

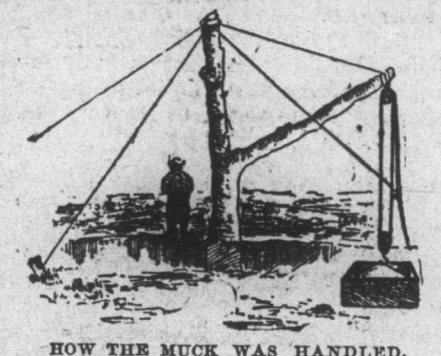
## HELPFUL FARM HINTS

### SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURIST AND STOCKMAN.

**New System of Barn Building—Farmers Should Fertilize Their Brains—How to Relieve Choking Cattle—Something New in Fencing.**

**The Plank Barn.**  
A new system of barn building has been in use in Central Ohio for a series of years, which Waldo F. Brown describes as giving a barn a far greater strength than the old plan of heavy timbers mortised and tenoned together, with a saving of about half the frame timber and more than three-fourths of the work of framing. This barn is called "the plank barn," and the entire frame is made of two by eight planks, except nails, tins and rafters, which are two by six. There is, according to the New England Farmer, not a mortise or tenon in the building, but it is put together with spikes and carriage bolts, and two men will form a large barn ready to raise in four days, such a one as it would take them four weeks to frame on the old plan. At \$2 per day for carpenters, the saving in wages would be \$80 in framing the barn, and as a farmer must board his carpenter, counting the board of two men for twenty days at 50 cents each per day, we have saved \$20 more, making the saving in labor and board \$100, besides the saving of lumber.

**Brains Did It.**  
To get out a lot of muck and dump it on the upland to drain while the drouth lasted, this was the question.

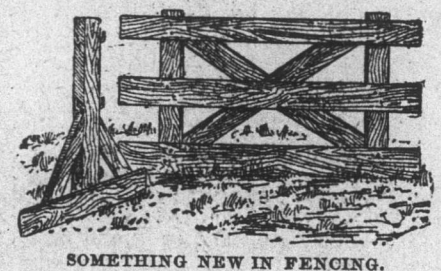


HOW THE MUCK WAS HANDLED.

The swamp was too soft for a team and human muscle was too expensive to lift it into a cart and wheel it ashore. But brains did it. A tree growing in the woods near by was cut, and its odd shape made to serve as a crane. This could be swung out fifteen feet over the muck, loaded and swung over the dry ground a like distance, dumping in piles or on to carts. What more could be asked for? And it works as well as if it cost \$5. The only blacksmith work required is a ring at the top to fasten the stay wires to—S. Eden in American Agriculturist.

**A Good Soil to Cultivate.**  
R. S. Kingman, speaking of the better education of agriculturists, well says: "Fertilize the brains of the farmers with good practical knowledge, then they would be better prepared to fertilize their farms intelligently." Every lawyer in the land must fertilize his brain or he will fail. Every doctor, every banker, every merchant, every editor must do the same or they will fail. And yet, in the face of all this, and in face of the fact apparent on every hand that it is the brainiest farmers who succeed best, there can be found farmers in every neighborhood who really think that it does not pay to cultivate brains in farming. They think it is money thrown away to buy books, papers or attend conventions or farm institutes. If they thought these things paid, we would see them hard at it, for they want money bad enough. Good thinking lies under the success of every man in all kinds of business. A man cannot do good thinking unless he feeds his mind with good thoughts.

**A Portable Fence.**  
It is often more economical to pasture off a piece of rich fodder than to cut it and wheel it away to the sheep, or other stock. The lack of a fence often prevents this. A portable fence can be made after the suggestions given in the sketch, which is from the Orange Judd Farmer. A few panels of this will inclose sufficient feed for a day's cropping, and can be shifted to new ground the next day. If sheep are to be thus folded, an extra board will be needed in each panel. These panels may be 12 or 14 feet in length, well braced to keep the fence firm as to lengthwise motion. The crosspiece at the bottom of the upright should be long enough



SOMETHING NEW IN FENCING.

to keep the fence firm the other way. The construction is plainly shown in the illustration.

