

## OUR RURAL READERS.

### SOMETHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST THEM.

The Improved Ground Cherry Growing Rapidly in Favor—How to Secure Hay on Swamp—Protecting Vines from the Striped Beetle.

**The Ground Cherry.**  
With many farmers the ground cherry is classed among the weeds, as it grows wild in many parts of the central and western States. Its value as a fruit has not been generally appreciated until the past few years it was seldom seen in cultivation. An improved variety is now finding its way in our seedmen's catalogues, says the American Agriculturist, and there is



IMPROVED GROUND CHERRY.

no doubt that it will grow rapidly in favor. The plant is quite hardy, and will thrive on any soil where potatoes will grow. The fruit when the husk has been removed is a handsome yellow cherry of about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It has something of a strawberry flavor, and is excellent for sauce, pies, or preserves. For winter use the fruit may be canned or dried. Or if kept in a cool place in its husk the cherry will keep plump and sound until December, or later. In growing ground cherries about the same method is pursued as in growing tomatoes. The seeds are sown in hot-beds, and the young plants are not taken to the garden until danger of frost is past. The ground cherry is wonderfully prolific. The first ripe ones are gathered about the first of August. After this the fruit may be picked every two or three days until cut off by frost.

#### Deadly Well Water.

One of my neighbor farmers, a man in the prime of life, hale and healthy up to last week, is prostrated by typhoid fever. Three doctors are battling to save him. Against the physicians, says the New York Tribune, an invisible, malignant host contend, and the issue is in doubt. The sick man occupies a trim, white farmhouse, with neat surroundings. Only in one spot may carelessness, and perhaps fatal neglect, be detected. The well is dangerously near the barnyard. The water used in the house comes from another source. But a tin dipper always hangs invitingly from the curb, and the farmer has been in the habit of drinking the well water freely. The water is refreshingly cool in summer, and always appears clear and sparkling. Nothing can be more deceptive than this apparent purity. Fully two rods from the well a hollow in the barnyard contains a pool, discolored by the drainings of manure heaps. This liquid, sinking through the soil, mingles with subterranean streams, and the germs of typhoid are carried into the well. It is wise to abandon any well the water of which can possibly become thus contaminated. As water is more confined in a well than in a constantly flowing spring, the danger of using it is greater.

#### Securing Hay On Swamps.

Owners of swamps frequently find it impossible to store hay during the summer season because of softness of soil and water ways preventing the use of horse and wagon. The hay is cut during a dry period when the marsh will support a man, cured and cocked on a number of piles as shown in the cut. If the cock is intended for a large one, boards are laid over a dozen or more piles; if small, the hay is laid on the



FOR STACKING MARSH HAY.

#### Largest Beehive in the World.

Probably the largest beehive in the world is that at Bee Rock, Cal., says the Massachusetts Ploverman. The rock is, in fact, itself the hive. It is a granite boulder, rising abruptly from the bed of a little affluent of the Arroyo Alameda, and it is seamed and scored with fissures of divers sizes, whose depths have never been sounded. They are all inhabited by a vast population of bees, and overflow with honey. It is impossible to estimate the quantity stored in the hidden recesses, and it is needless to say that nobody will be bold enough to explore. It is not without considerable peril that honey hunters rifle the bees of that which appears at the edge of and outside the fissures, and that comes to many hundred pounds' weight every year.

#### Curing Clover Hay.

After many years of unsatisfactory experience with clover hay, says a writer in "Ohio Farmer," I finally learned how to cure it so that it will surely keep. The secret lies in curing twice. We cut usually quite late in the afternoon what we can care for in a day, and if the following day proves a good hay day, cure it as rapidly as possible, and by 2 o'clock it will feel perfectly dry. I then put it into cocks, and always and it the next morning damp and clammy. About 10 o'clock we open

the cocks and dry out this gathered moisture, and then know that it will keep. If the day after it is cut does not prove a good hay day, we leave it in the swath, and I have made good hay that was cut Thursday, lay through a heavy rain on Friday and Saturday, and was not stirred until Monday.

