

### THE FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR.

Yesterday's Attendance Light But the Exhibits Prove that Lincoln County is no Slouch.

A Large Number of Well Chosen Entertainments Amusement for the Crowd.

#### SECOND DAY.

The second days work at the Lincoln county fair brought forth a full realization of the expectations created by the prospects of the first day. The weather was not so pleasant as it was Tuesday but was a good fair day and but for the wind, could not have been better.

The attendance was fully what was expected and a great many special features of amusement were well carried out.

Among these was the horse-racing at four o'clock in the afternoon. For a time it seemed as if this part of the day's exercises would have to be abandoned, owing to a slight misunderstanding between the owners of the horses; but the difficulty was soon adjusted, and the pony race, prescribed for the occasion, took place, although it was not till quite late in the afternoon. The entries were: J. Reedy's gray pony, Bally top of Beresford; S. P. Hartzel's Mollie Gray, of Eden; and the Billings' Traveler. The first heat was run in 57 s. the second in 55, with the following result: Mollie Gray taking first money, Bally Top, second, and Traveler, third.

Pending the horse racing, the ball game between Haram and Canton was completed, and resulting in favor of the Canton team, by the following score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Canton—1 10 2 4 4 0 2 0 9—32  
Haram—2 2 3 0 0 2 4 0 3—16

□ Batteries—Miller and Nechels for Canton, and Dray Brothers for Haram.

Umpire—Wilson.

After the ball game and horse racing, the shooting contest on the programme was carried out, Canton and Worthing, competing for the society championship belt. The game was a remarkably interesting one, and perhaps the closest ever witnessed in this locality, terminating in a score of 44 for Worthing, and five for Canton.

As for the entries, the following is a partially completed list, it being impossible to secure them all, for various reasons.

**HORSES.**  
Henry Wallace—Mare and colt.  
Gen. Olson—Sucking colt.  
J. P. Hawn—Single Driving horse.  
Geo. McKewen—Western Wonder, English shire stallion. Oak Chester, English Shire stallion.  
F. R. Atkins—Sucking colt.  
O. Skordheim—Sucking colt.  
G. Johnson—Pimpant, Norman stallion.  
Norman mare, 2 years and under 3. Pair drivers.

**CATTLE.**  
Nims Bros.—Road Dots, northern bull under three years. Magnolia Blossom, heifer one year and under two years. Spring Violet, calf under six months. Lady Agatha, cow over four years. Heller calf under six months.  
F. A. Williams—Cow, four years and over. Heifer, one year old and under two.  
W. J. Hill—Cow, four years and over.  
S. Y. Carter—Jersey cow, four years old and over.  
T. P. Thompson—Bull under six months. Cow over four years.  
A. Repp—Holstein bull.

**PIGS.**  
Nims Bros.—Eclipse, best boar one year old and under one year. Six months old and under one year. Pair pigs under six months. Frankie, best sow and litter of pigs. Sioux Valley Poland China Co.—Bulky, best boar one year old and over. Belva Lockwood, best sow one year old and over. "Butlers' Best" and "Darkness Main", best pair of pigs under six months. Miss Winter, best sow one year old and over. "Butlers' Darkness", best sow one year old and over. "Pretty Much", best sow one year old and over. "Froggy", best sow one year old and over. "Sweepstakes", best sow one year old and over. "Belva Lockwood", best sow one year old and over.

**BIRDS.**  
Nims Bros.—Pair pigeons under six months. Henry Wallace—Pair pigeons under six months. I. N. Martin—Sow, under one year old.  
A. Repp—Poland China hen.  
F. M. Beck—Poland China hen, one year old and over.

**POULTRY.**  
Nims Bros.—Pair geese. Pekin ducks. Rouen ducks. Plymouth Rock fowls. Plymouth Rock chickens. Partridge Cochon fowls. Albert Wallace—Pair Ducks. Red bantam. Turkeys. Collection of pigeons.  
F. A. Williams—Pair light brahmas. White Wyandottes. Brown Leghorns. Plymouth Rock chickens. Partridge cochins. Black Bantams. Black bantam chicks. Red bantams. Red bantam chicks. Geese. Pekin ducks. Best and largest display of poultry.

