

ECOLOGIC BRAINS.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF INDIANA.

Annual Meeting and Reorganization of the State Board of Agriculture.

MEETING OF COUNTY AND DISTRICT DELEGATES.

FIRST DAY—PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—REPORTS OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER—FINANCES OF THE SOCIETY—EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS—STANDING COMMITTEES—NOMINATIONS.

The organization of the State Agricultural Society is not yet fully understood, except by a few. The idea of the society is to unite in a centralized system all the county and district agricultural societies of the state which maintain a lively and efficient existence. The affairs and management of the society are under the control of a board of sixteen directors, whose term of office continues two years, one-half of the number being elected annually. How and by whom are these directors elected? By delegates, one from each county or district, each of these delegates is the president of his society at home, or else a substitute appointed in his place if he can not attend the annual meeting. Yesterday this body of delegates met at the agricultural rooms of the state house for the purpose named, viz: the election of eight (or nine) new directors. The new board of directors will organize after the adjournment of the delegate meeting and devise a policy for the coming year. Yesterday nothing of importance was done in the forenoon beyond the appointment of a committee of eight, consisting of Messrs. Poole, of Fountain county; Caldwell, of Wabash county; and Gilbert, of Vigo county.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock, President Wm. Crim in the chair, the meeting was called to order and the program of business, on motion of Mr. Caldwell, the president delivered his annual address as follows:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CRIM. GENTLEMEN OF THE STATE AND DELEGATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE: I am glad to meet you again as agriculturists and representative men from all parts of the state for the purpose of comparing views, procuring facts in relation to agriculture and to give information respecting its condition and wants as your deliberations may suggest. Since our last meeting we held our twenty-third state fair, third exposition commencing September 9th and continuing to October 21. In 1875 the State Board accepted the proposition to connect an exposition with the annual state fair. The enterprise has not proved to be a profitable investment. Although it has been endorsed by a liberal guarantee fund the collecting of the assessment has met with considerable opposition, and embarrassed the board with a bonded debt of \$40,000, and a bank debt of about \$13,000 which has not been provided for. It was in part created to pay the interest on the bonded debt and improvement on the grounds of the state fair in erecting new stables, amphitheater and bridges. The storms and floods of last summer damaged the property of the board to the amount of \$5,000, which will make the

AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS of the board \$53,000, which the report of the secretary and treasurer will show you more fully. The past season has not been very favorable for public gatherings; the dependency caused by the floods, together with the discouraging influence of some of the press, has much interfered with the success of the board, yet the last fair and exposition was not a financial failure; the receipts were sufficient to pay all premiums and running expenses; yet it was not as successful as the board desired financially. The productions of the soil were there in abundance, the show of machinery and farm implements was equal if not superior to any fair or exposition held in the state, the number and quality of horses were greater than ever before, the number and quality of cattle were superior to any fair held in the state. We had as many pens of dogs at our previous fair and the quality was equally as good. We had as fine a show of sheep as I ever saw on the fair ground. The poultry surpassed any former display ever made in these days for numbers and beauty; it was remarked by many that this was the finest show of poultry ever seen at any fair or exposition held in the state. The mechanical department was well filled. Power hall was never better. The furniture department was not as good as I have seen it. Floral hall was never better in any of our former exhibitions. The grand prize hall was very good, taking in consideration the rainy season. In fact, the whole showing of mechanical and agricultural productions was very creditable.

RECOMMENDATIONS. I would recommend to hold no exposition in connection with the state fair this year if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the guarantors, as the continual exposition will detract too much to make it a success in this state this year. It is also the year for the presidential election, which has always detracted very much from fairs. We have a contract with the guarantors to hold an exposition not less than twenty days in each year. The board made a proposition to relieve themselves from that contract, and passed the following resolution November 18, 1874:

Resolved, that the state board agree to release the guarantors from all obligations upon the payment in full of sixty per cent of the subscription, provided, the guarantors would give a release in full to the board releasing the board from any obligation to refund their money, or to hold any fair or exposition on said ground at any time hereafter, unless it may be to the advantage of the board to do so, and the finance committee are directed to carry out this resolution. The finance committee has procured the least of \$61,200 to October 1, 1875. There was then outstanding \$16,650, of which 90 per cent was paid, a \$5,000, of which 60 per cent was paid; \$13,700, on which no payment was made at all. Since that time some more of the bonds have been taken up, which will be shown you by the treasurer's report.