#### Killing Weeds.

Barren summer fallowing is often practiced to clear land, but usually corn, potatoes, cabbage or beets may be better grown, giving a profitable return for the extra cultivation, says the Philadelphia Ledger. As annual weeds thrive best in soil that has been broken, but is not occupied, it is evident that broken land should not be permitted to remain idle. A little grass seed raked in on bare hill sides will often keep down annual weeds, and will at the same time prevent washing. Mowing the roadside two or three times during the summer will subdue the dog fennel and ragweed. Mowing the stubble about two weeks after harvest and grain fields that have been seeded to grass or clover will check the annual weeds and at the same time produce a mulch that is very beneficial to the seeding during the summer drouth.

#### White Lumps in Butter.

These are due to snots of curd. They are caused by improper handling of the cream. It has become too sour, and wheyed off, says the Agricultural Epitomist. In other words, it has lost its homogeneity; it is partly decomposed. The scum of the cream has partially separated and settled to the bottom, and the solids have gathered in clots. These clots cohere so strongly that they are not broken up in the churning, and so they are found in the butter unchurned. They are unsightly. They spoil the price of butter if sold, and the pleasure of eating it if used at home. As a preventive stir the cream well when fresh cream is added to that already in the cream can, and also stir when ripening.

#### Protecting Vines.

The worst enemy the cucumber, squash, pumpkin and melon vines have is the little striped beetle. It not only eats the pulp from the underside of the leaves, but destroys the stalk, and if the soil is loose it eats the stalk below the ground; therefore it is a difficult matter to fight it with insecticides. For a garden where less than two dozen hills are planted, the safest and cheapest way to protect the vines is by a covering of mosquito netting or cheese cloth, cut into pieces 18 or 20 inches square. These to add to their durability, should be first dipped in oil and wrung as dry as possible. Now take a piece of No. 12 or 14 wire—galvanized if possible—cut into 20-inch lengths, bend five inches of each end at right angles, and set them two inches into the ground at the corner of each



GOOD VINE PROTECTOR.

#### Selling Color of Horses.

"What is the best selling color?" is a question often asked by horsemen. The opinion of the Western Horseman is that fat is the best color in the world. One sees very little of this color at the average breeder's sale. Colts and mares are too often brought into the sale ring spring poor. No one cares for such stock, and the result is that the animals sell for ridiculously low figures, and the late owner goes home cursing his luck and vowing that the bottom has fallen out of the horse market.

#### Aerating the Milk.

Aeration of milk tends to drive out any bad odors that have been absorbed and to lessen the taste and smell resulting from such improper food as onions, etc. But aeration in itself has little effect on the keeping quality of the milk or on the effect of creaming. However, as aeration is usually attended by a cooling of the milk, the effect is to retard creaming, if the cream is raised by setting in pans or cans in a cooler. Milk shipped to market is benefited by being thoroughly aerated.

#### Notes on Eggplants.

At the Maine Station early setting of eggplants, when the plants escaped injury from frost, gave a large advance in the percentage of plants bearing marketable fruits, in the case of Black Pekin variety amounting to 35 per cent. Deep cultivation with a horse hoe gave much better results than shallow hand work. Root-pruning gave contradictory results.

#### Taking Out Toll Stumps.

To take out stumps and stones is easier during a very dry spell on some fields, while on other soil the work is made lighter if the ground is moist, or even wet. Pick out the best time for doing these jobs, so that the same labor will accomplish more and be less expensive for the amount of improvements made.

#### Salt for Cattle.

Salt is an essential constituent of the blood, and because many of the common foods of cattle are lacking in this essential it must be artificially supplied. The amount varies in different food and in food grown from different soils, and the quantity cattle may need must be left to themselves.