**CANNED FRUITS.**  
Mrs. J. C. Williams—Variety canned fruits. Jellies, pickles.

**FARM PRODUCTS.**  
C. A. South—Bushel corn.  
J. C. Williams—Collection of grapes.  
Henry Wallace—One-half bushels oats.  
Nims Bros.—Bushel corn.  
T. P. Thompson—Bushels white beans.  
Geo. Jones—Bushel Late Rose potatoes.

**FANCY WORK.**  
Mrs. Bothwell—Patchwork quilt and crocheted cape.  
Miss L. E. Jones—Block quilt.  
Miss N. C. Nelson—Drawn thread work.  
Miss H. Hoffstad—Outline apron, display crocheted work.  
Amelia Hoffstad—Drawn thread work, tidy crocheted work, painted wall banner.  
Mrs. Bergstrom—Pillow shams, display crocheted work.  
Mrs. Bergstrom—Lamp mat, handkerchief holder.  
Mrs. Bergstrom—Wall pocket.  
Mrs. E. Bremer—Apron outlining, toilet set.  
Mrs. Schete—Patch work quilt, point lace.  
Hannah Schete—Table scarf.  
Mrs. O. E. Isenack—Crocheted bed spread, crocheted tidy, display crocheting.  
Miss S. Schoenauer—Macrame work.  
Miss Mary Schoenauer—Drawn thread work, arrastre embroidery.  
Miss Lizzie Schoenauer—Wool rug.

**GUN CLUBS.**  
Canton, Beresford, Steeples.

**LATE NEWS.**  
Miss Jennie E. Williams, Miss Emma Haw, Miss Mary Haw, Miss Emma Dunlap.

**FINE ARTS.**  
Beattie Hill—2 oil paintings.  
May Hill—Marine painting.  
Mrs. J. C. Williams—Collections house plants.  
Miss Emma Hanson—Landscape, oil painting in fruit, landscape, dog head, collection oil paintings.

**ENTERTAINMENTS FOR TO-DAY.**  
At one o'clock today the exercises at the grounds will commence with horse races, the first being the trotting race for horses that have never beaten, 2:50, five to enter, three to start, best two in three, first money, \$25, second, \$15, third, \$10. At

two o'clock will occur the novelty race, walk half mile, trot half mile and run half mile; five to enter, three to start. First money \$20, second, \$15 and third, \$10.  
Four o'clock, Equestrianism, best lady rider, \$5, second best, \$3, five to enter, three to start. Entrance, free.  
Immediately after the races, the lecture on the subject of woman's suffrage will be given on the fair grounds by Mrs. Anna M. Shaw.

An abundance of entertainments of a miscellaneous character have been arranged for and it is safe to say that those who visit the grounds today will have plenty of amusement.

#### THE ACTION OF LIME.

**A Brief Summary of Advantages Gained by Its Application to Farming Lands.**

In some soils we find a large quantity of organic acids, to the great injury of land. Such soils are termed "sour," and the presence of the acids can be told by the character of vegetation, which is always harsh and of little value. The beneficial action of lime in such cases arises from the lime combination with the acids, which makes the land sour, and thus neutralizing them, turns them into a condition that is harmless. The combination forms carbonate of lime or some other salt of lime.

The effects of lime upon inorganic matter, says Ohio Farmer, must not be forgotten, for these are all important. In very many cases it liberates potash and soda from a dormant state and renders them available to plants. The most important action in this respect is the formation of double silicates of alumina. If a double silicate of alumina and soda exists in soil, and lime is added, the silicate gives up the soda and takes up the lime, forming silicate of alumina and lime. If potash be added the lime is given up and the potash taken up, forming silicate of alumina and potash. If ammonia comes in contact with it the potash is cast aside for the ammonia, forming silicate of alumina and ammonia.

As clay consists very largely of silicate of alumina, the action of lime on clay soils is seen to be important. Applied to clay lands, lime disintegrates, or breaks up the hard, tenacious, "clayey" character, and makes their tillage much easier, when caustic or quicklime is applied to sandy soils it makes them more adhesive, more compact and more retentive of moisture. "Lime does not exhaust soil, except as it prepares unavailable plant food so that crops can take it up. It is the crop that exhausts, not the lime. The latter really adds to the soil, as lime is a plant food itself.