**Corn on Outside Rows.**  
Many farmers plant two or three rows of potatoes on the outer edges of the cornfield, so that in cultivating the horse can turn on these without treading down the corn, says the Connecticut Farmer. But the potatoes are worse injured by this tramping than the corn is, and scattered as they are on these outside rows, it requires extra labor to harvest them. We have noticed also that when the corn was planted out to the end of the rows, the outside hills, despite the injury by tramping, had more grain in proportion to their stalks. This is undoubtedly because the outside rows get more sunlight. It is a mistake to plant corn thickly. Three grains in a hill, if all grow as all should, are better than more, for if four stalks each have an ear the size of the ear will be smaller, and it will make greater work in husking and handling the crop, with little or no increase of grain.

**Microbes in Plant Life.**  
Prof. Wiley says that "one of the grandest discoveries of modern science" is the agency of the microbes in enabling plants to absorb from the air the nitrogen which is the chief factor of their growth. The theory was first suggested by Pasteur, and it is thought to be fully confirmed by the researches of independent investigators. If it

does not deceive expectation, it will completely revolutionize agriculture. To increase the growth of plants it will only be necessary to feed their roots with water containing the proper microbes.

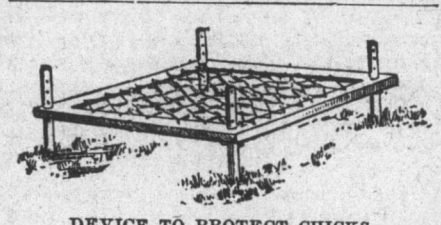
**To Catch Chinch Bugs.**  
Mix kerosene and salt—one quart to the bushel—and strewn it in a row two to three inches wide around the field, in the middle of a space ten to fifteen feet wide, devoid of vegetation by plowing and harrowing. At intervals of three rods bore holes eight inches deep with a post auger, trimming off the tops with a knife to make them smooth and funnel-shaped; fill half full of water and pour in a little coal oil. The bugs strike this salt track, turn aside to go by it, and roll into these holes, whence they can be dipped out, more kerosene added and the pile burned. Keep the holes smooth and fresh, pour a little kerosene on the salt once a day, and with a bright boy watching every day to keep things in shape, the bugs can be kept off. In this way I have saved a sixty-five acre field of corn, although it was next to a wheat lot that was badly infested.

**Clover and Potash.**  
Analysis of crimson clover shows that it has a large proportion of potash. Some of the failures to grow it, especially on sandy soil, are probably due to a deficiency of potash. The common red clover frequently fails from the same cause. A dressing of wood ashes or of potash will secure a seeding where without it there have been repeated failures of clover to catch. Heavy soils have usually a considerable amount of potash, but even on these a potash dressing often gives beneficial results, for it presents the mineral plant food in available form.

**Ripening Early Tomatoes.**  
When the tomatoes commence to turn white and just have a yellow tinge, they may be gathered and placed upon a table in the sun. In a day or two, after exposure to the sun, they will be ripe. Only the largest and whitest ones should be taken, the small or green ones will wilt if taken off too early. This is the way the early tomatoes are ripened, when they command 80 to 90 cents per bushel. After the price falls to 60 cents per bushel, the fruit is allowed to ripen on the vine. Fruit ripened on the vine has a firm feel and the meat is solid and of better flavor than green-picked fruit.

**Choking Cattle.**  
A correspondent of "Practical Farmer" gives the following method of relieving choked cattle: Take of fine cut chewing tobacco enough to make a ball the size of a hen's egg. Dampen with molasses so it adheres closely. Elevate the animal's head, pull out the tongue and crowd the ball as far down the throat as possible. In fifteen minutes it will cause sickness and vomiting, relaxing the muscles, so that whatever object may be in the throat will be thrown up.

