnelly want the Dr. to do? Did he want the Dr. to come out and denounce the whole proceeding as a bare-faced lie? It takes the wisdom of a Solomon to comprehend how the publication of the truth could affect the election of Donnelly, but the Sage found it out—it scared the voters of the Scandinavian nationality back into the republican party. It is a well known fact that a large majority of our nationality have to depend upon the newspapers in the Scandinavian languages. Bydal, the editor of the Red River Dalen, 13 months ago, wrote to Mr. Rasmussen, of Santiago, "I have opposed Dr. Fish because I thought he was too severe in criticism of alliance leaders, but I will admit now that he was right." Two months later he rejoiced when the Dr. was hooted from the stage. Before election the whole peoples party ticket was dropped from its pages and was replaced by Grover Cleveland.

In 1888 the reformers tried to organize the Union-labor party in this state, but the old leaders played traitors, Donnelly stumped the state for Merriam. I voted for Streeter.

To my brethren of the alliance, who insist that the war on Donnelly must be stopped, I have this to say: The war between Dr. Fish and Mr. Donnelly is about over now; but the war between the peoples party and Mr. Donnelly cannot stop before he resigns his position. The people all over the state condemn the actions of this representative to our last legislature.

A short time ago I met Mr. Hunck, the member from Benton County. I criticised him for voting for the capitol bill. "Well," he said, "I did not think peoples party men would find fault with me, Donnelly himself said he was not opposed to the bill at all,"—and I was humiliated.

JENS P. ANDERSEN.

WHEN WERE THE GOODS DELIVERED.

Hubbard, Minn., June 12th, '93.

EDITOR GREAT WEST:

Find enclosed \$1 for the G. W. I have seen the Representative, and Donnelly's attacks on you, and that you sold out to the republican party in the two last state campaigns. Now I have been reading the GREAT WEST for three years, and heard you speak in public, and if you sold out to the republican party, or any other party, I would like to know when you delivered the goods? There are a good many readers of the G. W. in this county, (Hubbard), and I don't believe you can find a man who took the G. W., or read it, that did not vote a straight peoples party ticket.

J. A. BAYNE.

Bro. Bayne, that man has had his brains "upset" by his terrible defeat.

A NEW KINK IN POLITICS.

It is like a handshake of "ye olden time," to get the following epistle from the oldest worker in the "Vineyard of the Lord's Oppressed" in the state of Minnesota—and whose trembling hand attests his long sickness. Say, Brother Ferris, what kind of a labor speech did Ig make in 1888—for \$1,700?

Pipestone, June 18th.

EDITOR GREAT WEST:

Enclosed find . . . Doe there must be a kink in politics that I do not understand, for how did you get so much republican boodle from the republican party and pitch into them so all the time in your paper? Is that what they pay boodle for—to have a man lash them every time he has a chance? If so they are like a dog that licks the hand that smites.

A. D. FERRIS.

"SHOWS THE CUSSINESS IN HUMAN NATURE."

Bro. Maxwell feels just as we do about this assault upon us. There is but one way now to remove the disastrous results—demand of Donnelly some basis for his charges and compel their production—or hold him to be just what he is—a base wretch. The Markham bill exposure will condemn him in the mind of EVERY HONEST MAN.

Worthington, Minn., June 12.

EDITOR GREAT WEST:

I am sorry that you and Mr. Donnelly have got into a quarrel. It will do the cause of reform more harm than all of the fusion of the last campaign could do. I was at the state meeting in Minneapolis last winter, and heard with displeasure Mr. Donnelly's attack on you, in your absence at that. There were many others at that hall at the time that disapproved of it as well as myself. Your wife was there, and could judge somewhat of the feelings of the delegates. It hurts the cause by giving honest people the impression that the leaders are in it for themselves, and it is hard to overcome that suspicion. But I know it is but an incident showing the cuessiness there is in human nature, and only proves the need of reform.

But while such things may delay the emancipation of the laboring classes from the bondage of the money power, yet it cannot prevent it—for I believe the living God is in this movement. He has somewhere got a Phillips, a Greeley and a Garfield, and if necessary he will raise up a Lincoln.

But Dr., I do not believe the people will wake up—neither do you! [You are right.—E.] The great evils that afflict this nation will only be wiped out in blood. It seems to be the way that mankind moves forward—always by sacrifices. . . . I hope the friends of humanity will not strike the first blow. Let the enemies of our race fire the first shot. It is sure to come out right in the end.

J. H. MAXWELL.

Write us again, Bro. M. There's gospel in it.

NEVER SAY QUIT, DOC.

Bowdle, June 10th, 1893.