#### Moderate-Sized Farms.

A farm of moderate size is the one that is making the most money for its owner. It must be large enough to admit the use of labor-saving machinery, but not so large as to be beyond the personal oversight of the farmer.

#### Use the Horse Mower.

Thousands of acres are mowed with a scythe where a horse mower might be used. Rocks and roughness cut no figure with the modern mower properly handled.

#### Wide Tires on the Farm.

Wide tires protect the woodwork of the wheels. When you have got them, keep them by painting every year.

#### Cheap Farm Luxuries.

A garden, a driving horse and Jersey milk are the choicest and cheapest farm luxuries.

## TROUBLE IN THE CAMP

### REPUBLICANS EXPECT LOSSES IN NORTHERN STATES.

Attempt to Keep Up Their Courage by Claiming Improbable Gains—Coming Prosperity Reluctantly Admitted by Champions of Protection.

#### Republican Losses and Gains.

It is evident that the Republicans expect to lose some, at least, of the great Northern States which they carried by handsome majorities in 1894. They are not saying much about these States, but they are making vociferous claims that they will carry Kentucky, Maryland and Tennessee. If they did not expect serious losses, they would not attempt to keep up their courage by claiming improbable gains. There is abundant cause for the Republicans to apprehend the loss of States at the North which they carried last year by overwhelming odds. In nearly every one of these States they are rent by factions, and each faction is declaring that it would be better for the Democrats to win than for the other faction to win. Warner Miller, in an open letter, said that he had rather see a Democrat elected than the leading Republican candidate for the nomination elected in one of the Senate districts of New York. Throughout that State the Platt and anti-Platt factions are fighting each other with greater vigor and determination than either faction is fighting the Democrats.

In Pennsylvania the war between the Cameron and Quay factions and the faction led by Governor Hastings is embittered in the extreme. "Don" Cameron's Senatorial term expires March 4, 1897, and the Quay politicians are in such straits that they have attempted to unload by announcing that he will not be a candidate for election to another term. In Ohio the condition of the Republican factions is as bad as in New York and Pennsylvania.

In the States carried by the Republicans last year the grossest scandals have occurred in the administrative departments and in the legislatures. The yet incomplete history of the Illinois General Assembly is a specimen of the condition of affairs in other States. Popular indignation has been excited by the enactment of bad laws and by failure to enact good laws, and by general inaction, incompetence and corruption. In every "landslide" State, without exception, this is the record that the victorious Republicans have made.

The Republicans have deserved to lose the great Northern States that they carried overwhelmingly in 1894, and such is the present probability. But their expectation of making gains at the South to offset, in whole or in part, their losses at the North is absurd. What gains they made at the South last year probably will disappear, instead of increasing, in 1896 and 1896—Chicago Chronicle.

#### How Dare Prosperity Come?

Where is McKinley? Where are all and singular the Republican editors, the Republican orators, the Republican statesmen who with one diabolical voice proclaimed in season and out of season that Democratic policy for the reduction of taxation and the elimination of the fraudulent pretense of protection to workmen would reduce American laborers to the condition of paupers and destroy the industries of the United States?

Day after day the announcement comes of voluntary increase of wages by industrial concerns from one end of the land to the other, especially from those giant industries specially the object of Republican protection—furnaces, forges and rolling mills. The iron industry is the greatest precursor of improved conditions. Throughout the United States the iron industry is actively at work. The fact that the Democratic tariff law reduced the so-called element of protection cuts no figure at all. Wages are increased, activities at iron mines are renewed, lines of transportation are more widely employed, business conditions are everywhere more favorable.

Where is that apostle of calamity and disaster, that fraudulent preacher of the false doctrine that the United States must put heavy taxes upon the whole body of the people in order to render themselves prosperous; that hired advocate of the few who wish themselves to be the special objects of government regard? McKinley is running up and down the land, looking for a nomination to the presidency at the hands of the Republican party, still preaching calamity and distress as the necessary outcome of Democratic tariff laws, and holding his peace profoundly on the silver question. And if nominated in 1896 thereafter nothing will again be heard in this country of either McKinley or McKinleyism.

