

SAT DOWN ON THE BOARD

BECAUSE IT NEEDS REORGANIZING.

The Swine-Breeders Adopt Resolutions In-
dorsing the Ewing Bill, Providing for a
Reconstruction of the State Board of
Agriculture—The Wool-Growers.

For years past the meetings of the Swine breeders' association have been largely attended by the enthusiastic followers of the porcine industry in this state, and the meeting which began Thursday afternoon at the horticultural rooms was not behindhand in point of enthusiasm or numbers, to the meetings of past years. The most interesting topic of the afternoon was the discussion on the bill presented by Senator Ewing for the creation of an industrial board of agriculture. In the agricultural meetings for the past two weeks this bill has been persistently fought by a state board lobby, consisting of Robert Mitchell, a member of the board; Sylvester Johnson, its secretary, and C. E. Merrifield, the superintendent of the fair grounds. One or all of these gentlemen have been present at the industrial meetings, have paid their dues, and fought the measure with a devotion worthy of a better cause. The moment, however, has a most active and aggressive champion in Joseph Cunningham of Bunker Hill, a three hundred pound Poland-China breeder, who sometimes makes remarks about the state board which are not dictated by charity or good-will. In fact he handles the subject "without gloves," and has so far been uniformly successful in securing the approbation of the societies for the measure.

The association was convened at 2 o'clock by the president, Lloyd Munn of Center, and in the absence of the regular secretary, J. W. Pierce of Peru, Calvin Stewart of Noblesville was chosen to fill the duties of that position, and Eunice Reed was selected to take down the proceedings in short-hand.

The president read his annual address, in which he alluded to the poor condition of the hog industry in the past year, but he urged the members not to lose courage in the cause, to increase their herds and improve the quality of their stock, for they were sure to reap a large ultimate reward.

"Why Favor Swine Industry?" was the subject of a witty and pointed paper by Prof. W. A. Bell of this city. The reader said he was not a farmer but an agriculturist, saying a farmer lived on a farm and made his money off of it, while an agriculturist made his money in some other place and did not live on a farm. He had sold his first lot of hogs only about one month ago, but could have sold his corn the past year for more than it brought when converted into pork. He therefore did not know why he favored the industry unless for health and fun. However, he believed that there was money in raising thoroughbred hogs and also for the general market. As a rule prices of corn and hogs rise and fall together, but the past year corn had been exceptionally high and hogs exceptionally low.

In the discussion the older and more experienced swine raisers insisted the statement of Prof. Bell. They urged him not to abandon the cause of swine breeding, for the profits were sure to come after while.

Henry C. Oiler of Russellsville discussed the question "Should a Single Judge Be Allowed to Pass on Sweepstakes Without the Unanimous Consent of the Exhibitors?" Mr. Oiler was against the single judge idea.

Considerable sharp criticism upon express companies was called forth by an ironclad agreement, which T. M. Revel of Clermont, showed from the Adams express company declaring that said company refused to ship live stock unless the shipper would sign a guarantee releasing the company from any claims for loss due to negligence or carelessness on the part of the company's agents. Such a contract was soundly denounced by the members and Mr. S. M. Shepherd of this city, declared that all express companies should refuse to sign and threaten the company with a lawsuit in case it did not ship the stock. He promised to take charge of such suits brought by the members and guarantee to win in every instance. All shippers needed was a little backbone.

Mr. Robert Mitchell introduced a resolution commanding the department of agriculture and touching the meat question, which passed unanimously. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That we appreciate the earnest interest of the department of agriculture has taken in the promotion of the industry, and that we heartily endorse the same. The Indiana swine breeders' association ask the senate to take such steps through the department of agriculture as will tend to remove all restrictions now imposed on American pork for foreign markets.

After obtaining permission of the association Joseph Cunningham then read the Ewing industrial board bill and spoke heartily in favor of the breeders placing themselves on record in its favor. He then moved to lay Strange's substitute resolution on the table. This was carried by a vote of 19 to 7. Then the original motion made by Cunningham endorsing the Ewing bill was adopted by a vote of 19 to 7.

The only paper of the evening session of the swine breeders was read by W. H. Sandford of Lebanon, on "The Result of Feeding for the Show Ring." The reader

There are some patent medicines that are more marvelous than a dozen doctors' prescriptions, but they're not those that profess to cure everything.

Everybody, now and then, feels "run down," "played out." They've the will, but no power to generate vitality. They're not sick enough to call a doctor, but just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a dollar what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten.

We put in our claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

We claim it to be an unequalled remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the liver. We claim it to be lasting in its effects, creating an appetite, purifying the blood, and preventing Bilious, Typhoid and Malarial fevers if taken in time. The time to take it is when you first feel the signs of weariness and weakness. The time to take it, on general principles, is now.

It did not regard it a serious detriment to hogs one year old and up to be fat-tened on it, but it advised the members of the association if they valued the breeding qualities of animals, not to get them in show order more than once. A repetition, he believed, lead to deafness, blindness and lameness, and these had characteristics would be transmitted to the offspring. And the profits to be derived from such organizations were very fully discussed.