**Protects the Little Chicks.**  
In feeding chickens, provide pen or netting like the illustration or it may



DEVICE TO PROTECT CHICKS.

be made of slats) under which the little chicks may feed without being crowded away by the larger ones. It can be raised as the chickens grow, and it is one of those clever little devices that help to secure the poultryer's profits.

**Harvest Drink.**  
The following is an English recipe for a favorite haymaking beverage: Put one pound of medium oatmeal in a milk pail, with the rind of two lemons cut as thin as possible; cut away all the white pith and remove the seeds, then slice the two lemons. Pour two gallons of quite boiling water over the meal, stirring well, and a pound of best sugar; stir until the sugar is dissolved and strain off into another pail. If made overnight it will be quite cold, in the hottest weather for use next day.

**Oil for a Dairy Floor.**  
Occasional slight, very slight, dressing with hot linsed oil will keep a wooden creamery floor absolutely impervious to water and milk, easily cleaned and quick to show any lack of proper attention, says Hoard's Dairyman. We do not argue the question for or against any style of floor, but state the fact that it is quite possible to have a floor of wood that will answer all possible requirements.

**Watch the Stock Well.**  
All the stock on a farm must be carefully observed. Each individual should be kept under careful watch so as to guard against disease or a reduction of flesh or product. The loss of appetite by one animal may be due to some cause that can affect the whole, and by attending to the matter in time there may be a great saving in preventing ailments among the other members of the flock or herd.

**Apples that Go to Waste.**  
Professor Maynard says: "Many thousands of bushels of apples go to waste which, if taken in time, might be dried with profit, or could be profitably fed to stock. Analysis shows a food value in apples for cows or horses of from ten to twenty cents per bushel. Aside from this food value, the fact that the insects in such fruit are destroyed in such making makes it of great importance."

**To Keep Harness from Ripping.**  
To prevent splices in lines or other parts of harness from ripping: Use carpet staples (double-pointed tacks), drive through the points of the splice, and clinch on the opposite side. I drive one each side of the loop in the billet (the part that buckles into the bit) and use them in various parts of my harness, and often make splices with them.—J. W. Campbell.

**Repairing Narrow Roads.**  
A narrow road can be more easily and cheaply kept in repair, since every additional square yard of surface requires so much more work, and it is an important matter in a community where the road tax is a heavy item of expense.

## UNDER A NEW TARIFF.

### OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE AND BUSINESS REVIVAL.

**Late Treasury Returns Serve to Gild the Commercial Horizon—Wool Sales Under Free Wool—Emancipation of Iowa—Republicans Changing Base.**

**Outlook Is Bright.**  
The treasury returns of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ending with June 30 last gild the commercial horizon with welcome light and will help to silence the few "calamity howlers" that are left. In the last twelve months the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States amounted in value to \$793,553,018, and with our exports of foreign merchandise to a total of \$807,693,000. For the same period the value of the imports was \$731,960,319. From these figures it will be seen our exports of domestic merchandise in the last twelve months exceeded our imports by \$61,502,689.

Republican journals and politicians have been recently raising a great outcry about the multitudinous imports. We were told that the country was being flooded with foreign goods, and this was attributed to the wicked Wilson tariff, which, it was alleged, had given the foreigner control of our home markets. The official returns prove conclusively that the Wilson tariff has not unduly flooded the country with foreign-made goods. Had our imports exceeded the exports (as those of England and other prosperous trading countries have uniformly done for a long series of years) it would be easy to show that this excess does not by any means necessarily indicate a loss to the nation. Few popular delusions have been more absurd than that of the so-called "balance of trade," which no reputable economist now adheres to as a criterion of commercial prosperity. But even if this old and exploded Bourbon fallacy is to be retained, it is much too early for its advocates to seek to turn it against the Wilson tariff. For so far the treasury returns show that after nearly one year of the operation of the lower tariff, with its free wool and other raw materials, the United States still has a "balance of trade" of \$75,732,000 in merchandise in its favor.