THE GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. We have received the sixth annual report of Professor Cox, state geologist, which it is not necessary for me to say, as most of you are aware of the fact, that his survey has thus far proved of the greatest benefit to the state. In his last report he gave the valuable discovery of white porcelain clay in addition to the large quantities of iron and coal given in his previous reports. To give you one of our ideas of the great mining interest in this state, I saw a statement from one mine near Brazil, Clay county, mining five hundred tons of coal per day. The amount of bituminous coal developed by the geological survey is immense, and yet the mining interest in this state is yet in its infancy. Gentlemen delegates, you meet with us at our annual meetings once

in each year to consult with us and elect our members to the board. It is your duty to elect such men as you believe will best promote the agriculture, horticulture and mechanical interest of the whole state. Gentlemen, in drawing my official labor as your president, officer to a close, I shall always remember the members of this board. I tender my sincere thanks for the uniform kindness I have received from them and the able assistance you all have given me in discharging my duty as your president officer.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY. Mr. Alex. Heron, secretary, then read his report as follows:

To the Indiana State Board of Agriculture: The following report for the year ending December 31, 1875, is respectfully submitted.

Total receipts from all sources.....\$43,214 99 The itemized report of these receipts is given in the treasurer's report.

EXPENDITURES. Orders on treasurer, expenses of members, including expenses of citizens' committee.....\$2,787 51 Salary of secretary, treasurer and general superintendent.....2,410 00 Printing and advertising.....2,988 97 Postage and stationery.....402 52 Express, freight, telegraphing, litigation, etc.....411 40 Insurance.....818 40 Total.....\$9,315 08

EXPENSES OF EXHIBITION. Gatekeepers.....\$39 50 Assistant superintendent.....27 25 Committee on awards.....307 50 Expenses running machinery.....170 25 Gas consumed.....1,306 47 Fuel.....1,453 45 Straw.....189 04 Supplies.....694 85 Total.....\$3,497 92

PREMIUMS. Live stock department.....\$9,227 00 Poultry department.....1,177 00 Mechanical department.....17 00 Agricultural department.....572 00 Horticultural department.....1,223 00 Art and natural history.....20 00 Medals.....587 20 Total.....\$12,083 20

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT. New stalls, east side.....\$2,308 02 Amphitheater.....2,236 55 Bridges and repairs.....2,534 41 Repairs on main buildings.....991 26 Machinery department and fixtures.....1,909 28 Waterworks.....814 40 Total.....\$12,389 96

RECEIPTS. Referred claims paid.....\$1,452 00 Bills payable.....4,500 00 Interest acc. int.....4,745 75 Total.....\$10,697 75

SUMMARY. General expenses.....\$9,815 08 Indebtedness.....12,083 20 Premiums.....12,083 20 Construction account.....12,389 96 Claims, interest and bank acc. int.....10,697 75 Total.....\$46,968 49

RECEIPTS. Difference.....\$6,432 67 Due in bank.....5,000 00 Ascertained in liquidation.....4,745 75 Deficit.....\$11,432 67

ASSETS OF THE SOCIETY. Thirty-six acres fairground, estimated.....\$200,000 Three acres for switch rail road.....15,000 Building cost fairground, estimated.....15,000 Notes on hand due.....1,743 Library and moveable property, estimated.....2,500 Total.....\$223,743