EDITOR GREAT WEST:

Having some wheat to sell at the enormous price of 45c. per bushel I thought it would be a good time to pay for your valuable paper for another year, and thank God as a farmer and laborer that I should have one dollar left after the money sharks get their share. Keep at them, Doc., never say quit, for the right must win.

HENRY A. TAYLOR.

Otto O. Krogstad sends us a club of subscribers for Minn., Ia., Ore., Wis. and S. Dak.

Parker's Lake, Minn., June 13.

EDITOR GREAT WEST:

Please find enclosed, etc. . . . Send to . . . he is a g. o. p. man, and I hope it will make him see the error of his unbelief. I endorse Mr. Le Van's petition. You cannot be aware of the damage the fight in ink will do the party of reform. People will take sides with you or the other. My respect will be given to the one that first cries, "Hold, enough." Till then I hold you both to blame. Fraternally, yours for humanity's sake,

JONAS H. HOWE.

Would Bro. Howe consent to see an innocent man stricken down and crushed by a vicious enemy? No. If Donnelly knows aught against our political integrity it is his duty to bring it forth. If he does not, a man is disgraced by speaking to him on the streets.

From Bro. Miller, and the Loup Valley Alliance we receive a club of 8 subscribers.

Fred Crosby sends us a club of eight subs. We trust they will all vote the Man-ticket.

From South Dakota, Chester Lake, come three trial subscribers.

Bro. Moore adds two more to his Lamberton list. He closes with this inspiring benediction, "Yours, for licking the plutes like the dickens!"

Bro. Johnson, of Artichoke Lake, Big Stone Co., is on deck with the Kash.

Our friend P. S. Olson, who exists in spite of Donnelly's assertion to the contrary, sends us more subscribers on the 11th.

From Bro. John Elder, Fayette Co., Pa., we receive a club of sixteen

Friendly note from C. W. Davis, Kittson Co., with enclosure—June 13.

J. D. Comstock, of Elkhart, sends a club on the 10th, and says Donnelly ought to bring down the wrath of his enemies and not their praise. "Donnelly says you went to Washington on an abortive effort. I thought your description of the imbecility of the senators was worth a year's subscription."

You never hear Dr. Fish get any soft soap and taffy from the plutes.

June 15, Br. Wright, Dodge Co., sends in the ducats and says, "I think the G. W. is all right."

Friend Molend of Kandiyohi, says Donnelly sent his paper for three or four weeks, and at last gave it up—sorry he can't pay us two dollars instead of one. Donnelly's reputation around "Donnelly," (named after a brother) was enough.

Our good old father in the work, a reformer for over fifty years, now in the "ere and yellow leaf" of Autumn, E. E. West, sends us the second club, June 16th. He says one man asked him if Fish and Donnelly were not both paid to kick up this fight?—and wants an answer in the G. W.

It makes our stomach turn to answer such a question, not being strong anyway, to think that there is ONE laboring man who can turn upon us, after the almost superhuman work and sacrifice of the past four years, with plutocracy watching every step and abusing every hour, and our never ceasing appeals for a Platform, anti-fusion party, and ask us if we have not consented to let a depraved and ungrateful wretch drive us forth into the world, a leprous and a cursed thing? When thus charged I suppose we ought to cringe like a coward dog, and disgrace the very name of labor—notwithstanding the very first charge of D. (the Markham bill) was driven home to his own door, and his record would disgrace the gatekeeper of perdition! Where is the blemish on our record?—where the faintness in our work—where the let-up for one second on the g. o. p. deviltry? And then the soothing reflection comes and wings away the deep and bitter resentment against this man—the reflection that men are but children, moved like the breezes, little recking, in the twilight of better things, whether they wound the friend or nurture a fiend! No, Mister Man, we are NOT hired by the corruptionists to be accused of men. We never received a political reward, although Donnelly undertook to "get us" once with republican money.

Bro. Rice, of Villard, says the G. Ws. sent there have already made one convert from the democracy. It is a mighty converter.

On the 15th, Vette Salverson, Moorhead, adds his mighty dollar to the great column.

John Diamond writes that he is a democrat but that he likes fair play. He says we have his sympathy, and asks why we cannot pick four men and Donnelly four men, etc., and let them decide? We are ready now, any time, will take friend or stranger, and let a notary be present and swear every word of mine—and his if he dares! He would have to answer under oath this question eighteen times: "Is this the truth, or is it a lie?"—and the penitentiary would take on that same old yawn!

