

# GRANGE VISITOR



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"THE FARMER IS OF MORE CONSEQUENCE THAN THE FARM, AND SHOULD BE FIRST IMPROVED."

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WHOLE NO. 421.

## A LETTER FOR MR. GOODRICH.

Old Mission, June 26, 1893.

ENOS GOODRICH, DEAR SIR— You tell of "the absurdity of exempting other forms of wealth and imposing a tax on naked land." Governor Oglesby of Illinois said, "Our system of taxation is a ridiculous failure."

So, leading authorities everywhere agree that the system is a jumble, that aims at everything and striking where there is least ability to bear it.

It is plain that the rich and combined readily shift their taxes upon the poor and uncombined. Tax labor's products, and if not shifted, then either the effect is to increase the price or decrease the quality, until the normal profit is reached. Otherwise the production is destroyed.

I refer you to the agitation on the subject of "pure food." In place of this we propose that the holder of opportunity shall bear the taxation. In other words tax the opportunities of labor; not its products.

I present to you a key for inspection:

The basic opportunity or means of all labor, is land. Even the great systems of exchange, as the railways are based on land franchise. No form of labor, but land is the very first consideration. Should not, then, all land be as free as possible to the users?

Should land be a thing of monopoly and speculation?

As the means of making use the basis of possession we propose to so tax land values that the mere holder and speculator can no longer ply his trade with profit. We seek for equality of opportunity. Land is the basic opportunity. I well know of the management of our Michigan lands and the scoundrelly work done. Permit me to say that it would not have been possible under a single tax system. "Unearned increment a myth?" Surely you have not carefully read the works of leading political economists. That increase of values that accrues to the holder of land, which in no wise depends upon his labor—we call the "unearned increment."

Let me illustrate: Back in the fifties in Gratiot county in this state, a place was started called Fish Creek, if I rightly remember. The people came in, purchased lots and began to build. For a time it grew. Soon after Hubbardston was started, a little way north, and proved the more desirable. Lots in Fish Creek tumbled, rent came down, vacant houses. I was personally offered the tavern stand for less than the building cost. It became as nothing. Did the labor of the owners of the land make the rise in value of those lots for the while, or the demand for those lots?

Sir, land values, or the mercantile value of land, is not made by labor, but arises from competition for that land. Land values come and go with population.

They arise with the demand, they go down with a cessation of that demand. The value of land for agricultural purposes is not by any means the highest value. There are, in this country, lots and lands upon which a stroke of work has never been done that would readily exchange for thousands of acres of fine agricultural land. Land values never arise until the second person wants the same land. When thousands want it then land sells for hundreds or thousands of dollars for the foot front.

As taxes are made necessary by

population, so we propose to take this value as far as needed, for the use of that population.

As the community makes that value they belong to the community. Thus labor is virtually relieved from taxation. Instead of discouraging labor, as heretofore, we now discourage the drone who would withhold the means of labor. Another words by freeing this basic means of labor, we destroy the principal means of one man living on the labor of another. This we single taxers are willing to try at the Bar of Reason.

You dismiss my quotation from Gen. Francis A. Walker in reference to the struggle for Oklahoma lands by calling them "fools for tumbling over each other for worthless jack pine lands." Surely, when men so compete for poor land it is strong evidence that they need land.

There is plenty of land everywhere, but monopoly prices place it beyond the reach of the people. The scarcity is artificial but effective. You would like to have Mr. Walker and myself read Henry A. Robinson's able State report. Thank you for this reference, I have it by my side. But, have you read it? I fear you have only skimmed it. If you fully read it why did you not give us more of it?

Let me tell the readers of our excellent VISITOR what you have failed to do. Henry A. Robinson is, like myself, a single taxer. He shows by figures, and a system of unique and plain diagrams that shows that measured by the value, the farmers of Michigan are the least holders of land of all. More, he plainly shows that if taxed on the basis of the single tax the farmers would be largely the gainers. Sir, this report is doing a giant's work for the single tax. Here I ask the readers of the VISITOR to read this report. You very generously express the conviction that the single taxers of Old Mission in justice should be in the Traverse City Insane Asylum. This superb argument I leave for the readers.