LIABILITIES. 1-15-18 coupon bonds.....\$40,000 00 Indebtedness.....12,083 20 Assessments paid guarantors due.....16,700 00 Refunded from net profits.....\$72,250 00 Total.....\$88,863 20

COMPARISON OF EXPENSES FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS. 1873. 1874. 1875. Current exp.....\$3,944 88 \$3,098 99 \$3,416 99 Premiums.....11,454 42 \$3,815 32 \$2,500 00 Total.....\$15,399 30 \$6,914 31 \$5,916 99

Considering the heavy outlay for improvements the two preceding years, the board expended the past season a moderate sum, which was unexpected, although rendered necessary by the destruction of the amphitheater by a storm, the loss of the fair ground by the destruction of the bridge and the demand for more stabling for stock. The guarantors with the interest on the society coupon bonds, makes the deficit in the past year's operations.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1875, in the principal departments, was equal to former years, and in some respects superior. The live stock department was represented by all kinds of domestic animals, and remarkable for the improved quality of breeding stock. The mechanical department, heretofore the lightest, comparatively, was more than double that of any preceding year, as was also the show of agricultural implements. Floral hall was up to the standard of excellence. The department of grain and vegetables, the art department and display of merchandise was not equal to the exhibition of the two previous years.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ENTRIES AT THE EXHIBITION OF 1875. The total number of entries at the exhibition of 1875.....3,416 The total number of entries at the exhibition of 1874.....3,204 The total number of entries at the exhibition of 1873.....3,176

The aboves does not include the number of all the articles on exhibition, as exhibitors, after securing space for their display, failed to have all their articles placed on the entry books: Entries live stock, 1875.....2,388 Entries live stock, 1874.....1,439 Entries live stock, 1873.....1,347

board brought suit on a claim of \$500, contracted during the season of 1873, has been dismissed by the court on account of some informality. I shall again take the liberty to call the attention of the delegates to and urge the importance of A UNIFORM TIME

in holding the meetings for the election of officers of the agricultural societies, and suggest the last week in January—that the president of each society can represent, as delegate to this meeting, his society for the past season and report accordingly, and that we may with more certainty, communicate with them from this office. As there are such frequent changes in the officers of this agricultural society, and a large number of the associations have the annual meeting, and election of officers in November and December. A combination of ill luck seemed to attend the affairs of the board as connected with

THE LAST EXHIBITION. The elements contributed largely to swell the expense by damage to the improvements, and curtailed the receipts by the consequent dependency from damage to crops, and the inclement weather on the most important days of the fair. In the absence of figures to show the increase of the material wealth of the state, it is a source of pride to note the importance Indiana is assuming in

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS. The place glass from the southern part of the state is equal to the first French plate; the force blowers made in the eastern part of the state, of a world wide reputation; the power machinery for the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, from the northeastern part of the state, as also the largest wagon manufacturing establishment in the world; in other parts of the state all sorts and sizes of manufacturers, including rolling mills and blast furnaces, are being raised and shipped at the rate of 250 car loads of ten tons each per day from one vicinity. It was never possible to get the figures to show the comparative increase of the manufactured products and raw material handled since the last census. The fact would astonish our own citizens even more than the rest of the world. The destruction of property and loss of crops by rain and floods in midsummer, a seeming calamity, has proved to be in a measure a

"BLESSING IN DISGUISE." To individual sufferers by the flood such a statement may seem absurd. Therefore I will endeavor to prove the assertion. The chinch-bug has been effectively drowned out and eradicated, which could be done only while in a state of "embryo." Had they continued to increase in the same proportion, as during the last three years they would have destroyed, in all probability, as much corn this past season as the loss by floods, to say nothing of the damage in stock yards. Other bugs and insects which were increasing with alarming rapidity have received a check by the past summer, which can not but be beneficial to future crops. The earth had not been saturated for a period of several years, rain in connection with the heavy growth of vegetation and pastures, and with the relief of the fruit-producing trees the past year, gives every reason to expect the coming season to be an unusually productive one.