These statistics are also highly encouraging in other points of view. They show that the lowering of the tariff in August last, while it relieved the country of a large burden of "protectionist" taxation (for the benefit of trusts and monopolies), has not injured American manufacturing industries, but, on the contrary, it has stimulated them by inducing a healthy competition and giving our manufacturers free raw materials.—New York Herald.

**Helping Its Owners.**  
"This is not a time for strikes for higher wages," whines the pretended friend of the workmen, the Philadelphia Manufacturer. Of course not. The time for strikes was when McKinleyism was closing factories, throwing thousands of men out of work and making strikes, such as the great Carnegie strike of 1892, useless as a protest against reduced wages. This is the state of affairs which the Philadelphia high tariff organ wishes to see restored, and in the meantime it tries to prevent the American workmen reaping the full benefit of Democratic good times, by pretending that conditions do not warrant wage advances.

But the workers themselves know better. They know that over a million men and women have had their wages increased from 10 to 15 and 20 per cent since the Wilson tariff was adopted. They know that the period of depression which under a high tariff filled the country with idle men, ready to take the places of striking workmen, has gone with the tariff policy which caused it. They know that it is the wonderful business revival caused by the Wilson tariff which has started up, factories and mills, thus relieving the labor market of the hosts of unemployed. They know that the only time when strikes have any chance of success is when men are in demand, and that if employers are now readily yielding to the requests of their hands for more wages, it is because they know that in case of a strike they could not fill the places of the strikers. These are some of the things which the workers have learned by long experience. And they are not likely to cease striving for the highest possible wages which trade conditions will allow, merely because the avowed organ of the manufacturers warns them against believing that prosperity has returned to the country. Thanks to a Democratic Congress, we are no longer living under McKinleyism, and workmen now have a chance of getting their share of the results of a liberal trade policy.

**Unsatisfied Protectionists.**  
When the Democratic Congress put burlaps, a kind of bagging largely used by American farmers and exporters, on the free list, the monopoly owners howled about the flood of cheap foreign burlaps which would pour into this country. A year's experience under the new tariff shows that the increased demand for burlaps, owing to the general revival of business, has advanced prices. Now the protection organs are complaining because, as they allege, the foreigner is putting up the price of burlaps, and the New York Press claims that "this is exactly the result which protectionists predicted."

Some people never can be satisfied, and the high tariffites are of that kind. Had the price of burlaps gone down the Press would have abused the Wilson tariff, and wailed over the ruin of our infant burlap industry by foreign pauper labor products. Now that prices have gone up, that paper burlaps are placing of burlaps on the free list. No matter what the result may be, the partisan Republican organ's policy is: "Abuse the Wilson tariff."

**Wants All Tariffs Abolished.**  
"It," asks the Commercial, "foreigners do not pay any part of tariff duties, why does every nation try to get the lowest possible duties on its products from all other nations?" For the same reason these same foreigners build canals, railroads and steamships. These foreigners know that all obstructions to commerce are injurious to all commercial nations, whether these obstructions are natural or artificial. Natural

obstructions are removed by railways, canals and steamships; artificial obstructions should be removed by the repeal of the tariff laws.—Louisville (Ky.) Post.

**Emancipation for Iowa.**  
The Democratic nominations and platform are received by the Democrats throughout Iowa not only with satisfaction, but also with a degree of enthusiasm which gives something like an assurance of victory. Iowa is not altogether lost to the cause of good government and honest politics. The Republican ring that has ruled Iowa for thirty years has combined more elements for misleading, abusing and terrorizing the people than any similar combination that ever held sway in a Western State. It has mingled fanaticism with corruption—has joined hypocrisy in its platforms with profligacy in the administration to an extent that has not appeared in any other State under the rule of either party since the Union existed.