June 11, Friend Sheppard sends us a club of five subs, from Acton and St. Vincent, and asks what was the omnibus bill Donnelly voted for? There are two kinds of "omnibus" votes—and Donnelly is stuck on both of them. You probably refer to the appropriation bill, last winter, where they shoveled everything, boodle and goodie, into one bill, and shoved it through in great shape. The other omnibus is where they get in a hurry, at the close, and in defiance of the laws and the constitution, put a dozen bills in the clerk's hand at once, and pass them at one vote—as in 1890!

Bro. Shedron, of Franklin Co., Pa., sends us a club of 12 subs. He writes us (16th)—"We organized a suballiance in Nov. 1891, with 16 charter members, and today it numbers in the 70s. In that time, 19 mos., we have held 58 regular meetings and two special." Think of that!

Abraham Isiminger, of Greene Co., Pa., says he likes the G. W. very much, and backs up his regard with a club of eight, rec'd the 13th inst.

Br. Brazelton comes out square-toed, sending us a club of TWENTY-SIX subs., rec'd the 13th inst. He says: "It is a splendid reform paper. It bursts the hide off the two old parties at every lick; and that is what we need. The democrats here (Georgia,) have preached force-bill, negro-supremacy, etc., to try to keep the laborers in the dark. Our leaders will open the campaign on July 1st. The populists are more determined than they were last fall."

The GREAT WEST is selected as one of the endorsed populist journals in the state of Washington. It now enters 22 states.

Br. Porter, of Hagar City, came again last week with a list of 7 subs.

A hurrah from Missouri: 12 subscribers on the 15th, from Downing.

We mentioned last week the receipt of a club of 137 subs taken by our stalwart friend, F. M. Pretyman. They were taken at the G. A. R. encampment at Eagle Bend, and he says, "The G. W. will do a great work here." We extend our gratitude to Br. Pretyman, for the largest single club received. Todd Co.

Echoes from South Carolina! Br. John T. Boggs, of celebrated Pickens County, sends a club of ten. He says, "Money matters are surely on a 'tight' in this section. I admire your paper and its style, and hope you may be able to give the common enemy of our cause such a fusillade of hot shot—of truth and right—as to cause them to break rank in hopeless confusion."

Mr. Keefer, Rife, Pa., will please accept our thanks for his club of 11.

Far off Dixie, the great state of Texas, sends greeting! Friend Jackson sends it. "I am gratified to hear that the work of reform is progressing so rapidly. Everybody GRABS for the GREAT WEST first of all papers that come here. We are gaining ground very fast. Had a profitable meeting of our Industrial Legion last night, took one voter off the fence and added three names to our list. We organized the first p. p. club that was organized in Texas. The GREAT WEST is doing a good work." Fifteen subscribers in his club!

On the 16th another "Hail Brother!" from Georgia, with TWENTY-FIVE subs—from Br. Jas. W. Hill, who writes: "I say 'great paper' because it is from the great west state. I am glad to see that your people think so much of our 124 lb. Tom Watson. Watson and the peoples party have got the drop on the democrats."

On the 14th we get a club of nine, from Alabama, sent by Br. T. A. Walton.

Dodge City, Kansas, gets up a club and sends us on the 11th, but which of the five sends it we are in doubt—probably Fred!

E. G. Cummings, Hawley—all right. Stamps rec'd. G. W. will continue.

Kimball, S. D., will get several copies of G. W. hereafter—thanks to Mr. Siddons.

Isaac Landers is a stalwart. We get a list on the 12th—and he says, "I will try to send you a couple of hundred more next week. Clark is where we met the Att'y Gen'l of South Dakota in debate, the year we 'sold out' according to the fusion traitors. But Mr. L. still had confidence in us. He says: 'May the lord bless you in your noble work for the people.'"

Another club from Michigan on the 10th. Brother Mason, of Macomb Co. sends it.

Good Br. Lockhart, sends us a list of twenty-six from Door Co., Wis., and says another club coming!

Still another club from Michigan on the 17th.

And yet one more: Mr. Arno Hall, of Watervliet, writes: "Find enclosed \$1.00 for renewal. As the GREAT WEST is the paper that converted me to this movement I cannot part with it now!"

Dodge County again—and this time Br. L. Spriter sends the P. O. order on the 16th.

Westport, S. D., joins the reformation G. W. get-there gang—Conductor, Geo. Liemann. Train started on the 15th. Five train hands.

Bro. Blair discontinues—don't say where he lives, but we'll wager on St. Charles.

Two clubs for which we have no room. Thirty-three subs. since last letter printed above.

FARM AND AGRICULTURAL

SOME PRACTICAL ADVICE FOR THE FARMERS.

Some Excellent Rules for the Scientific Feeding of Stock—Points on Breeding—To Fatten Ducks—Facts About Fertilizers.