IN RESPECT to one who has long been associated with this delegate board, one who was instrumental in creating the board of agriculture, and whose name can be found on the record in connection with almost every annual meeting of this board, it becomes a sad duty to announce and record his death. Gen. Sol Meredith died on the 21st day of October, 1875, honored and respected by all. His life was an example of industry and enterprise worthy of emulation.

Following the secretary came the TREASURER'S REPORT.

Indiana State Board of Agriculture in account with Charles Dickson, Treasurer: 1875. By cash on receipts.....\$2,518 19 Jan. 1. By not-sold paid.....9 00 Jan. 12. By cash from E. Palmer, committee money refunded.....6 00 Jan. 19. By cash from Indiana Banking Company.....8,000 00 March 12. By cash from Wm. Tuttle, for verbal.....10 00 April 2. By cash from annual state fair.....1,620 00 June 19. By cash from insurance money refunded.....5 00 Aug. 2. By cash from Wm. Howard.....1,500 00 Oct. 2. By cash from W. H. Ragan.....17 00 Oct. 2. By cash from note, A. J. Smith.....50 00 Oct. 4. By cash from committee money refunded.....6 00 Oct. 7. By cash from sale of 17,500 day tickets at \$5,785 00 By cash from sale of 2,497 night tickets at \$230.....7,274 25 By cash from sale of 150.....527 55 By cash from sale of 324 exhibition tickets at \$1.....324 00 By cash from sale of 3,072 battle tickets at \$1.....3,072 00 By cash from sale of 7,243 R. R. coupon tickets at \$1.....7,243 00 By cash from sale of extra amph. tickets.....8 80 By cash from sale of refreshment stands, rents, etc.....4,590 15 Oct. 16. By cash from freight repaid.....20 05 Dec. 20. By cash from overdraws on the treasurer's account in bank.....\$40,402 40 Dec. 31. By cash from advanced by the treasurer.....\$43 30

DISBURSEMENTS. Dec. 31. To cash paid general cash order.....\$38,707 19 To cash paid advance order.....9,224 00 To cash paid agricultural order.....641 00 To cash paid textile fabric order.....356 00 To cash paid poultry order.....975 00 To cash paid mechanical order.....187 00 To cash paid poultry order.....147 00 To cash paid 3 per cent refund on 28 guaranteed bonds.....2,175 50 To cash paid notes in hand unpaid.....1,745 50 Total.....\$54,169 09

Jan. 1. To overdrafts on the treasurer's account in bank.....\$1,402 40 To cash advanced by the treasurer.....\$43 30 Total.....\$1,445 70

During the past year no guarantee bonds have been paid. December 15, 1874, bonds amounting to \$5,600 were placed in the

hands of Messrs. Baker, Ford & Hendricks for collection. Said bonds included on several bonds and the attorneys expect to have the cases set for trial during the present month. The amount paid on 421 bonds amounting to \$100,800, to date is \$38,735 40. There are 62 bonds amounting to \$16,700 00 on which 50 per cent has been paid; 37 bonds amounting to \$7,400 00 on which 80 per cent, and less has been paid. On 68 bonds amounting to \$13,500 00, no payments have been made; 254 bonds amounting to \$23,200 00 have been cancelled, including 32 bonds amounting to \$7,250 00 on which 50 per cent, had been repaid.

CARLOS DICKSON, TREAS. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31, 1875.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. Financial exhibit for the year ending December 31, 1875, in account with Carlos Dickson, treasurer.

Cash on hand January 1, 1875.....\$1,128 50 State appropriation.....5,600 00 Total.....\$6,728 50 By order on account, salaries.....\$1,840 00 By order on account, office expenses.....1,781 56 By order on account, survey.....2,981 91 December 31, cash on hand.....110 04 Total.....\$6,728 50 Respectfully submitted, ALEX. HERON, Secretary.