#### The Evasive Allison.

"General" J. S. Clarkson, erstwhile of Iowa, now very much at large, is in New York loudly urging the "claims" of Allison to the presidency. In the very heart of the enemy's country, in the balliwick of Mayor Strong, a militant McKinleyite, and Tom Platt, who has views of his own hostile to the standard of Allison and calls lustily upon all to rally about it.

Conservatism is the virtue which Clarkson thinks makes his chief the best leader for the Republicans in the impending conflict. If the issue turn on the tariff question, why, there is Allison, who doesn't think a tariff should be too high or too low, who insists that the people shall be taxed neither too much nor too little. And if it be the currency which shall mark the dividing between the hostile camps in November, 1896, who shall dub Allison a "gold bug" or a "silver crank," who can justly charge him with "striking silver down" or with seeking to debase the nation's standard of value? Happily none. Upon these vexed questions of national policy the Iowa sage has maintained so nicely impartial an attitude that either side may count him as one of them. In the biology of politics he stands like one of those lower forms of invertebrates, too insensate to be classed as animals, but endowed with such powers of independent motion as to make biologists hesitate to class them as vegetables.

It may be creditable to Mr. Allison's sagacity that at the end of a long pub-

lic life no man can define with exactness his position on any vital public question. It is not at all creditable to American political methods that this consistent policy of trimming and evasion should be held to peculiarly qualify him for the presidency.

#### Admitted Prosperity.

The Chicago Inter Ocean, that with veiled lids has been seeking McKinley in the dust, mourning, as one that could not be consoled, the fearful calamities which it said must fall upon this nation as the result of the reduction of taxation at the custom houses, not only lifts its eyes to see prosperity upon every hand under a Democratic tariff, but lifts also its voice to exclaim in joyful note:

ALL SAY IT'S A BOOM.

MERCHANTS CLAIM AN ERA OF PROSPERITY HAS BEGUN.

DARK DAYS LEFT BEHIND.

DRY GOODS MEN SPEAK OF A VAST IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

Clothing and Boot and Shoe Manufacturers All Tell of Increasing Orders.

Do we sleep? Do we dream? Is civilization a failure? Is the Caucasian played out? Here is a journal that has never failed to assert that if Democracy, voted into legislative and executive authority by the people of the United States, should make the slightest reduction of taxation from the schedules set up by Republicans, should make a single step in the direction of free trade, the land would lie prostrate under a blow delivered by the land itself! If, was the dire prediction of the Inter Ocean and all its class, the Democratic party should reduce taxation at the custom houses an average of 50 per cent, the prosperity of the country would disappear, its industries would be delivered into the hands of the Philistines, its workmen would be reduced to a condition of paupers and peace and prosperity would forever fly therefrom.

We have not yet had a year of the Wilson law. The result shows all over the United States. Out of the clutches of McKinleyism the country begins to resume that prosperity that McKinley and Sherman between them had nearly destroyed. The Wilson bill, lacking all that it ought to be, yet furnishing on the average some 50 per cent reduction of taxation, assists the people of the United States to regain their feet more rapidly after the panic of 1893 than after the panic of 1873, when Grant was President and the Republican party was in full control of every branch of the Government.

#### When Will Democracy Die?

When the lion eats grass like an ox, And the fisherman swallows the whale; When the robin knits woolen socks, And the heron is outtried by the snail; When serpents walk upright like men, And doodle-bugs travel like frogs; When grasshoppers feed like the hen, And leeches are found on hogs; When Thomas cuts swine in the air, And elephants roost on trees; When insects in summer are rare, And snuff never makes people sneeze; When fish creep over dry land, And mules on velocipedes ride; When foxes lay eggs in the sand, And women in dress take no pride; When Dutchmen no longer drink beer, And girls get to preaching on time; When billy-goats butt from the rear, And treason no longer is crime; When humming birds bray like an ass, And leeches are found on hogs; When plovers are smelted out of glass, And the hearts of true Texans of stone; When ideas grow in Populists' heads, And the wool on the hydraulic ram, Then the Democratic party will be dead, And the country won't be worth a—n.