Iowa has been governed for three or four decades not by civilized law, by the courts and by the officers of the State and the municipalities. It has been ruled by fanatical public opinion in the various communities of the State. A small majority—perhaps not a majority, but a vigorous and malignant minority—has upheld a reign of proscription, of social and political ostracism, of oppression and tyranny, that has formed a cruel travesty on free government. A reign of terror, enforced by false moral reformers, by systems of espionage and social outlawry, has prevailed in the Iowa communities until it has become intolerable.

The Democratic platform and candidates promise emancipation to the people of Iowa. The election of the Democratic candidates will abolish the rule of proscription and terrorism. It will give back to every citizen his constitutional rights. It will reinstate in their hands the voters who have been robbed of their rights and an institution of two generations of fanaticism and of social and political despotism. The Democrats promise to Iowa a deliverance. Their victory, or even a great reduction of the Republican majority, would be the dawn of a humane and general jubilee.—Chicago Chronicle.

**The Imitation Might Not Imitate.**  
Republican prophets, who a little while ago predicted a "walkover" in the next presidential election with a McKinley, a Reed, a Harrison or some other high tariff champion, have begun to assume a more cautious tone. Mistakings are expressed at the same time by shrewd Republican politicians in regard to the expediency of nominating as a candidate for the presidency any of the men who have been closely identified with the McKinley act and of thus destroying the industrial peace by reviving the tariff agitation. In this situation it would not be surprising if the Republicans should imitate the example of their whig predecessors, who discarded their high tariff champion, Henry Clay, in 1848, and nominated a fortunate soldier in Gen. Zachary Taylor.—Philadelphia Record.

**Wool Sales Under Free Wool.**  
The reformers argued that free wool would increase the demand for the home-grown article and advance the price. Wool has recently gone up 2 cents a pound. When the sales of the foreign wool in the Boston market were 400,000 pounds, as under McKinley's tariff, the sales of American wool were 1,840,000 pounds, but when the foreign sales advanced to 3,884,400 pounds, the sale of our own product reached the great total of 7,477,000 pounds.—Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

**Good Prospect of Victory.**  
The enthusiasm and harmony that prevailed in the Iowa Democratic convention augur well for the success of the admirable ticket put in nomination. The Republicans have atoned in a measure, it is true, for the blunder they made in monkeying with prohibition, but they are still so tainted with the popular distrust that in spite of their numerical strength Iowa is good fighting ground for the Democracy.—Detroit Free Press.

**Peace in Sight at Last.**  
The Republicans up in Pennsylvania have become so mad that when an attempt was made to make capital of Mr. Quay by springing his military record several party newspapers declared that a man's military record cut no figure in politics. When Republican newspapers begin to talk in this fashion it is safe to infer that we have about reached the close of the war.—Washington Post.

**They Should Specify.**  
The calamity howlers must specify. A general wall will not convince anybody when there are on all sides so many evidences of business improvement. The country is getting into better condition every day and the prospect is brighter than it has been for several years.—Atlanta Journal.

**"Reduction" the Word in 1894.**  
How different the news this year from last! Now the dispatches tell day by day of notices of increase of wages at manufacturing centers. In 1894 the word was "reduction." The Wilson tariff bill seems to be receiving magnificent vindication.—Greenville (S. C.) News.

**Another Insult to Gov. McKinley.**  
The notice of increase of wages posted in all the cotton mills of Lowell yesterday was not intended as a free trade document, but Ohio Napoleonism of Calamity will feel just as much insulted by it as it were.—New York World.

**Changing Their Base.**  
Attacks on the Wilson tariff are becoming less frequent in Republican newspapers, and the proposition to make the tariff the main issue next year has not been heard recently, even from Mr. McKinley.

**Indicates a Successful Campaign.**  
If there is any one thing that indicates a successful Democratic campaign next year it is the constantly increasing good times, brought about by Democratic tariff legislation.—Ottumwa, Ia., Democrat.

**Not the Right Species.**  
In view of the Republican disinclination to grant the negroes any privileges other than that of voting, we infer that the g. o. p. elephant is not of the African species.—Salt Lake Herald.