Mr. Joseph Poole, of Fountain county, then read a report on credentials of delegates from the counties, not necessary to be given here. There was considerable time spent in determining the list of delegates, owing to slight informalities in some of the reports. The roll of counties and districts was called, and the number of delegates admitted was found to be 67, exclusive of the 16 members of the board, in all 83 members of the delegate board. The chair named the following

STANDING COMMITTEES: On Finance—Board members, H. Caldwell, A. B. Claypool, R. Mitchell; delegates, John Higgins, Joseph Gilbert.

Rules and Regulations—Board members, Thomas Nelson, Stephen Davidson, J. Milhouse; delegates, Joseph Poole, O. P. Cobb. Fair Grounds—Board members, Thomas Mitchell, Henry T. Sample, W. H. Ragan; delegates, Stephen Hahaway, H. J. Bronenber.

Unfinished Business—Board members, R. C. Johnson, R. P. Haynes, Jacob Muir; delegates, W. C. Hopwood, J. Putnam.

Premium Lists—Board members, W. B. Seward, John Sutherland, R. M. Lockhart; delegates, George Nebeker, Wm. Crow.

On motion, the meeting then proceeded to the

NOMINATIONS FOR DIRECTORS. The following are the names of the candidates. In most cases there is but one candidate and that one the old member, so that the board of directors will be changed but slightly in its make up: First district, Robert Mitchell; second district, R. P. Haynes; third district, F. C. Johnson; fourth district, R. B. Seward; fifth district, Scutler; seventh district, Jacob Muir; fourth district, Stephen Davidson; fifth district, John Sutherland; sixth district, R. M. Lockhart; and Dr. Geo. W. McCollum; eleventh district, in place of W. C. Hopwood, T. W. Tuttle, Asahel Stone, M. G. Smith and F. W. Kizer.

Mr. Nelson moved an amendment to the constitution, which was made the special order for to-day at 9 o'clock. It contemplated increasing the number of the directors to 17, without changing the districts, but giving one member to Marion county. Mr. Crim called Mr. H. T. Sample to the chair and offered his resignation as a member of the board of directors. At the first vote the meeting refused to accept his resignation, and on a second vote, the resignation was accepted. The meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FORENOON SESSION. SUPERINTENDENT HOWLAND SUBMITS HIS REPORT—RESOLUTIONS.

The board commenced their second day's proceedings Wednesday morning at the state house, with President Crim in the chair. After the calling of the roll and correction of minutes, General Superintendent Howland submitted the following report: My report is a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures has already been submitted to the secretary, and are embraced in the reports of the secretary and treasurer. I have to report for bill-stall rent uncollected aggregating about \$150, which does not appear in the report, and also an itemized bill as to the cost of the bridges, amounting to \$209 30, which the city in justice ought to pay, as the expense was incurred by reason of their deepening the ditch below the grounds. The grounds and building are in good condition, except the old stables on the north and west sides, which very much need rebuilding. The time track would be much improved if it was made wider, and of iron, and the grounds on the north secured by lease or otherwise before rebuilding, as I have been assured that

SUBSCRIPTIONS COULD BE OBTAINED sufficient to defray the expense. Inasmuch as your superintendent occupies a position in which he must feel deeply any deficiency on the part of exhibitors, I would suggest that he be permitted to solicit parties to exhibit certain lines of goods wherein our exhibitors have heretofore been deficient, as early as the month of February, and if he call to encourage exhibitors, I would recommend that he appeal to other cities to fill any deficiencies. I also recommend that all restrictions in the way of sale of articles on exhibition be removed, and that exhibitors be permitted to sell without restriction other than to keep their line of articles always full and their space occupied always attractive. I recommend that an entry fee of 5 per cent be charged on all entries in the live stock department to cover the expense of bedding and the continued cost of erecting stalls and pens for their accommodation.