Careful observations made at the Missouri experiment station have been formulated into a series of practical rules for breeding, of which the following are a brief synopsis:

1. Animals should be fed as much as they can digest without injury to health.
2. They should be fed a "balanced ration" that is, one in which the various ingredients are adapted to their needs and the purpose in feeding.
3. Food is required to maintain animal heat, hence animals exposed to cold require more food than those provided with warm, but well ventilated quarters. The man, therefore, who is kind to his cattle is kind to himself.
4. The digestive capacity of animals may be stimulated by a variety of food, salt, etc.

With regard to the substances which enter into the composition of foods for stock, usually arranged in six groups, the following definitions are given:

1. Water: The amount of this varies with the kind of food supplied. While pure water has no nutritive value in itself, it plays no unimportant part in the animal economy, and should be freely supplied, and of the best attainable quality.
2. Ash: This is what remains after the combustible portions have been burned away. It supplies the mineral ingredients to the animal body.
3. Protein (pronounced proteen): Is the nitrogenous portion of the food, and goes to form muscle and all other nitrogenous parts of the body, aiding almost in the formation of fat. It is the most valuable of all the food ingredients.
4. Fat: This substance produces animal heat, or is stored up in the body as fat for future use.

5. Carbohydrates include the starches, gums, sugars, etc., and produce fat and heat.
6. Fiber: This substance has about the same composition as the carbohydrates, but is much less digestible, and has but little if any nutritive value.

It is by a knowledge of these various ingredients, as combined in different foods, that scientific feeders are able to secure the best results, whether they are feeding for milk or muscle. A man who feeds haphazardly, with whatever he has on hand, may happen to hit on the right ration, but the chances are he will make very serious mistakes. The subject for rations for cattle is one of the most important with which stock owners have to do.

Feeding Bran.

With nearly all kinds of stock bran can be fed to a good advantage, and especially so during the summer. At the prices it is usually sold at during the summer it makes one of the very cheapest foods that can be supplied. Some use more or less in the dairy; but at least it makes a valuable food for the cows and the teams, brood mares and growing pigs can be given more or less to a good advantage. It can be fed for milk, for growth, to add to the variety, and for manure. For fertilizing alone it adds nearly or quite its cost to the manure and for the purpose at least it is worth twice the value of coarse meal. One advantage is feeding it is that there is little or no waste, is easily assimilated and contains but a small amount of indigestible materials. It is also in condition to be combined to a good advantage with other materials. In itself it is not a complete food; in feeding in nearly all cases its best results are secured by feeding in connection with other materials. With the milk cows, oil meal, corn meal and bran with good pasturage make a complete ration for milk and butter.

When growing pigs bran can be used with middlings, ground oats, barley or corn meal, and if made into slop with sweet skim milk with any of these it will aid materially in securing a strong, vigorous growth with good development of bone and muscle. For the teams bran can be combined with almost any kind of grain with a benefit, while with unthreshed oats, if they are run through a cutting box, it makes one of the best rations that can be supplied.

Many purchase bran all through the winter from necessity; in many localities from this time on it can be secured at fair prices, so that generally it can be bought and used in connection with other materials to good advantage.

When grain raising is combined with stock-feeding the manual value of all feed material is considered in the fertility of the soil is to be kept up, and with bran this is one item gained, as it is one of the best materials that can be fed to stock when the value of the manure is an item. It is not best to depend on bran alone, but on nearly all farms more or less can be used to a good advantage.—N. J. S., in Prairie Farmer.

To Fatten Ducks.

An English contemporary says: "First, select clean, shady yards; if they are grassy so much the better. Do not put more than 100 birds together, giving them about six or eight square feet of room per bird. Begin fattening when the birds are eight weeks old. The feed may consist of 70 per cent of corn meal, 15 per cent of gluten, 10 per cent of Bowler's animal meal, and 5 per cent of wheat bran. This should be carefully mixed and made quite moist, but not sloppy. The birds can eat it more readily when it is a little sticky, and do not waste it so much. The feeding trough should be five to six feet—two for each 100 birds. Feed regularly three times a day, at sunrise, noon and sunset, watering at the same time. In warm weather the ducks should be watered between meals in addition. Be sure and feed all they will eat clean. If there is any food left in the troughs at the end of twenty minutes take it up clean so that the birds need not be cloyed. Keep cracked oyster shells and coarse sand in small boxes within reach. Give green clover or corn fodder once each day, say at 8 a. m., so that they will eat clean. Pick ducks carefully grown and fatted in

this way should at ten or eleven weeks old tip the scales at twelve pounds per pair. That is about the average weight.

Points on Breeding.