An English authority sums up the advantages of lime as follows: It encourages decomposition of organic matter, neutralizes injurious acids, liberates alkaline matters, promotes the formation of double silicates, favors the production of nitrate of potash, contributes food essential for the perfect growth of plants, and improves the physical character of the soil and promotes healthy growth.

**Bees Swarming Without Much Brood.**  
"1. Will bees swarm without much brood in the hive or any queen cell started. 2. How long do they swarm before the queen swarms, or is she hatched when they hatch?"

The foregoing questions were answered as follows in The American Bee Journal by M. Mablin: "1. In normal condition bees will not swarm when there is little brood and no queen cell. When there is plenty of brood, and the hive crowded with bees, and weather hot, especially if the hive is poorly ventilated, they will sometimes swarm without starting queen cells. 2. Usually a young queen is hatched in from six to eight days after the issue of a swarm with the old queen."

Mrs. L. Harrison replied: "1. If the honey flow is good, Italians will often swarm without queen cells, but not without plenty of bees and brood. 2. In a normal condition, usually from two to twelve hours, but with a sudden flow of honey they may swarm before a queen cell is started."

The editor said: "1. Abnormal swarming often occurs, but when bees are in a normal condition they do not swarm with no brood in the hive—nor queen cells started. When it is very hot, or in the midst of a great honey flow, they sometimes leave the hive for want of room, in the condition stated in the question. 2. The old queen leaves with the swarm six or eight days before the first queen is hatched."

There seems to be a complete awakening among the people of this part of the state on the question of political reform. They are feeling the depressing influences of hard times as they have never felt before, and are in a great degree able to realize that there is a wrong somewhere in the political methods of the old parties, which idea is generating distrust in their leaders. The political economy taught by the Alliance is doing a great deal toward the education of the farmer and laboring man in regard to the cause of our hard times and the mismanagement and corruption of our government officials. There will be a great effort on the part of the old party leaders to whip the dissatisfied into working harness during the present campaign. But from the signs of the times we aver that the people have become too enlightened to be deceived by the hurrah any longer. Beware of this nefarious partisan influence, and then vote your own sentiments.—Alexandria (Neb.) Herald.

**Shylock.**  
When I first read the play my blood almost curdled in my veins to think any one could be so cruel. I have lived to see the bleared monster entering the door of nearly every laboring man with polished blade, shall I say?—no, a jagged flesh hook—in the other, ready to tear out all it would hold from the bosom of the poor writhing farmer. If it brings out two or three pounds it does not matter. It will feed the creditor's dogs that much longer.—Mrs. A. Ingraham in Journal of Agriculture.

### FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

**INFORMATION OF PRACTICAL VALUE TO PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURISTS.**

**How and When to Harvest the Potato Crop—When to Store and When to Sell the Tubers—Methods Practiced by a Successful Ohio Cultivator.**

The annual questions are now being asked: "At just what stage should potatoes be dug?" "If dug early, will they keep?" "How shall we dig, by hand or by machinery?" "How and where shall we store for long keeping?" Divers answers are given to these queries, for the simple reason that no one set of answers will suit all conditions. Much may be learned, however, from the experience and observations of one practical and successful grower, and these are just what are herewith presented to our readers, being a condensation of the methods of Mr. T. B. Terry, of Ohio, as stated by himself in his manual on potato culture.

Mr. Terry begins to dig as soon as the potatoes are ripe: earlier if there is a demand for them. When harvested and stored early he lets the potatoes stand out over night in the boxes or on the load and get perfectly cool. Then he stores early in the morning. Up to within a few years Mr. Terry believed, with many other farmers, that the four tined fork in the hands of an experienced man was the best digger. Continued experiments, however, with several of the over 500 harvesting machines in the market have decided him to substitute a two horse implement to do the digging in place of that man with his four tined fork. He finds these horse power harvesters, while by no means perfect, a wonderful step ahead of hand digging, being able to accomplish with them at least fifteen times as much as with the fork. He concludes his experiences with potato diggers by saying, "I think they do their work as well as the mowing machine cut grass during the first ten years of its manufacture." It need hardly be explained that horse power in the harvesting of potatoes pays best on large areas, and it is not advisable for small growers to buy expensive machinery when the work can be done by hand.