Respectfully submitted, E. J. HOWLAND, Gen. Supt. On motion the superintendent's report was considered. Mr. Hamilton then moved that the thanks of this board be voted to the proprietors of the Grand and Occidental hotels for the generous treatment received from them. The next thing was the reading of the report of the state board. Mr. L. Hickson moved that a committee of 16 be appointed for said purpose, but this was strongly objected to by Mr. Meredith, of Wayne county, on the ground that the board had done as much for this city as it had done for the board. Mr. Sample also moved, thinking that three representatives from Indianapolis to consult and advise with the board was sufficient. A motion to redistrict the 14th and 15th districts was taken by consent.

RESOLUTION ON LOCATION. Mr. Meredith, of Wayne county, offered the following resolution which was referred to a committee of three lawyers, consisting of Poole, Hanes and Boswell. Whereas, The

interest of the people of Indiana of the state, and as well as demands upon the great agricultural interests which are represented by this declaration, demand that changes of location be made from time to time as to places of holding the state fair; therefore, Resolved, That the state board proper be advised to advertise for bids from other cities than Indianapolis as to furnishing of grounds, railroad facilities and other general accommodations, and if it is all favorable that they be advised to temporarily locate the holding of future fairs at the city or cities for such time as may be thought more advisable and practicable. The resolution was debated with considerable interest, pro and con, but was finally disposed of by referring it to the legal lights of the convention, adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESSES. The delegate board met at 1:30 p. m., President Crim in the chair. The committee on fair grounds made report on some matters relating to improvements on the fair grounds of the state. On report of the committee on unfinished business a resolution was adopted requesting county and district societies to hold their election of officers during the third week of January of each year. On motion the delegates then went into the election of directors, which resulted in the following elections: 1st district, Robert Mitchell, Gibson county; 2d district, R. P. Haynes, Daviess county; 3d district, F. C. Johnson, Floyd county; 4th district, R. B. Seward; 7th district, Jacob Muir, 11th district, T. W. Tuttle; 14th district, Stephen Davidson; 15th district, John Sutherland; 16th district, R. M. Lockhart. The election of directors being over, Mr. L. N. Furness moved that the special order of to-morrow morning be to have a general talk on exposition matters. Carried.

PROF. HUSSEY, of Purdue University, then addressed the meeting on the Education of Farmers, and for Farming. The professor made a good and clear argument in favor of the education of farmers. He first showed that the profession of farming is worthy of education, that it is among the noblest and most honorable professions. If we can not establish this, the speaker said, we might as well give up at once the whole idea of the dignity of labor. The next point contended for was that the farmer should be a perpetual student, and not merely the common education which suffices for business. He argued that a college education is desirable for the farmer just as much as for the professional man, and more so than for the laborer in mechanical trades. This point was fairly elaborated and enforced with the usual arguments. He claimed that it is the intellectual activity of boys, not satisfied properly in farm life, that makes them restive and drives them away from the farm to more exciting scenes and pursuits. The common question will be asked, how can the farmer continue in the business of farming? The speaker then discussed at some length, claiming that the activity of brain is precisely the thing to attach one to farming, if activity is a intelligently devoted to that business. Next, it is plain that a man should be educated in the business which he expects to pursue. This point was advocated at some length, and the speaker concluded by showing that the education contemplated at Purdue University meets the idea of the education which he described. The address was applauded, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Hussey for his address. The finance committee then reported that they had examined the reports of the secretary and treasurer and had found them correct. The report was accepted and ordered filed.

MR. W. B. SEWARD then delivered an address on the Era of Machinery. This gave the speaker a field for many interesting suggestions, which he improved to good advantage. He alluded to the old notions of the transmission of metals, stating that these had for a long time retarded the progress of science, and the old chemists spent the time over their crucibles in searching for facts instead of such a vain chimera, they would have benefitted the world. Similar remarks were made in regard to another way, that of perpetual motion. He said that those things have passed away. Now, the advent of machinery has produced a great and favorable change on the condition of labor. He deprecated the idea that drudgery and severe labor are favorable to health and long life. The creation of labor-saving machinery is the noblest work of man. He also refuted the objection against machinery, that it deprives labor of employment, giving some striking illustrations in the manufacture of nails and tacks. He said that the creation of labor-saving machinery makes men lazy, and did not see why we should get our bread by the sweat of the brow if we can avoid it by inventive ingenuity. Other points of interest were discussed, showing the benefits of mechanical improvements to man in his education and character in all respects. He warmly advocated the education of the farmer.