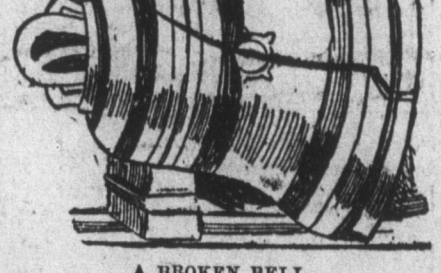


Great-grandson of Victoria, grandson of Wales, son of Prince George and probable ruler of Great Britain.

### WELDING BY ELECTRICITY.

**Process by Which the Famous Liberty Bell May Be Mended.**

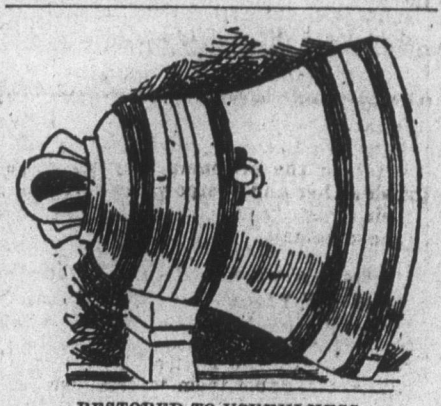
The old cracked bell hanging idle and useless in Independence Hall may some day soon be made to lift up its long stilled voice and ring out in all its use.



A BROKEN BELL.

ful vigor. Early in the present century the efforts of inventors, bell moulders and metal workers were directed to the accomplishment of this end, but without avail. Latterly the same efforts were made to mend other bells that had become dumb, but all without any fruitful results, and it was generally agreed that a cracked bell was worth only so much a pound as old metal.

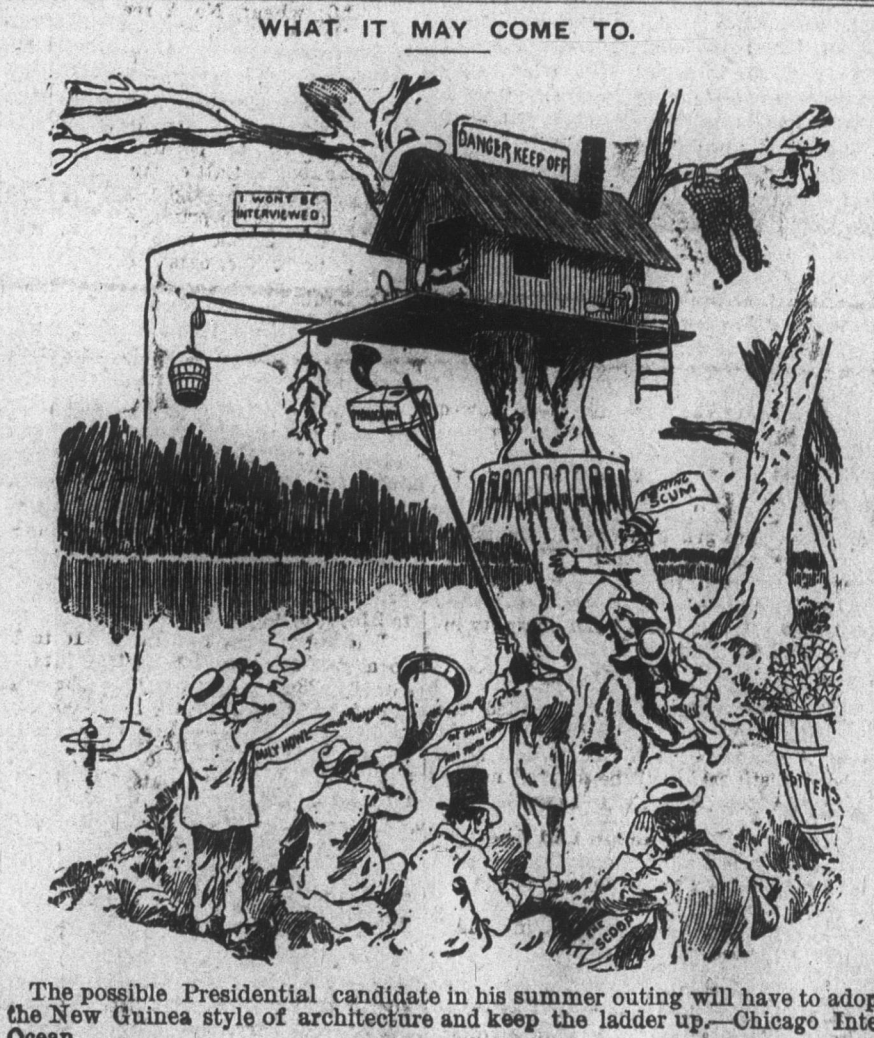
A system of electric welding has been devised by a Russian, Slavianoff, by which old bells cracked to the very crown may be made as new. The new process is known as the "hydro-electro-thermic" and it appears to offer interesting possibilities, though not yet fully developed. Its principle depends on the employment of a bath and in the development of hydrogen gas at the negative pole. The gas surrounds the part of the object to be treated, forming a high resistance to the current, which is transformed at this point into caloric energy and communicated to the metal.