Many farmers keep potatoes covered the winter in piles in the field, covered with straw or earth. Mr. Terry prefers selling his crop in the fall rather than running this risk. He often stores in the field temporarily, in which case he puts about fifty bushels in a pile. His plan for long storage is placing the tubers in a cellar with a floor built especially for the purpose. This floor is placed two or three inches from the cellar bottom, and is provided with ventilators from this air space up through the tubers. On such a floor potatoes may be stored six feet deep without trouble. Where only a few tubers are to be stored these may be kept in barrels, boxes or bins; but even then let the packages be kept up off from the cellar bottom, so the air can circulate under them. The cellar must of course be kept quite dark and at a low, even temperature. Where large quantities are stored it will pay to regulate the temperature by means of a thermometer and an oil stove.

Mr. Terry lays great stress on the convenient and economical use of bushel boxes, provided with hand holes in the end, for marketing early potatoes and for handling the crop in the field all through the season. At the end of the season, when the boxes are filled for the last time, they may be carried into the cellar and stored away full of potatoes.

**Preserving Eggs for Market.**  
An even temperature and protection from the air are the leading features in the preservation of eggs. The pores of the shell must be stopped for two reasons—to prevent evaporation and the consequent drying up of the contents of the shell, and to prevent the entrance of the air, which in due course of time adds the eggs. Of the various plans for stopping the pores the most popular and effective modes will be considered.

Liming is the most practical and effective method for preserving eggs in large quantities. This method consists in placing the eggs as soon as gathered from the nests in barrels, kegs or vats, sufficiently filled with a preservative mixture of lime water to cover them. The eggs are left in this lime water until they are required for use or for sale, when they are carefully dipped out into open crates, washed and drained. The milk of lime is made by dissolving quicklime in water at the rate of about one peck of lime to eight gallons of water. Salt and a small quantity of cream of tartar are often added. Say one and a half pounds of salt and five ounces of cream of tartar to eight gallons of lime water. The lime water should be run through a sieve and the hard lumps either crushed or removed.

Where smaller quantities of eggs are to be preserved for family use the French plan of anointing fresh eggs with a mixture of olive oil and beeswax works well. In eight ounces of hot olive oil dissolve four ounces of beeswax, and rub this over the eggs with a rag; then pack the eggs, broad end down, in wheat bran and keep in a cool place. Correspondents have reported success with the plan of packing eggs, broad end down, in dry salt. Others smear the eggs with linsed oil and pack in wheat bran. Preserved by whatever method, it is imperative that the eggs be fresh when packed, and that the packages be kept in a cool place, where the temperature will be even as possible, says The New York World, authority for the foregoing.

**Manuring in the Hill.**  
Henry Stewart compares manuring in the hill to kindling a fire with wet wood by the help of kerosene. There is a vigorous flare up at first, but when the oil is consumed the fire dies out, or slowly smolders among the wet fuel and makes no heat. But with a well manured soil an extra application in the hill or drill with the seed, and well scattered around it, it is like a fire of dry inflammable fuel, lighted with the oil, which starts quickly and spreads rapidly through the fuel and yields a great and continuous heat.

### STRAW STACKING.

**Importance of Saving All the Straw, with Directions for Doing It.**

Save the straw carefully. Three pounds of oat straw has a potential feeding value equal to four pounds of average meadow hay, says a correspondent in Country Gentleman, who adds: The value of wheat or rye straw per pound is but little less. For some years yet in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys the bulk of the straw will be stored out of doors, and considering the relative prices of feed and of lumber and labor, stacking is probably the most economical. The loss in a well built stack is not great. But unfortunately a majority of the so called straw stacks are unworthy of the name. They are only straw piles, and their contents are sadly damaged. The very best hands should be put to stacking.