A RESOLUTION. Mr. L. A. Burke, of Purdue University, offered a resolution, which was taken by consent, as follows: Resolved, That we, the delegate board, reaffirm that the next general assembly should pass a law to prevent all stock from running at large, and it is the duty of township trustees to enforce the law. The discussion of the state fair and the resolution set for to-morrow morning was decided to be changed to this evening at 7 o'clock. Adjourned to that hour.

EVENING SESSION.

RESOLUTIONS ON DOGS, IMPLEMENTS AND COUNTY PAIRS—ADJOURNMENT.

The board re-assembled last evening at 7:30 o'clock. Thomas B. Worth, of Jay county, opened the evening's work by introducing the following:

WHEREAS, Dogs are a nuisance, and whereas her canine majesty is a great hindrance to the successful raising of imported sheep, be it therefore Resolved, That this board recommend and urge the legislature to pass a stringent penalty for keeping or harboring dogs. Discussion was general on the subject of a dog law. Mr. Sample, of Lafayette, believed strychnine was better than all the laws in the land, but Mr. Haynes doubted whether this would reach the heart of the trouble, because these depredations were commonly committed by vagrant curs who gather together a strong force on their march from home. He wanted an assessor to go around with a stick in one hand and a revolver in the other, and when he found a dog not owned stock him on the spot. He believed a law could be framed and passed in favor of more mutton, more wool and less dogs. The legislature could not take hold of a question more important to the stock raising interests of the state. The proper statute would increase the revenue from sheep husbandry from twenty-five to thirty five per cent in one year. Mr. Sieg spoke for the southern part of the state, and asserted that the board that the amount of damage done in day time as well as by night, in his district was a large each year that the citizens felt a vital interest in having a most stringent law in vogue. The

resolution to memorialize the legislature was then unanimously passed. A motion for a resolution was passed providing for a trial of mowing machines at the agricultural farm at Purdue University, on the third Tuesday in June. This is to be open to competitors from manufacturers from all parts of the country. Mr. Larson, the secretary, was authorized to correspond with all district societies throughout the state, and urge the county papers to publish the fact of the trial, and by county, the members of the Purdue board were delegated to superintend the test. By a later resolution, the whole matter was left in the hands of the Purdue board.

COUNTY PAIRS.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the board then indulged in a general discussion on the management of fairs. The discussion was opened by a question from Mr. Bosworth: "What is the best method of selecting judges at the fairs?" Mr. Haynes believed the purposes of bounty in making award would be best subserved by appointing a board fully competent and disinterested judges. Mr. Tuttle, however, gave a born astronomer. He was strongly in favor of selecting men on the spur of the moment, so that exhibitors could take advantage of previous appointments and approach the judges as intimates. The matter was then referred to Mr. Cox was introduced and made a few remarks of exhortation on the Centennial, after which the delegate board adjourned sine die.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

A DOMESTIC DOSE.

FROM POVERTY IN CALIFORNIA TO AFFLUENCE IN NEW YORK—A MILLIONAIRE'S STORY—A MOTION FOR A WRIT HABEAS CORPUS DE INQUIRENDIS.