RESTORED TO USEFULNESS.

or other object forming the negative pole. This method is said to be an improvement on the methods of both Thomson and Benardos, which are well known to metal workers, and it has been in successful operation for some time at the Perm gun works in Russia.

**Niagara by Electric Light.**  
The Michigan Central Railway has placed an order with the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., for two powerful search-lights with which to illuminate Niagara Falls. The order calls for two forty-eight-inch lamps of 100,000 candle power each. These will be operated from the Falls.



The possible Presidential candidate in his summer outing will have to adopt the New Guinea style of architecture and keep the ladder up.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## HUSTLING HOOSIERS.

### ITEMS GATHERED FROM OVER THE STATE.

**An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General Indiana News Notes.**

**Minor State News.**  
MILTON THOMAS' hardware store at Cornum is in ashes. Loss, \$15,000.

A WABASH miller firm bought 75,000 feet of first-class growing timber within the city limits of Wabash.

ONLY one order for the relief of poor has been issued in Cass township, Clay county, during the last five years.

The Shepard Canning Works, of Anderson, which burned, is preparing to rebuild the plant at an expense of \$7,000.

PATRICK PADGEN, of Orestes, who was crushed almost to death by a sewer caving in on him a year ago, is now violently insane.

REV. G. P. FUSON has resigned his pastorate of the Baptist Church at Crawfordsville, where he has been for eight years.

FARMERS of Madison County believe that the corn crop will not be half what was expected a few days ago, owing to the intense heat.

HENRY SLAGLE, a boy about 16 years old, was run down by a Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City through freight train near Decatur and almost instantly killed.

SAMUEL CLINTON, North Clinton, is dead from burns received while fighting a fire in his wheat field. He worked so hard that he became exhausted and fell into the fire.

THERE are thirty-five cases of typhoid fever at Richmond, but no deaths have occurred. The trouble is said to be due to impure water used by the dairymen for their cattle.

LOUIS BROOKS, one of the best-known young men in Goshen, was run over by a Baltimore & Ohio express at Lake Wawasee and instantly killed, his head being severed from the body.

THOMAS NUTT, aged 60, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, at Marion, was struck by an electric car and received fatal injuries; his skull and right leg were crushed. Nutt was intoxicated and fell under the wheels of a passing car.

This 3-year-old daughter of Robert Early, three miles south of Wabash, fell from a second story window and received injuries which the doctor fears will prove fatal. The child was restored to consciousness, but her condition is critical.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Reunion of Old Settlers of Hamilton County met at Eagletown. Twelve or fifteen thousand people were present. Prizes were awarded to the oldest man, ninety years, and the oldest woman, eighty-seven years.