Two very serious faults are common: The stack is made too wide, and the middle is not kept as high as it should be. A stack always spreads: the straw will slip out somewhat in spite of all that can be done. If started as wide as it should be it will grow too wide, and then either the bulge must be sacrificed or it must be drawn in too fast. In either case the result is a poor stack. The middle always sinks the most as the stack settles, for there is the greatest weight upon it. If it is not kept high and well tramped it will be lower when the stack has settled, and the rain will be carried into instead of off the stack.

Seven Years' Experiments with Corn.  
In seven years experiments at the Ohio agricultural station with deep and shallow planting of corn show an advantage in favor of planting one inch rather than two inches deep, but indicate that in dry seasons it may be better to plant two inches deep. The greatest amount of marketable corn has been produced where the stalks averaged twelve inches apart. The variations in grain were slight, whether planted one grain very two inches, two every twenty-four, three every thirty-six or four every forty-eight inches. Three years' trial has not indicated any marked differences in the reproductive qualities of corn from the butts, middles, or tips of the ears. If there is any variation it is in favor of middles and tips and against the butts. The experiments of 1888 and 1890 indicate that corn should be cultivated more frequently in a dry season than in a wet or ordinary one. The implements used were the harrow and cultivator for shallow tillage and the double shovel for deep.

**The Chestnut as a Timber Tree.**

The value of the chestnut as a timber tree is increased by the fact that the stumps of cut trees have unusual power of producing shoots which soon form trunks large enough for posts and rail-ties, so that a forest of chestnut trees may be cut over every thirty or forty years, and continue productive during several generations, according to Gardin and Forest. The American chestnut possesses a great deal of value as an ornamental tree. It grows rapidly even in light, porous drift, and soon makes a handsome round headed specimen. It is very beautiful when it is covered early in July with its showy yellow flowers, whose odor some people find, however, extremely disagreeable. Few insects prey upon its handsome glossy foliage, and the fruit which grows and ripens in the short period of about two months and a half, possesses, even in its unimproved condition, considerable money value.

**Outsown in Cool, Rich Ground Should Not, According to High English Authority, be those of the early kinds, with weak straw, which will surely fall or, in any case, give a feeble return. In contrast, the early, hard and dry, late varieties of large yielding potatoes are avoided, as they attract attention to the soil, probably before cutting, but certainly before harvesting their growth.**

From the point of view of the richness of the ground, and of the length of time of vegetation which is necessary for a plant to mature, oats are divided into three classes:  
1. The very early.  
2. The medium.  
3. The late, which need most abundant nourishment, and, above all, a prolonged time of vegetation.

**"Don'ts" in Strawberry Culture.**

Professor Lazenby, at a meeting of the Columbus (O.) Horticultural society, presented the following list of "don'ts" for beginners in strawberry culture: "Don't begin on a big scale. Don't plant largely of untried varieties. Don't plant in the shade of large trees. Don't use highly nitrogenous manures. Don't plant too deep, neither too shallow. Don't fail to start the cultivator and hoe about as soon as the planting is over, and persist in their use, always keeping a mulch of loose soil about the plants. Don't keep an old strawberry bed after it is infected with insect enemies. Plow or spade it up. Don't fail to select varieties for home use from the following list: Burbach, Haverland, Sharpless, Jersey Queen, Cumberland, Crescent and Warfield.

**Here and There.**

Several farmers' institutes will be held in different parts of the state of New Jersey during the winter.

Sweet peas, "Dorothy Tennant" and "Stanley" are now catalogued by English florists. The first named has bold flowers of a rich purplish color, while those of the others are deep purple crimson, almost black, a distinct variety.

According to The Commercial Bulletin the exports of cattle last year were 293,786, the average value being \$80; of horses there were 3,748, at an average value of \$158. The average value of sheep exported was \$2.84 a head.

The returns of acreage make the area devoted to potatoes practically the same as last year, according to Statistician Dodge.

The increased production of corn, wheat and oats in the southern states, as compared with the production ten years ago, is over 220,000,000 bushels.

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Come in and see how much I can sell you for ten cents. I have enlarged my counter and put in a new stock of goods, and am now better prepared to suit my old customers than before. I also invite the attention of new trade, from all parts of Lincoln county. Come in and see me. I will treat you well and sell you as much if not more for your money than you can get elsewhere.

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