#### A Tin Plate Nail in McKinley's Coffin.

The increased number and prosperity of the tin-plate mills drive another nail in the coffin of McKinleyism. The new tariff made tin free, as it was before the McKinley bill clapped on the preposterous and oppressive tax of four cents a pound. It also reduced the duty on tin-plate from 2-1/2 cents a pound to 1-1/2 cents. Yet there are thirty-five tin works rolling their own black plates and seven in course of erection. In addition there are thirty tin-plate dipping works prospering because of untaxed metal. The amount of finished plates will be increased this year, according to the Metal Worker, from 4,110,000 boxes of finished plates to 5,500,000 boxes, or nearly four-fifths the consumption. The logic of events is making short work with the theories of high-tariff men.—New York World.

#### Carrying a Heavy Handicap.

Ohio's favored son is logically a hard-time candidate. By an overwhelming majority he was re-elected governor of Ohio as a calamity howler who charged all disaster to the party who overthrew his tariff system and substituted that now in operation. His graphic description of the troubles and sufferings that must be endured until McKinleyism could be restored on record to discredit him as to his alleged claims as well as to his presidency as a statesman. He committed himself beyond hope of hedging or explaining. He burned his bridges behind him and stands before the people to-day carrying the handicap of a dead issue.—Detroit Free Press.

#### The Popular Income Tax Idea.

We have heard many men in this country discuss the income tax question, and only the few having a tax to pay have opposed it. One rich summer visitor to Cooperstown, who would have had a large tax to pay, wrote to us when Congress passed the law: "It is one of the most equitable and just taxes ever imposed to carry on the government."—Freeman's Journal.

#### Hint to a Good Friend.

If Governor McKinley has any gumption he will have Captain Foraker removed from charge of the steamer apparatus. The Times does not want to make any hard feeling in the Republican camp, but cannot help a friendly word of caution to the best friend the Democratic party ever had.—Dayton Times.

#### Fact and Fiction in Each Issue.

The Republican papers are presenting the ridiculous spectacle of carrying prosperity in their news columns and calamity on their editorial pages.—Richmond Times.

#### The Industrial Barometer.

As wages go up McKinley goes down.—Indianapolis News.

## MONEY IN PATENTS.

### LITTLE THINGS THAT HAVE MADE MILLIONS.

An Inkstand That Already Has Made \$200,000—A Pen That Pays \$40,000 a Year and a Boutonniere That Brings in \$12,000.

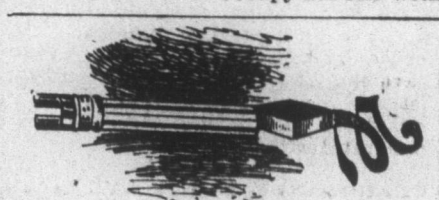
#### Invent Something.

Do you need money? If so, why not give your attention to the invention of small and useful articles which may



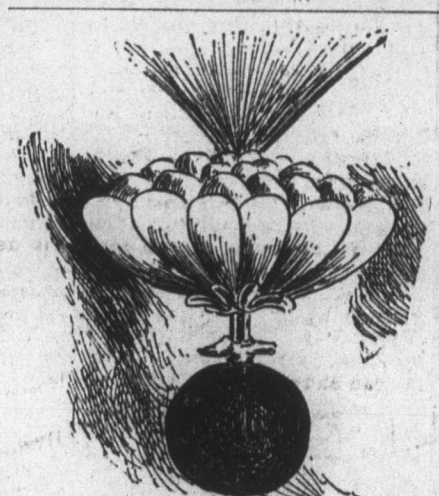
THIS WAS SOLD FOR \$50,000.