A correspondent of the Stockman and Farmer in stating the don'ts of horse breeding mentions several that are equally applicable to cattle. This man disapproves of the policy pursued by many breeders of selecting stallions because the fee is small or because it is high due to the respectively inferiority or high grade of service. He insists on securing a stallion of the characteristics that he desires in the colt. His method of learning if the stallion is the sort he approves of is by watching his get of the previous year. If these are uniform the stallion is reliable, but if they are of many colors and kinds he is shunned, as his service is dear as a gift. The same rule is applicable in breeding for the dairy. The careful dairyman whose herd does not include a bull should exercise the same circumspection as this man does. The period of time necessary to acquire the same degree of knowledge may be no longer, but it can be reached with equal accuracy. For the dairy the bull should be of marked dairy antecedents, and his heifer calves will be strong in that particular. There will perhaps be a slight variation in the shades of their color, but the intense characteristics of the breed will be present. This is the point that the writer in our exchange is after, and it is the vital one that must not be too strongly impressed on the breeder regardless of the class of animals he breeds.

Facts About Fertilizers.

As the result of experiments at the Storrs agricultural school, it has been found that while the addition of mineral fertilizers increased the yield of clover, it had no very material effect on the yield of grasses. In general, the yield of hay was increased with the quantity of nitrogen supplied; but the mineral fertilizers when used alone were applied at a loss.

Some of the facts obtained are well worth attention. For example, the addition of 180 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre (containing twenty-five pounds of nitrogen), in addition to the fixed minerals, gave an average profit, during a period of three years, of \$1.40 per acre. Three hundred and twenty pounds of nitrate of soda (fifty pounds of nitrogen) gave an average profit of \$5.24 per acre, while 480 pounds of nitrate of soda (seventy-five pounds of nitrogen) yielded a profit of only \$2.45 per acre. The returns of profit from the use of 320 pounds of nitrate of soda were very uniform, being \$5.10, \$5.12 and \$5.49 respectively, for the three years.

The application of nitrogenous fertilizers, it was found, increased the percentages of protein in the crop, and the increase was somewhat in proportion to the amount of nitrogen supplied. The increase in the amount of nitrogen in the crop did not, however, equal the increased amount of nitrogen supplied in the fertilizers, which would appear to show that the plants were not able to utilize all the nitrogen supplied.

It is plain, therefore, that it is not profitable to apply more of this expensive ingredient than the plants can readily assimilate.

Sweet Corn.

Genuine sweet corn is one of the things that city people—who stay in the city—know nothing about that is worth knowing. The "sweet corn" they buy in the market, hours after it has been gathered, has nearly if not quite lost its saccharine quality, and is little better than common field corn in the milk. To be enjoyed in all its pristine sweetness, sweet corn must be plucked from the stalk and dumped forthwith into the pot. Then—if it is indeed sweet corn, and not a miserable pretender to that distinction—it is food for the gods.

But how rarely one meets with genuine sweet corn! Some years ago we were entertained by a friend in Albany, who regaled us with sweet corn from his garden. Such corn we have never tasted before nor since. We don't know the variety—our entertainer did not—and seed that we obtained from him in the fall and planted the following year did not turn out nearly as well—perhaps on account of change of soil and climate.

Every farmer's table ought to be abundantly supplied, during the season, with this toothsome vegetable. There are several varieties, some earlier than others, and of very unequal merit. Among these the black Mexican rais is as one of the very best in flavor, its color being the sole objection to it—and for private consumption that amounts to nothing. Stowell's Evergreen stands also in the front rank for quality, though no longer, as usually grown, really "evergreen."

Plant for a succession in carefully prepared ground, give thorough cultivation, and then enjoy the fruit of your labor in feasting on one of the most delicious and wholesome products of field or garden.—Mail and Express.

Late Sweet Peas.

For general summer crop the earlier sweet peas are sown the better. But for late summer flowering it is well to sow about the end of this month. It may, however, not be amiss to say that if the plants are not allowed to grow much seed, succession of flowers will keep coming nearly or quite all the summer long. To secure this see that the plants are not too thick, either in the rows or between the rows.

Like many other plants, if allowed room for free growth with this growth comes flowers. If, however, there is poverty of soil, or plants are too crowded together, growth stops and, of course, with it the flowers also. Perhaps as good a way as any to grow sweet peas is in a sort of hedge where it may easily form the boundary to a city lot or across the lot shutting off the back part. They need support either by brush or wire, or string from post to post.

A Few Facts for Farmers.

Cabbage plants for late planting may be started in the open air.

The May condition of barley was four points below that of last year.

Just as well have two crops from most of the garden. It helps to make the garden pay.