Upon motion of Mr. Cunningham the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the following unanimous selections:

President—J. N. Barker, Thorntown.
Vice-president—Elihu D. Bicknell.
Secretary—Cyrus Stevenson, Noblesville.
Treasurer—Joseph Cunningham, Bunker Hill.
Executive Committee—H. C. Oiler, Al Hartcourt and W. H. Morris.

Committee on Program—Judge Shepherd, T. M. Reaval and H. A. Smith.

A WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Proceedings of Both Chambers for the Week Ending Jan. 24.

Monday, Jan. 19.—In the Senate—An hour and a half was consumed discussing a point of order raised by Mr. Gorman, taking issue with the vice-president's ruling last Friday, to the effect that an appeal from a decision of the chair on a non-debatable question was itself not debatable. The matter was finally dropped, and, after the introduction of a number of bills, the elections bill was taken up, and Mr. George addressed the senate in opposition to the bill.

Most of the session of the house was taken up by political speeches. Only one bill of minor importance was passed.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.—In the Senate—Mr. Aldrich made an effort to bring up the closure rule resolution, but was held off by talk on the elections bill until nearly the hour of adjournment, when Mr. George accorded him the floor for that purpose. In the house quite an exciting scene was enacted on the adoption of the journal, and much disorder prevailed which was only quieted by the sergeant-at-arms.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.—In the Senate—the association for corrections of the closure resolution taken Tuesday evening, and the n debated the matter all day, and at midnight the senate adjourned, with the journal not approved.

In the House—The democrats objected to the approval of the journal, but were prevented from making speeches by the ruling of the speaker, supported by the republicans. It was resolved to close debate on the district bill at 5 p. m., but the democrats prevented the taking of a vote to adjourn the house and breaking a quorum. The democrats are making courageous battle for the best interests of the country.

Thursday, Jan. 22.—In the Senate—After some difficult tactics a closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

In the House—The district appropriation bill was passed and the naval appropriation bill taken up, four hours to be allowed for debate.

Friday, Jan. 23.—In the Senate—The debate on the closure resolution was continued all day. Mr. Aldrich asked unanimous consent for a vote at 5 p. m. Saturday, but the democrats objected and the bill was held over until Saturday morning.

In the House—The resolution of Mr. Cooper of Indiana, looking to the extension of the scope of the investigation of Pension Commissioner Raun was referred to the committee on rules. Debate on the naval appropriation bill was continued all day.

Saturday, Jan. 24.—In the Senate—Messrs. Stewart and Morgan spoke against the closure rule on the elections bill and Mr. Sanders in favor of both. Democrats refused to agree to a date on which a vote may be taken and the senate recessed until Monday.

In the House—The democrats attempted to oppose the approval of the journal, but were cut short by its summary adoption by the republicans. The naval bill was taken up, but not disposed of.

THE ENGINEERS.

Name of the Society Changed and Officers Elected.

After the meeting had been called to order Mr. J. R. Brown of Frankfort read a paper on "Natural Gas Plants" that was very interesting. He said there was no indication present that the supply of natural gas was diminishing in Indiana any more than that oil wells of Pennsylvania were giving out; that new wells are being constantly drilled and nature's great gift promises to be a lasting one.

A resolution presented by Mr. Carmichael to change the name of the society to the "Indiana Engineering Society," which had been taken the previous evening was again taken up and adopted.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Prof. Jacob Norris of Crawfordsville.

Vice-President—J. F. O'Brien of Cleverdale.

Recording Secretary—W. P. Carmichael of State Line.

Corresponding Secretary—E. B. Vauter of Lafayette.

Treasurer—H. B. Faust of Indianapolis.

On the third ballot it was decided to hold the next meeting at Lafayette Jan. 13, 1892.

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Sold by druggists, 21, 25, 28, 32. Prepared only
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THE BULL AND HIS HORNS

GRAPPLED BY SHORTHORN BREEDERS

The State Association Discusses Various Topics of Interest to Breeders—Addresses By Dr. Gaddy, Mrs. Merleth and Others—Other Matters.

Nearly seventy-five of the representative shorthorn breeders of the state assembled Tuesday afternoon at the horticultural rooms, where, at precisely half past 1 o'clock, the gavel, vigorously wielded by Judge J. A. Buckles of Muncie, called the house to order. In the absence of the regular secretary, Will Christian of this city, Joshua Strange of Marion discharged the duties of that office.

Everybody, now and then, feels "run down," "played out." They've the will, but no power to generate vitality. They're not sick enough to call a doctor, but just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a dollar what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten.

We put in our claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

We claim it to be an unequalled remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the liver. We claim it to be lasting in its effects, creating an appetite, purifying the blood, and preventing Bilious, Typhoid and Malarial fevers if taken in time.

The time to take it is when you first feel the signs of weariness and weakness. The time to take it, on general principles, is now.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper these views were most heartily endorsed by all who spoke.