The tenor of your articles points to the seeming fact that farming has not been your only occupation. Surely I have only met such language from land speculators, heretofore. I sincerely hope you may have light.

For humanity, yours,  
L. UNDERHILL.

## SILVER AND WHEAT, REVIEWED.

Different people looking at the above subject from different standpoints might easily come to diverse conclusions, but by what process of reasoning one can accept the conclusions given by Judge J. G. Ramsdell in one of your recent issues is a conundrum. He says of Mr. Whitehead:

"He assumes that free coinage would increase the money circulation and therefore raise the price of wheat. \* \* \*

"He must be aware that the government under Arthur and Cleveland, although they were coining two million dollars a month were unable to get more than about one silver dollar per capita into circulation. To satisfy the wants of the people silver certificates were issued; these were acceptable to the people for awhile. But these certificates lacked the essential element of debt paying money,—they were not legal tender. The people insisted on having more money and better money.

Foremost among these was the Michigan State Grange. By a unanimous vote that Grange memorialized Congress to purchase the entire output of our gold and silver mines not required for use in the arts, and make these metals the basis for a legal tender currency to be issued in payment. Congress in the passage of the Sherman silver law substantially complied with that request, so far as the silver product extends, by purchasing the entire yield of the silver mines of the United States at its commercial value and issuing in payment therefor legal tender treasury notes, thus adding fifty odd millions annually to our legal tender circulation. How does Mr. Whitehead propose to increase the circulation of

silver by free coinage when its entire value is put in circulation now?"

Just three years ago silver was at the front in Congress and today it is, the foremost public question of national and international thought.

The Sherman law was passed as a compromise measure then and now it is bearing its fruit. As we look at it it is a very different measure from the presentation of it given now by Mr. Ramsdell and also from the measure advocated then by the Michigan State Grange. Just three years ago Mr. Ramsdell wrote concerning national finances:

"First, then, we suggest an increase in the circulating medium of exchange, based on gold and silver in proportion at least to the increasing demands of the increase in population, the increasing wealth of the country, and the increasing amount of production per capita. \* \* \*

"Resolved, That we consider it for the best interest of the farmer, as well as the entire debtor class of the United States, that the whole product of gold and silver from our mines should be utilized by the government as the basis of a legal tender money currency by purchasing the entire output of the mines at its bullion value, and issuing thereon legal tender coin certificates at its coin value, but without coinage of either metal until the necessities of the treasury require it. \* \* \*

"Our reasons for urging these matters are based upon the law of supply and demand which is applicable to money as well as to products. The greater the supply of legal tender money, the more will the products of the farm and of labor bring, and the lower will the rate of interest fall; and the greater the contraction or stringency in the money market, the higher the rate of interest, and the less will labor and products bring."

Sixty days after the above statements were published the Sherman silver law was enacted. It provided for purchasing about the amount of our annual silver output at bullion value but not for issuing certificates to its coin value. It provided for legal tender certificates but not for all purposes, as it contained a clause specially permitting gold contracts whose use have largely increased since its passage authorizing them. The same defect is carried into the redemption of the certificates gold being continually given the preference. The only similarity we can discover between the exposition of the resolutions of Michigan State Grange given three years ago by J. G. Ramsdell and the Sherman silver law is in the increase in the amount of currency issued annually, and that increase is much less than demanded by the State Grange resolution which calls for coin certificates. Had these been given the currency would have been increased annually by a definite amount; now it is increased by a less and variable amount. So far as the farmer is concerned it would not matter whether this increase occurred at the hands of the treasurer of the United States by coin certificates or at the hands of the bullion owner by coin or its certificates. Now the increase is contracted.