be patented? A little investigation will satisfy anybody that a great amount of money has been made in recent years from small, and in some cases, trivial patents. It is true that the inventor has not in all cases secured much of the profit himself, but it seems that with energy and ordinary business ability he should be able to do so. How trivial the invention may be is shown by the statement that the "Pigs-in-Clover" puzzle brought in \$100,000. Experience does not prove that it is wise for the inventor to occupy himself with



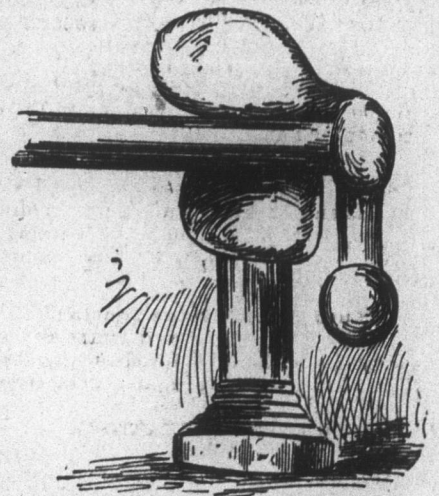
A PEN THAT PAYS \$40,000 A YEAR.

such a thing if he can invent something useful. Patents which did not earn a tenth as much as "Pigs-in-Clover" in the same period are profitable still. Of course it is given to few to invent such things as telephones or valuable improvements on them, but many intelligent men must feel themselves capable of devising a nuclide bottle that will not clog, or something else of that humble order of usefulness. The modern tendency in business is to struggle for a monopoly. Capitalists are not contented with being rich. They want all the money which the business in which they are engaged is capable of gathering from the people of the whole country. The man without capital appears to have no chance of getting con-



A BOUTONNIERE SOLD FOR \$12,000 A YEAR.

trol of any business or industry. He certainly cannot control the supply of all the beef or all the school books of the land, but there is always one way by which monopoly of his own. That is by means of an invention and a patent. An enterprising New York firm, realizing the attraction which the subject of small patents would have for many men, make it a business of denoting in them. Its circulars show what large sums have already been made by small inventions, and indicate a



INVENTION THAT HAS EARNED A MILLION.

number of others for which the public is now waiting. Among the remarkably profitable small inventions is an ingenious automatic shading pen, for which the inventor is to receive \$40,000 a year. This pen is used in engraving, and it makes it possible to use four colors at the same time. A novelty in an auto-

matic inkstand is another example. This keeps an equal supply of clear ink always ready for the pen. It is said that \$200,000 has been realized by this. An automatic funnel was sold for \$57,000, a knitting machine has earned millions, a quilt boutonniere brings royalties of \$12,000 a year.

Among the inventions which it is promised would realize a fortune are a key-board typewriter which could be sold for \$25, a device to deaden the noise made by the typewriter, a way of making kerosene odorless, a cheap envelope which cannot be opened without detection, a time stamp for street letter boxes, showing time of deposit of letters. There is, of course, great field for inventions useful in the household. A shoe polishing machine would confer much happiness and improve the general appearance of the community. The great bar to the happiness of the average pipe smoker is the difficulty of cleaning the instrument. As yet it cannot be done without much unpleasant labor. A pipe that will not foul will make a fortune.

#### Small Farms.

The thrifty Eastern farmer, who cultivates thoroughly his ten or twenty acres of fertile soil, is probably better off than his Western brothers on their hundred-acre farms, and he is making a better living, writes Prof. R. P. Mason. He is better off because he has found out from experience that ten acres are often quite enough for one man to farm, and that when a farm of this size is properly run it pays a good living. His whole life is a steady one, and not a speculative one. He does not expect to make big profits and grow rich suddenly. The dairyman of New York and Pennsylvania, the fruit growers of New Jersey and the Hudson River and the general market gardeners of Massachusetts settle down quietly to their small farms and make them pay, because it is a steady job, and a sure one if properly worked. There are plenty of indications that small farms are increasing throughout the West, especially in the dairy districts. Young farmers who understand their business do not require large estates in the West, as they have been taught to believe. They will do much better to buy one-fourth the amount of land, and put the rest of the money in the bank or in improvements. In the end it will pay a better rate of interest.