Some interesting "Facts in Relation to the Beef and Milk Qualities of Short-horns" were enlarged upon in a most excellent paper read before the association by Mr. Frank C. Merleth of Cambridge City. The speaker regarded shorthorns as a general purpose breed of cattle and declared that many families of this breed were excellent butter and milk producers. "It used to be believed," she said, "that the only dairy animal must be wedge-shaped, but that idea is losing ground, and good rations are more insisted on." She believed the enthusiast who raised cattle for one purpose only was doomed to lose half the possible result of his industry. At the state fairs of Nebraska, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania, where competitive contests between all breeds of cattle were made, the first prize for butter and milk had been awarded to the shorthorn. Also, in Peru, in the state fairs all kinds of butter were graded under conditions in which no partiality could be shown, the first award had been given the shorthorn butter, made at a farm-house at from a cow fed the ordinary farm feed.

Judge E. Martindale discussed the paper and approved of the ideas advanced by Mrs. Merleth. Shorthorn breeders had drifted away from the dairy idea in breeding, and he regarded this as a great mistake. After some further discussion of both papers by the association, the reports of committees were called for by the president.

Joshua Strange of the legislative committee read the bill introduced by Senator Ewing to abolish the present state board of agriculture and for the creation of a new board.

The bill was made the subject of a strong attack by Mr. A. S. Mitchell, himself a member of the present state board. He believed that the board was now constituted near the agricultural interests of the state than any other could possibly be. The opposite view of the question was presented by Mr. Joseph Cunningham of Bunker Hill, who had been delegated by the swine breeders to present the matter to the various agricultural meetings in the city. Mr. Cunningham was not a member of the association, but was permitted to speak. He said the present bill had been prepared by the swine breeders for antagonizing it, because he (Mitchell) had been a member of the board for fifteen or twenty years and was sure of a re-election. He further declared that the present board had ignored the reasonable petitions of the various agricultural societies until the latter had been compelled to advocate the renovation of the board to secure a hearing. He liked not the present fair buildings to a hen-coop, and the grounds were no more sufficient to exhibit the true agricultural interests of the state than a fowl would be to represent its threshing machinery.

In his reply Mr. Mitchell alluded to the increase of the lands at the fair grounds. J. N. Cotton of Traders Point made a somewhat fiery address on the subject. He emphasized the point that the value of the fair grounds was not due to the foresight of management, but to the natural beauty of the grounds.

The bill was then voted on and passed by a majority of 20 to 13.

It is to be regretted that the bill was not referred to a committee for a report.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.—In the Senate—The bill was introduced by Mr. Gorman, taking issue with the vice-president's ruling last Friday, to the effect that an appeal from a decision of the chair on a non-debatable question was itself not debatable. The matter was finally dropped, and, after the introduction of a number of bills, the elections bill was taken up, and Mr. George addressed the senate in opposition to the bill.

Most of the session of the house was taken up by political speeches. Only one bill of minor importance was passed.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.—In the Senate—Mr. Aldrich made an effort to bring up the closure rule resolution, but was held off by talk on the elections bill until nearly the hour of adjournment, when Mr. George accorded him the floor for that purpose. In the house quite an exciting scene was enacted on the adoption of the journal, and much disorder prevailed which was only quieted by the sergeant-at-arms.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.—In the Senate—the association for corrections of the closure resolution taken Tuesday evening, and the n debated the matter all day, and at midnight the senate adjourned, with the journal not approved.

In the House—The democrats objected to the approval of the journal, but were prevented from making speeches by the ruling of the speaker, supported by the republicans. It was resolved to close debate on the district bill at 5 p. m., but the democrats prevented the taking of a vote to adjourn the house and breaking a quorum.

Thursday, Jan. 28.—In the Senate—Messrs. Stewart and Morgan spoke against the closure rule on the elections bill and Mr. Sanders in favor of both. Democrats refused to agree to a date on which a vote may be taken and the senate recessed until Monday.

In the House—The democrats attempted to oppose the approval of the journal, but were cut short by its summary adoption by the republicans. The naval bill was taken up, but not disposed of.

Friday, Jan. 29.—In the Senate—The closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

In the House—The district appropriation bill was passed and the naval appropriation bill taken up, four hours to be allowed for debate.

Saturday, Jan. 30.—In the Senate—The closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

In the House—The closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.—In the Senate—the closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

In the House—The closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

Thursday, Jan. 32.—In the Senate—the closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

In the House—The closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

Friday, Jan. 33.—In the Senate—the closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

In the House—The closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

Saturday, Jan. 34.—In the Senate—the closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

In the House—The closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

Wednesday, Jan. 35.—In the Senate—the closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

In the House—The closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

Thursday, Jan. 36.—In the Senate—the closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

In the House—The closure rule was voted for adoption by a vote of 36 to 32. Stewart, Teller, Jones and Wolcott (republicans) voting with the democrats.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

ALL THE CONTINENTS REPRESENTED.

Minor Occurrences of the Past Week Briefly Paraphrased For "The Weekly Sentinel"—Look Sharp or Miss a Newsy Item.

Arkansas re-elected Senator Jones. Senator Teller was formally re-elected. Forty miners were killed in a German mine.

The Cawker City (Kan.) state bank has failed.

The whole Brazilian ministry has resigned.

Many people have frozen to death in Russia.

Senator Squire of Washington was