Mr. Ramsdell argues at some length in favor of retaining the basis of the treasury notes on the exchangeable value of silver as against its coinage value. He seems to have turned his back on the argument he published before he became a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan wherein he says: "The trouble with all gold advocates is they ignore the law of supply and demand to which money is subject as well as products. Although the production of gold is constantly diminishing, and its use in the arts constantly increasing, and the rapidly expanding and increasing business of the world demands an increase in the medium of exchange, yet they insist that one-half of the circulating medium of commerce shall be demonetized and the whole business of exchange thrown upon gold alone.

"If there were no debts, individual or public, for the payment of money in existence, then such a course would prove less objectionable as everything would fall in value with the supply of gold and the relative worth of commodities would remain the same. But there are billions on billions of indebtedness in the United States, individual, corporate and municipal. Piled Pelion on Osse, and Osse on Olympus piled,"—all of which would have to be paid in gold. This would double the value of every debt to the holder and divide by two the value of every product except gold. \* \* \*

"It is this additional value that capital is seeking; not only this, but the more than three-fold greater appreciation which gold would gain by making it the only debt paying medium. It is this additional burden that the debtor is resisting when he asks that the quality of silver with gold as a debt-paying medium shall be maintained, and its volume increased in proportion to the increase in the volume of business and population."

The logic of events shows that the Sherman silver law does not fulfil these requirements as free coinage would have done, or as the substitute proposed by the Michigan State Grange would have done. For a time silver advanced in price followed closely by wheat and other products; then came the Baring failure which un-

masked the true bearings of a law that denied to silver the right of coinage or of coinage representation. It must stand only as a token, a substitute for gold in which ultimate payment must always be made. There are but few silver dollars "whose souls go marching on" save those given under the Bland law whose coinage operation was continued till July 1, 1891. As financial events have increased the tension on the narrow basis of gold it has appreciated rapidly in relative value and silver has correspondingly declined in price until it has reached its lowest quotations. But so also have the international products of wheat, cotton and wool, all staple products of the American farmer, and which have reached the lowest prices ever known.

Mr. Ramsdell knows that if the price of silver should advance to \$1.29 per ounce the price of wheat would not remain where it is now, and that if an ounce of silver now buys a bushel and one-tenth of wheat it would not then buy a bushel and nine-tenths.

Just three years ago he wrote: "The silver bullion in the silver dollar will buy as much and more of every product of labor or land today, gold excepted, and would have bought as much on any day since silver was demonetized in 1873, as a gold dollar would buy then."

Wherein, then, has the silver dollar depreciated? As compared with all other products than gold, it has appreciated, for it will buy more now than it or gold would buy in 1873, and then its bullion value was 3 per cent above gold. The bullion in a gold dollar will buy 29 per cent (now he says 44 per cent) more now than will the bullion in a silver dollar. Then has not gold appreciated 29 (now 44) per cent more than silver? When you compel the debtor to pay gold instead of silver have you not added 29 (now 44) per cent to his indebtedness and given that amount to his creditor? "That metal is best adapted to form the basis of a legal tender money circulation which is most stable in its value as compared with the value of all other products; for it preserves more evenly and justly the relations between debtor and creditor. Guided by this standard, silver is the better metal. It has been more stable than gold for centuries. As neither metal is, or ever will be again used as a circulating medium but only as a basis of a paper circulation, the difference in weight as compared with value has ceased to be a consideration. Therefore, I submit that if either metal be made the sole basis of money, that metal should be silver." Where is there any resemblance to this suggestion in the terms or administration of the Sherman silver law? By it silver was deprived of coinage or coinage representation instead of being restored to its rightful place as an element in the standard of values as thus summarized by Judge Ramsdell three years ago:

"First, The purchase of the entire output of our mines and the issuance of coin certificates for its coin value, made a legal tender, would furnish a currency resting on a solid specie basis, which could not be inflated. \* \* \*

"Fifth, The use of both gold and silver as a basis of money, insures a stable standard—the increase of one compensating for the decrease of the other, the same as the unequal expansion and contraction of other metals forms the compensating balance of the pendulum to keep the center of gravity the same."