#### The Care of Farming Tools.

Foreigners who have traveled through the United States have always been struck by the carelessness of our farmers in regard to their machinery. No other farmers in the world make such general use of the devices for saving toll produced by modern invention, and nowhere else are such implements so neglected when not in actual use.

Too often a farmer who buys a valuable machine leaves it standing out of doors, exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather until he has occasion to use it again the following year. Then when he examines it he finds it seriously out of repair, and he suffers delay while it is being put into good condition. Sometimes the damage is so great that he is persuaded to trade the machine off for a new one, paying a large sum "to boot."

One good effect of the hard times has been the development of greater care in this respect among our agricultural population. People who have traveled extensively through the Southern and Western States during the last winter report that the farmers now keep their machines under cover more generally than they ever did before.—Florida Citizen.

#### The Chinese Style of Boats.

There are three Chinese junks in San Francisco Bay engaged in the slurrup trade. A reporter who visited one of them, the Lund Sun, found everything arranged contrary to nature, according to Western notions. The planking of the deck ran athwartship, the anchor hung over the stern, the rudder had a large number of diamond-shaped holes in it and the batwing-like sail was hoisted with an uncouth windlass, though it would be quicker and easier to give the battens a few pulls. Then the ribs came up a few inches above the deck and the side-planking ran beyond the stern, as if the ship carpenter had forgotten to come back with a saw and finish his job. Nevertheless the captain of the Lund Sun regards her as a clipper and wants to enter in the Fourth of July regatta, if there is to be one.

#### Presence of Mind.

The fault of exaggeration is a common one, but not all who indulge it have the presence of mind to retrieve their blunders as did a certain admiral. He was describing a voyage, at supper, one night.

"While cruising in the Pacific," said he, "we passed an island which was red with red with lobsters."

"But," interrupted one of the guests, "lobsters are not red until boiled."

"Of course not," replied the admiral, "nothing daunted," but this was a volcanic island with boiling springs."

Kick at all times and about everything and you will become known in time as high authority and a great wit.

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

### A WEEK AMONG THE HUSTLING HOOSIERS.

What Our Neighbors Are Doing—Matters of General and Local Interest—Marriages and Deaths—Accidents and Crimes—Folktalk About Our Own People.