The New York Sun of Tuesday says: In Spencer, Owen county, Indiana, on the 19th of June, 1850, James P. Brenton married Eliza Jane Quick. The bride was 16 years of age. During the first 12 years of their married life, their condition, peculiarly, did not improve. Four children were born to them, but death left only one. In 1852, the husband, with his wife and child started on a journey for California, with other, in a train of 80 wagons. They were four months on the plains, and, on the borders of the Great American Desert, their child died. At length they reached Stockton, Cal., and there a son, now living, was born. At this point of their lives there was a misunderstanding between them that culminated in a separation. The woman, thus thrown upon her own resources, was forced to labor for the support of herself and child. She was assisted by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by some of the leading families of Stockton. While thus situated, Mrs. Brenton

MADE THE ACQUAINTANCE OF JOSEPH WALKER.

He professed to be a physician, and had made a discovery that was to give him a princely fortune. It was the composition now so widely known as the Vinegar Bitters. He soon hired six or seven rooms in a brick dwelling and began the manufacture of his "bitters." At times he visited him, and when a sufficient quantity of the medicine had been made she took some bottles, and with a basket on her arm, she peddled the preparation through the streets of Stockton. She realized her first \$1,000. He then went to San Francisco, leaving Mrs. Brenton in Stockton, and she managed the business there. Walker at length sent for Mrs. Brenton, and on the 1st of August, 1858, they were married. They lived happily until about 1870. At this time Walker had amassed over \$1,000,000, and his bitters were yielding a net profit of from \$400 to \$600 per day. To advance his business interests, Walker moved to New York, where he lived with his family, taking the house at 45 Charles street, and fitting it up magnificently. Here he was surrounded by relatives, anxious to share his fortune. He had been married twice previously, and both wives were dead. By these three wives he had children, some of whom were married, with children and grand-children.

HIS SECOND WIFE LEFT SEVEN CHILDREN by a former husband, and these seven step-children and numerous step-grandchildren, sought to win his favor. Walker was originally a charcoal peddler. His name appears in the New York directory from about 1830 to 1850, during which time he lived in Washington and Charlton streets. He had unnumbered trouble with his former wives, and, at last, abandoned his family and became a wanderer. He is 72 years of age, of large frame and strong, robust health, and of a long life. He has one child by his living wife, a son, named Charles, who is at school with his step-brother, Willie Brenton Walker, in Jessa, Germany. For the past eighteen months Walker's business partners and friends of the family have, to avoid scandal, urged him to allow Mrs. Walker \$100 a week, and in the fall of 1874 he consented to allow her \$50 a week, and that sum she regularly received from her mother until the late November last, when he ordered payment stopped. Mrs. Walker has been obliged, by his failure to provide for her, to borrow money and obtain credit. On the 17th ult., Mrs. Walker, with her lawyer, met Walker in his house by appointment, to endow and divorce, his difficulties. In the course of the interview he became very much incensed, and the next day brought one of his sons to the house, and

ORDERED HIS WIFE AWAY,

and then directed his son to bring his family there and live. Mrs. Walker sought shelter elsewhere, and since that time has been living in a hotel. Since their separation both have industriously added fuel to the scandal. Mrs. Walker says that recently her husband has been shifting his property, real and personal, in a manner hostile to her and her children, and has for months been squandering his money at the rate of \$50 a day. On the other hand, Walker says that Mrs. Walker has brought discredit upon him and herself in forming alliances with men, taking them into his house, and openly appearing with them in the streets. He has begun a suit for divorce, charging adultery, and she has instituted a counter action for divorce, also charging adultery and cruel treatment. She demands that Walker "be ordered to provide her with a suitable house and furniture in this city, of the kind to which she has been accustomed, to enable her to properly live pending the suit, and to pay her the sum of \$200 per week for her support and maintenance during that time." As a suitable counsel we and for final decree she demands that "he pay her the sum of \$20,000 per annum during her life as permanent alimony, and that the same be guarded by a decree of judgment of lien, of at least the sum of \$20,000, to prevent his disposal her property by gift or otherwise." Before Chief Justice Daly today motion was made by Mrs. Walker's counsel for a writ of habeas corpus de inquirendo on the affairs of Walker, who, it is asserted, has for several months manifested symptoms of insanity.