The Sherman silver law contains no features that can ever bring about these results. Its repeal is universally demanded but must be accompanied by some measure to take its place. A very large and continually increasing number of producers are demanding that something else shall be free coinage, believing that only thus can silver be restored to its rightful use in our currency, and its time tested place as our standard of value, which it satisfactorily occupied for eighty years, and from which it was dethroned by conspiracy and deception when it was dropped from our coinage in 1873 and the gold dollar which was never coined till 1849 was made the standard. But "the \$600,000,000 of gold would be withdrawn and we would have an awful contraction of our currency." First, We have not got \$600,000,000 of gold as has been conceded by eminent authorities: Second, What we have would retain its relative value to our products the same as now, and if its coinage value will not stand the change we have the right to alter that coinage value the same as we had in 1837 when the gold coinage was changed to conform to the new ratio fixed between silver and gold. The real question before the country is this: "Shall the citizens of free America have a standard of value that shall bear a just and equitable and stable relation to the products of their labor or shall we continue a standard of value that year by year is leaving them a lessened amount of those products because the compulsory demands of debts, doctors, taxes and death, call for an ever increasing ratio of products?"

In the solution of this question the little red schoolhouse will take its hand and ultimately men will triumph over money!

Meantime we are commanded to not do often the works of the scribes and Pharisees who love to sit in Moses' seat; for they say and do not. They bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne and lay them on men's shoulders; but they them-

selves will not move them with one of their fingers. The lawyers are likewise condemned for they have taken away the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves and them that were entering in ye hindered. They love the uppermost rooms at feasts but when thou art bidden sit not down in the uppermost room; lest a more honorable man than those be called, and he that bade them and him come and say to thee, "Give this man place and, thou begin with shame to take the lowest room." Whether these quotations have any more relation to the question of silver and wheat than one of Jonathan Edwards sermons on infant damnation has to the opinion of the orthodox church, certain it is that more of the class mentioned in them who have acted as Uncle Sam's foremen have ever been willing to let the mules draw a mule's load of earth, or earth's products, since 1873, but have insisted on their drawing a traction engine load by their exchangeable value as a substitute for gold and "Gold in its best analysis is the sweat and blood of nations."

Balky drivers made the mules balky. And equally certain it is that just so long as scribes, Pharisees and lawyers hearken only to those who toil not neither do they spin, and are willing to accept the exchangeable value of silver in gold in lieu of its exchangeable value in the products of our farms, just so long will there be a large number of members of the Grange who will sustain Mr. Whitehead in his claims for free coinage of silver.

B. E. BENEDICT.

Diamonds.

Send your old father the VISITOR six months for a quarter.

## GEMS OF THOUGHT.

A few difficult but necessary rudiments to master before we can successfully ascend the scale of true spiritual progression:

- To judge not.
- To bear and forbear.
- To return good for evil.
- To control our tempers.
- To look upward, never downward.
- To court smiles instead of frowns.
- To conquer our little weaknesses.
- To cultivate patience, the key to success.
- To count every human being a brother.
- To endeavor to grow better every day.
- To be charitable in thought, word and deed.
- To never give offense, but rather soften wrath.
- To study our own character, not others.
- To try to improve and ennoble the same.
- To check all unkind and unjust expressions.
- To glean wisdom from daily discipline.
- To extract sweetness from every experience in life. To indulge only in kind, happy and profitable thoughts.
- To comfort others instead of making them uncomfortable.
- To live each day better than the preceding one.
- To carefully and conscientiously deal with the over sensitive ones.
- To try and be a beacon to discouraged, doubting souls.
- And finally, to let every thought and impulse spring from a heart filled with love and gratitude toward our All Father, and earnest good will for all His creatures; and every day's rich experience will lift us nearer and nearer that inconceivable and unapproachable spirit of perfection.—Selected.

"And Josiah begun to be dretful sick." See Samantha for the rest of the story.

## CAPITOL GRANGE ENDORSES IT.

Capitol Grange No. 540, at its last meeting, after examining a copy of "Samantha at Saratoga," passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That, having carefully examined the makeup of the premium book "Samantha at Saratoga," the paper, print, illustrations, binding, we heartily endorse it as well worth the effort needed to secure it."