#### Indiana Lists.

The following is a list of dates, places and names of associations and secretaries: And names of associations and secretaries: July 21 to Aug. 2—Putnam county fair, Bainbridge, A. B. Allison. July 21 to Aug. 2—Delaware district fair, Middletown, P. R. Hootch. July 30 to Aug. 3—Hills county fair, Osceola, W. C. Leslie. Aug. 1 to 3—Wayne county fair, Hagerstown, J. M. Hartley. Aug. 12 to 15—Howard county fair, Kokomo, O. L. Moulder. Aug. 13 to 15—Grange Jubilee fair, Wirt station, Thomas Washington. Aug. 13 to 16—Jefferson county fair, Madison, D. H. Denmore. Aug. 13 to 16—Henry county fair, New Castle, A. D. Ogborn. Aug. 13 to 23—Boone county fair, Lebanon, E. G. Darnell. Aug. 13 to 23—Tippecanoe county fair, Tipton, W. R. Ogelsby. Aug. 13 to 24—Spencer county fair, Rockport, C. M. Partridge. Aug. 20 to 23—Newton county fair, Morocco, A. E. Purkey. Aug. 20 to 23—Maximuckee county fair, Marmont, J. H. Koonitz. Aug. 20 to 23—Delaware county fair, Muncie, M. Clayson. Aug. 20 to 24—Dearborn county fair, Lawrenceburg, J. S. Dorman. Aug. 20 to 24—Warren county fair, West Lebanon, M. A. Judy. Aug. 25 to 28—Hancock county fair, Greenfield, Elbert Tyn. Aug. 25 to 28—Clinton county fair, Frankfort, Joseph Heavlin. Aug. 25 to 30—Johnson county fair, Franklin, W. S. Young. Aug. 25 to 30—Harrison county fair, Corydon, Amos Lemmon. Aug. 25 to 30—Bridgerton union fair, Bridgeport, F. M. Miller. Aug. 25 to 31—Oakland county fair, Oakland City, R. C. C. Aug. 27 to 31—Scott county fair, Scottsburg, Joseph H. Shea. Aug. 27 to 31—Remington fair, Remington, Jasper Guy. Aug. 27 to 31—Grant county fair, Marion, H. G. Hays. Aug. 28 to 31—Paoli fair, Paoli, A. W. Bruner. Aug. 28 to 31—District fair, Roswell, Wm. H. McKnight. Sept. 2 to 7—Tippecanoe county fair, Lafayette, Wm. M. Blackstock. Sept. 2 to 7—Spencer county fair, Chasney, P. C. Jolly. Sept. 3 to 6—Washington county fair, Salem, C. W. Morris. Sept. 3 to 7—Shelby county fair, Shelbyville, E. E. Stroup. Sept. 3 to 7—Pike county fair, Petersburg, W. A. Oliphant. Sept. 3 to 7—Warren county fair, Warren, G. Fleming. Sept. 9 to 13—Montgomery county fair, Crawfordsville, W. W. Morgan. Sept. 9 to 13—Vigo county fair, Terre Haute, W. H. Duncanson. Sept. 9 to 13—Davies county fair, Washington, John Downey. Sept. 9 to 13—Vermillion district fair, Covington, W. T. Ward. Sept. 9 to 14—Elson county fair, Princeton, W. B. Knight. Sept. 10 to 13—Lake county fair, Crown Point, W. H. Allen. Sept. 10 to 13—Kendall county fair, Kendall, H. Strobel. Sept. 10 to 13—Rush county fair, Rushville, W. L. King. Sept. 10 to 14—Huntington county fair, Huntington, Adam L. Beck. Sept. 11 to 14—District fair, Macy, Ira B. Hurst. Sept. 16 to 20—Tri-State fair, Evansville, R. L. Adkin. Sept. 16 to 20—Cuyana county fair, Cayuga, J. S. Groundy. Sept. 16 to 21—Indiana State fair, Indianapolis, Charles F. Kennedy. Sept. 16 to 21—Dubois county fair, Huntingburg, J. R. Reubens. Sept. 17 to 20—Lagrange county fair, Lagrange, L. M. Howe. Sept. 17 to 20—Agricltural and Industrial fair, Plymouth, Chris Fisher. Sept. 17 to 20—Walsh county fair, Wabash, W. E. Coate. Sept. 17 to 20—Porter county fair, Valparaiso, E. S. Beach. Sept. 17 to 21—Stark county fair, Knox, H. E. Koffel. Sept. 23 to 27—Jay county fair, Portland, Geo. W. Bergmann. Sept. 23 to 27—Flora fair, Flora, C. E. Nobes. Sept. 23 to 27—Fort Wayne Driving Club meeting, Fort Wayne, H. C. Rockhill. Sept. 24 to 27—LaPorte county fair, LaPorte, J. V. Hout. Sept. 24 to 27—Payette county fair, Connersville, W. F. Downey. Sept. 24 to 27—Bremen fair, Bremen, Henry H. Miller. Sept. 24 to 29—Vermillion county fair, Newport, John Richardson. Sept. 30 to Oct. 4—Eastern Indiana fair, Kendallville, J. S. Clark. Sept. 30 to Oct