The Indiana State Board of Charities has announced a program for the Fourth Annual Indiana Exposition of Charities, to be held at Fort Wayne, September 15 to 17. Circulars have been sent to all the Township Trustees calling their attention to the meeting, and requesting their attendance.

Jesse Smith, a well-known farmer of Monroe County, met with a terrible death. He and James Douglas were running a traction engine, when it got out of order, and Smith crawled under the machine to repair it. The ponderous machine started backward and the rear wheels cut off his body in two. He died in a few hours in terrible agony.

SHERMAN NOBLE, an employee of the American tin-plate works at Elwood, while at work met with a bad accident. A sheet of wet tin dropped into the both of acid flux and melted tin, causing the mixture to explode and fly all over his head and chest, burning him in a terrible manner. He will recover, but will be scarred for life.

An epidemic of glanders is raging among the horses of Perry Township, Clay County, although every effort is being made to stop it. The State Veterinary Board, accompanied by Drs. Russell and Fate of Brazil, went to the spot, Tuesday, at Old Soldiers' and Children's fair, where about thirty-five horses suffering from glanders were shown. The board ordered four of the animals shot and the rest quarantined.

The premium list for the forty-fourth annual State Fair has been issued. The exhibit will be held during the week beginning Monday, Sept. 16. The Board of Agriculture has appointed Tuesday as Old Soldiers' and Children's fair, when children and veterans will be admitted free. Wednesday will be music day, and Thursday will be known as Indiana day.

PATENTS have been granted to Indians as follows: Jasper L. Ackerman, Monon, measuring device; Stephen G. Baldwin, Marion, ink well; Charles E. Bertoch, Cambridge City, metal-shearing machine; John R. Carfield, assignor of one-half to A. N. Wilson, Indianapolis, shaft support for vehicles; William L. Cassaday, South Bend, Wheeler gang plow; Andrew Hager, Indianapolis, detachable tooth saw; John Salary, South Bend, axle skid; Joseph S. Urban, assignor of two-thirds to A. P. McKee and W. E. Jones, Anderson, fan attachment for rocking chairs.

At the request of Viscount R. de Cornely, director of the foreign department of the Mexican Exposition, Exposition, which will open in Mexico City, April 2, 1896, and continue for six months, Governor Matthews has made the following appointments of commissioners to represent this State: James Studebaker, George Ford and Benjamin Birdsell, South Bend; John H. Bass, Fort Wayne; Ralph H. Hemenway, Muncie; John J. Cooper and Vester T. Malot, Indianapolis; James H. Willard, Bedford; Francis J. Reitz and Benjamin Vonhehren, Evansville; John F. Beggs and G. W. Bement, Terre Haute; George Pence, Columbus; Walter Evans, Noblesville; Benjamin Starr, Richmond. These men, are for the most part, manufacturers, who intend to make exhibits at the exposition, and would probably attend any way. This makes twenty-two States that have appointed commissioners to this exposition.

The new gas well drilled near Swayzee by the Wabash Fuel Company, is one of the strongest in the State, its daily flow as measured being 4,000,000 feet. So powerful is the gas pressure that five hundred feet of casing was forced out of the hole and it was with the greatest difficulty the well could be anchored.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to have a battalion of two hundred veterans go from Crawfordsville to Louisville, Sept. 10 to the G. A. R. National Encampment. They will go via Indianapolis and will be in command of Gen. Lew Wallace. Their banner will be inscribed: "Lew Wallace Veteran Battalion, Indiana."

WORK has been resumed at the W. R. McCloy lamp chimney plant, at Elwood, with three hundred men. The McCloy lamp chimney plant will resume with 750 men, Aug. 26. The other glass industries will resume operations in a few days.

A FEW days ago Benjamin Lannick and a boy about fourteen years old living with him by the name of Harris, drove to Richmond in a spring wagon. On their return when near Centerville one side of the shaft dropped down which caused the horse to spring forward, throwing both out. The horse began to kick and broke the boy's leg below the knee. Mr. Lannick was stunned by the fall and was unconscious. In this condition they were found a half hour afterward.