The doctor understands all tongues—Kate Field's Washington.

Field and Stock.

MILK.

PROF. P. M. HARWOOD.

A few years ago the best authorities gave the average analysis of cow's milk as containing 88 per cent water, a little later 88.5 per cent and now it is 87 per cent. This is undoubtedly due to selection and use of better cows. The Channel Island breeds have been especially influential in this. The best of all breeds as well as grades have also been potential factors in bringing about this change. Let the good work go on!

The average composition of cow's milk at the present time as given by Conn is as follows:

Water.....	87	per cent
Fat.....	3.6	"
Casein.....	3.3	"
Albumen.....	0.7	"
Milk sugar.....	4.7	"
Ash.....	0.7	"
Total.....	100	"

The composition of milk varies in different animals. The most widely varying as well as the most valuable element in milk of different cows is the fat. It varies in normal milk in different cows from 2 to 6 per cent, sometimes even passing these limits. The value of milk as food depends more or less upon its total solids. The value of milk for butter depends upon its fat content. Its cheese value depends upon both fat and casein. Cheese also contains a small amount of albumen. Everything else goes off in the whey. Most of the albumen, some of the casein, and some fat are also lost in the whey. The amount of casein and fat lost depending upon the condition of the milk and the expertness of the manufacturer. In 106 experiments made by the New York State station last year in which 214,684 pounds of milk from some 1,500 different cows were used and 21,731 pounds of cheese were made. It was found that the average of the normal milk contained per 100 pounds, 37 pounds of fat. It varied from 3.04 to 4.4 pounds. The casein in the same milk varied from 1.93 to 3 pounds and averaged 2.48 pounds. The albumen varied from 0.55 to 0.86 and averaged 0.66 pounds. It will thus be seen that the average amount of fat to casein and albumen was 1.20 to 1.00 and of fat to casein 1.50 to 1.00. It was also noted that as the season advanced and the fat increased the casein also increased in the same ratio; the deduction being that fat is a correct measure value for milk even for cheese making. This however is not universally true. It does not apply to cows or dairies even where the differences are due to differences in the per cent of butter fat, as for instance, between 3 per cent cows and 5 per cent cows, so called under like conditions, but does apply under average conditions where the differences are observed in the milk of the same cows from time to time where the cause of increase of fat percentage is due largely to the advance on the period of lactation. As to milk for infants that which contains a small amount of fat and a large amount of milk sugar accords most nearly to the natural (mother's) milk for the child. So far as butter making is concerned, fat is undoubtedly a correct measure of value for milk. In cheese making it is an approximate measure of value. Where the cheese made from milk rich in fat can be sold for a sufficiently increased price fat may be a true basis of value of milk for cheese. When we come to the question of milk for market it depends upon the use that is to be made of it. Milk for raising cream for coffee, for making cream pies or ice cream is one thing—milk best suited to children is quite another.

Agricultural College, Mich.

(To be continued.)

SWINE NOTES.

A. H. WARREN.

At present, the pig is the most profitable animal grown on the farm, therefore give him the best of care. The profitability of the pig's life depends much upon the man that manipulates the swill pail. Pure water should always be provided where pigs can have free access to it, as you will often see them drink cool water after they have had a full feed of thick slop. Always feed slops thick, for when

fed thin pigs will in their greed to get enough fill their stomachs too full, which if kept up for a short time will result in pot-bellied porkers.

Experience has taught me that buttermilk, when fed fresh, was an excellent feed, but after it becomes sour and rancid look out for the scours in the youngsters. This is a terrible drawback to the young litter.

Always keep a dry, well littered shed for piggie to lie in. Care should be taken that it is as free from dust as possible.

When weaning the litter always leave the youngsters in their usual place and remove the mother to other quarters. Turn the sow with her little ones three or four times in as many days and you will have no trouble with the sow's udder.

It is considered that 100 pounds of pig at one hundred days of age is an extraordinary growth. This may be true, but the average pig grown by the average farmer, will fall far short of this weight.

