

MORE CORN STOVER SUGGESTIONS

OWENSBORO, Ky., May 16, 1899.

EDITOR THE CONSERVATIVE,
Nebraska City, Neb.

Dear Sir: Your issue of the 11th inst. has reached me and your article "Corn from the Kernel to the Stalk" interested me very much, particularly that part referring to the utilization of the fodder as a cattle food.

I also note your reference to The Marsden Company, and desire to say for your information, that this company is now in successful operation at this point, and so well satisfied are we with the outlook for the future that we are now preparing plans for the erection of two extensive plants, one located at Linden, Indiana, the other at Newport News, Virginia.

After a long period of experimenting we have devised a very simple method of separating the pith from the shell of the stalk.

The pith we prepare for the government for use in packing the cofferdams of war vessels, the manufacture of smokeless powder, dynamite, substitute for sponges, non-conductors of heat and cold, etc., etc.

The outer shell mixed with a proportion of the leaf and husk is ground in an attrition mill and furnishes an ideal cattle feed, for which we find a ready sale both in this country and abroad. Some use the meal in a raw state, others use it to mix with cotton seed, linseed and other strong feeds to bulk them. Our entire output of this feed for this year was sold at fair prices before it was produced. Dealers recognizing its value were willing to contract from small sample.

I note your suggestion for a machine with which the farmer can make a separation of the pith and utilize the shell for cattle feed. Such a device would doubtless be of great value, but I offer an opinion that no machine that would accomplish this could be built at a cost low enough to enable the ordinary farmer to use it. We for a long time had such a machine in contemplation, but abandoned it owing to excessive cost and power required to operate it.

We now have in course of construction a machine that enables the farmer to save for himself the fodder (leaves and husks) and at the same time produce for us the material we wish, viz: the shell and the pith.

We have found that it is not practical to feed the shell unless first ground quite fine; if not so ground, the sharp ends and slivers make sore mouths.

It appears that THE CONSERVATIVE and The Marsden Company are working along nearly parallel lines, and it occurs to me that it might prove mutually advantageous if we could meet for an exchange of views and experience.

To that end I most cordially invite you to visit our plant here, when I will take great pleasure in showing you

through and explaining our processes. We are always interested in any new machinery that will help either to furnish us with the proper raw material, or improve upon our methods for turning out our finished products.

Very truly yours,
THE MARSDEN COMPANY,
A. G. Winter, Gen'l Mgr.

THE CONSERVATIVE will endeavor to visit Owensboro next autumn. Meantime a stover-saving machine must be perfected and put in the market which will be within the financial reach of every farmer and workable by a man and one horse. This machine is demanded in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. It will sell, if strongly and durably made, for about one hundred and fifty dollars, and handle from four to eight tons of stalks in ten hours.

LATEST PROCLAMATION OF POPULISM.

The Kansas City Star has given very full and perfectly impartial reports of the proceedings of the National Executive Committee meeting of the populist party of the United States which has just adjourned.

That committee seems to have been in the middle of the road very strictly and to have marched very straightly. In closing its address to the voters of the American republic it declares:

"Should the national convention of 1900 be controlled in the interest of 'fusion,' the straight delegations shall leave said convention and join the contesting delegations sent under this plan in a straight convention, and there carry out the will of the populists of the nation without regard to the 'fusion' convention. In this case the national organization committee and the several state, district, county and precinct committees organized under this plan shall be recognized as the only committees having any authority in the affairs of the people's party. If it should so occur that the national committee fail to issue a call for a national people's party convention within due time in the discretion of the national organization committee, said organization committee shall then proceed to issue a call for a national convention. We offer this plan of action knowing that it will (first) show to every populist that we are willing to remain in good fellowship with our 'fusion' brethren, with whom we have differed in the past in accepting distasteful allegiance with the enemies of the people's party; provided they will, with us, stand squarely on the original principles of the party and the line of action intended by its founders, who declared in Omaha in 1892 that the two old parties were jointly responsible for the miseries of the people and the unjust legislation which oppressed them; (second) if they refuse to do

so, that we wish them to know that we can go with them no further, preferring to adhere to the grand principles of untainted populism than to traffic in those sacred principles for personal or political advancement and gain.

"We share the humiliation of the populist voters who have found themselves in the past forced to vote for candidates not in sympathy with each demand of the people's party platform, and urge them to diligently work in the future to avert any repetition of such complications. We recommend that an earnest effort to carry out the request for the referendum vote asked for by the Cincinnati convention be made so that the fullest expression on the question may be obtained. In order that states using the national precinct referendum club systems of party government may be made most effective we recommend that these clubs be prepared to vote on national candidates and other questions between October 1, 1899, and January 1, 1900, and send tabulated vote of same by states to the Honorable Milton Park, chairman national organization committee, Dallas, Texas, who as soon as practicable shall certify national results of the same to the public."

There seems to be more confusion than "fusion" prevailing among these patriotic populists and THE CONSERVATIVE calls upon ex-Senator William Vincent Allen to take charge of the exigencies now as he did of the St. Louis convention in 1896 and show the plain people how to run a party.

SILVER SUCCESS. Only six weeks ago, or thereabouts, the Silver Smelter Trust was formed. Denver, Omaha, and all the other smelters, became one smelter in the white metal trust.

Since then the avengement of the crime of 1873 has commenced. Stricken silver is being revenged by as game and gallant a trust as ever leagued to right a great wrong.

Already silver has been put up four cents an ounce. The price is still soaring. In 1892 the rise of silver was the one elevating topic of Bryanarchy. To put up silver was the one panacea for all pecuniary ills. And the Smelter Trust is doing the blessed thing that Bryan then prayed for, quartette's of populists then sang for and the silver syndicate then paid for.

And now Bryan is howling for still higher-priced silver, its free coinage at sixteen-to-one, and snapping and snarling at the Silver Smelter Trust, which also wants free coinage at sixteen-to-one and has done more to raise the price of silver since March 1 than all the orators and populists in the world have done with all their weary months of speech-making. Here they are for high silver and against the trust which makes high silver—against all trusts and for higher prices.