Push the pig from the beginning, as 100 pounds of feed will produce more flesh at less cost before four months of age than any time thereafter.

For young pigs there is no better feed than milk thickened with middlings. In the absence of milk use water thick with middlings and oil meal. Much care should be used in commencing the use of oil meal as there is danger of stalling them on the beginning. Soak all the feed together from one feed to the next.

When the pigs are four or five months old corn may be fed with profit, although they should have the usual run of a pasture lot. Commence with the corn lightly and keep increasing until you have them on full feed, if your intention is to turn them off at from seven to eight months of age.

The cheapest feed raised by the swine grower is grass. Every pound of pork made from grass is at the least possible expense. Every swine grower should make an effort to have a liberal supply of green feeds such as clover, blue grass, rye and oat pastures. Not only is it necessary because of its cheapness, but because of its benefit to the hog's health and development. The beginner should not attempt to keep too many sows.

With swine management, as with any other occupation, it is best to learn from those that have been successful in the business.

Don't get in too much of a hurry when you are feeding the pigs, as haste makes waste. Watch them and see that they all take hold with a relish. If there is one that refuses to eat locate the trouble and take him away from the rest for a few days. A few moments each day watching the pigs eat means many dollars sometimes.

Ovid.

FRUIT NOTES.

L. B. RICE.

It is surprising how easy it is to spray one's trees if everything is prepared beforehand. The copperas dissolved, the lime slaked and strained and the pump prepared. It takes a heavy rain to wash off the solution from the tree if it gets a few hours to dry first.

This is the time of the year for the tree agent to come around. When he comes ask him to stay to dinner. He is a bright fellow, and if you "pump him" carefully you may learn a good many good things. But be very careful how you buy worthless or high priced varieties; remember that pictures look fine, but it is another thing for you to raise fruit or flowers that will look as well.

Set apart a plat of land near the house for a garden. Have it in shape so that everything can be cultivated with the horse. Then a few rows of strawberries, one of currants, two or three of raspberries and blackberries can be easily taken care of, and will add much to the comfort and happiness of the family and give some for sale.

It is a common error among farmers when starting on new places to plant the apple orchard too near the house. Later on when they want to plant pears, cherries and plums and small fruits, they have to go too far away to find a suitable place.

The time has come when one must use fungicides and insecticides if he would succeed in raising good fruit. It would seem as

though a good spraying with the copper solutions would not be out of place even in summer. Last year a lot of plums that were attacked with fungi just before the fruit began to ripen, were so enfeebled that they could not resist the cold of winter.

Don't crowd your fruit trees too close about the house, leave room to plant a few ornamental trees and shrubs. It adds as much to the home like appearance of the farm house to have these things growing around it, as it does to the finest city residence. Try a few evergreens, a cut-leaf weeping birch or Weir's cut leafed weeping maple, or a horse chestnut or two. Don't forget a Wigilici or two, a bed of Hydrangeas, some of the best spiraeas. You will be surprised at the result.

Any farmer will find that it is much better to cultivate a few varieties of small fruits than to force his wife and children to roam over the fields and through the forests to gather wild berries.

J. H. Race of Mitchel, Ont., a prominent member of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, was addressing a farmer's institute in Canada on his favorite subject, "The Farm Garden." He had described the flowers asked for, an especial place for a few of the best roses, given his directions for sowing the beets and the onions, the carrots and corn had each their location, when the strawberries, his favorite fruit, claimed his attention. Here he grew eloquent as he told of the great luscious berries fresh from the garden, the rich Jersey cream from the dairy with the finest of triple X sugar, a dish fit for the queen. Then in his enthusiasm he said: "If there is any man in this house who would not relish such a dish as this when he comes in tired and faint from the harvest field, let him stand up?"

To his surprise a tall Scotchman stood up. He was nonplussed and this delighted his audience; first they cheered the man because he stood up, and then they cheered because the speaker was so taken back. This gave him time to collect his thoughts, and when they were quiet he said in solemn tones: "As our Methodist friends would say—brothers and sisters, all come forward and pray for that man." Cheers, cheers, prolonged cheers.

Port Huron.

RAMBOUILLET WOOL.

Mr. L. B. Townsend, who by the way advertises in our columns, sends us some fine samples of Rambouillet wool from the flock at Colby stock farm. The samples are from fleeces of one year's growth and from eight to eighteen pounds. Length of staple, three to four inches of fine, strong wool, free from excess of yolk or oil and evidently just such wool as will pay both grower and manufacturer.

WHO SHOULD PAY THE TAXES?

The editor of the Rural Home has some common sense ideas under the above caption. I take the liberty of giving a few extracts.

"A large majority of real estate owners are farmers and mechanics and laborers in towns and cities, who have, from their small savings, become owners of humble homes, homes that represent about all of their accumulations. These are taxed, not only to pay their share of the costs of government, but also to pay the shares of those moneyed men, many of them millionaires or multi-millionaires, who conceal their wealth. For this reason the taxes of those who pay are about double what they would be if all property owners paid their equitable shares.

"We should be pleased to see it demonstrated how farming lands would be relieved of their burdens by exempting all costly private residences, all bank buildings, hotels, club houses, theatres, stores, warehouses, offices, etc., in country towns and cities, which are now heavily assessed, from taxation and raising the amount they now pay exclusively from land. It is contended that the taxes would then be raised largely from the more valuable lands in towns and cities, but such lands are now taxed as high in proportion as farm lands, and any advance in tax rates so far as State and county taxes are concerned, would affect farm land as well as town and city lots.

"The fact of it is, any such system of taxation as is advocated by the followers of Henry George would result in the confiscation of taxes by government of a large proportion of the farming land of the country and of the homes of laborers, salaried men and small capitalists in towns and cities. That is the end sought by Mr. George, who contends that private ownership of land is robbery and the chief cause of poverty in the world.

"There is no necessity for this muddling the question of taxation. It is a

perfectly simple one. The only just claim government can have to any portion of the earnings of the individual is to enable it to protect the rights, the life, the liberty, the property of the individual, and all property protected should share equitably in the cost of protecting it. The difficult question is for government to find all the property of its citizens that it may be assessed and taxed. It is generally believed that the officers charged with the duty of finding and assessing property do not make proper effort to find that property which may be concealed—personal property. Such officers should be compelled to do their duty, and to that end every reasonable facility should be afforded. It is the great question of the day, how to make the property of the people bear its equitable proportion of the burden of supporting the government."

Now, I want to make an offer to Bro. Underhill, as he is comparatively landless, and I have some three hundred acres. Let us make it more equitable between us and not wait for Henry George to confiscate my land for his benefit.

My offer is this: I will give him the farm I live on, free gratis (120 acres), if he will pay for the clearing of the land and half the cost of the buildings, orchard and fences. But, alas for my generosity! I might have the best end of the bargain after all.

Who knows, but those who have had the experience, what a lifetime of drudgery it takes to clear up and improve a common farm. I often wish that the lazy spouters about free land to the landless were obliged to work out their salvation on a farm; then how they would weep, wail and gnash their teeth and wish themselves five hundred leagues under the sea.

I see by a recent writer in the *Country Gentleman*, that farms in the east will not sell for what their buildings cost.

We know from history the island of Manhattan, where the City of New York now stands, was bought of the Indians for \$24.00. It would be an interesting question for a debating club, whether all the money put into improvements on that island since, at a low interest, would not more than equal its value now. At least, I feel sure the greater part of the farming lands of these United States are not worth today a single penny beyond the cost of their improvements.

HENRY VOORHEES.

THE STUDY OF BOTANY.

The very useful article in THE VISITOR of Feb. 1, on "The Farmer and Botany" by Mr. L. H. Dewey is worthy the attention of farmers and I hope it will be read by all, especially by the young members of the Order. In my opinion we need more such articles to show how much our progress in agriculture depends upon natural science, and how necessary that science should be studied by all who make agriculture their occupation.

Aside from the material benefits to be gained from botanical investigation, as shown by Mr. Dewey, there is another advantage not often thought of in these days of hurry and money getting, but which, nevertheless, ought to be considered of great worth. I mean its esthetical value. Many loose this pleasure because all their botany consists of long dry Latin names. But much can be done without these discouraging names, and even without books at first. The most approved method of teaching botany, Prof. Beal tells us, is to furnish students with specimens and to require the students to examine and discover everything they can for themselves. More can be learned in this way than can be found in books; and thus good habits of observation and comparison are inculcated. One advantage which this subject has is the great profusion of specimens at all seasons of the year and their easy access. And the inexpensive outfit necessary for beginners renders this one of the most useful studies as a "recreation and mental tonic."

But as Lubbock says: "One with even a slight knowledge of this delightful science, when he goes out into the woods or into those fairy forests which we call fields, finds himself welcomed by a glad company of friends, every one with something interesting to tell." And Ruskin calls our attention to it in these words: "Consider what we owe to the meadow grass, to the covering of the dark ground by that glorious enamel, by the companies of those soft, countless and peaceful spears of the field."

And what is true of botany is also

true of science in general. I sometimes wonder why more of our young people do not take more interest and pleasure in the study of nature. She is continually inviting us "to talk earnestly with her, to understand her, to subdue her." We are constantly admonished to learn something, to understand something. "Time indeed is a sacred gift, and each day is a little life." We are invited

"To that cathedral, boundless as our wonder, Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply; Its choir the winds and waves, its organ thunder, Its dome the sky."

P. H. DOWLING.

Rome, Mich.

Can't you get ONE new name this week?

CALHOUN COUNTY GRANGE

Met Thursday, June 8, at Pennfield Grange hall. The meeting was opened with music by the Grange. Nellie Mayo recited "Aunt Hetty's Gossip." Prof. Davenport was present and gave his lecture on Brazil, which was very fine. The Grange is about to purchase binding twine, and a car load of salt.

N. A. M.

MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS.

All those who wish to purchase purebred stock of any description, will find it to their advantage to correspond with some of the following well-known breeders.

PRACTICAL SHROPSHIRE.

We are now offering for sale 25 choice Registered Shropshire Rams, many of them from imported sires and dams. These rams were drawn as the tops of about 60 rams, and combine to a large degree individual excellence and superior breeding.

We are also offering a fine party of yearling, two year old and aged Ewes at moderate prices.

We solicit inspection of our flock.

HERBERT W. MUMFORD, Moscow, Mich.

EUGENE FIFIELD

BAY CITY, MICH.

Successor to MERRILL & FIFIELD

Importer and Breeder of

HEREFORD CATTLE

and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Choice stock of both kinds for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

HIGH CLASS SHROPSHIRE.

We offer ten imported 2-year-old rams from the flocks of Messrs. Bowen-Jones and Minton that will weigh 300 pounds, and shear from 13 to 15 pounds at maturity, that are tested sires and fit to head the best flocks, and 40 home-bred yearling rams. We shall make an early importation for our '93 trade. Annual auction sale September 31.

THE WILLOWS, PAW PAW, MICH.

SPRINGDALE FARM

LANSING, MICHIGAN

JAMES M. TURNER, Prop

Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle

Clydesdale and Standard-Bred

Trotting Horses, Shetland Ponies

and Shropshire Sheep

FOR SALE

A few good pigs from the Hillsdale County Herd of Poland China Hogs. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Inspection of our herd solicited, or write, describing closely what you want, and satisfaction will be guaranteed. Stock recorded in O. P. C. R.

JOHN BOWDITCH

Hillsdale, Michigan

H. H. HINDS

Stanton, Montcalm Co

Breeder of

Shorthorn Cattle

American Merino

and Shropshire Sheep

BLACK MEADOW FARM.

Standard-bred Trotters

Shorthorn Cattle

Write for

Shropshire Sheep

Catalog. Berkshire Pigs

F. A. BAKER, Detroit.

69 Buhl Block.

Oakland Poultry Yards.

Eggs for hatching per 13, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb White, and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 to \$1.50. White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas, \$1.50, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00 per six.

My yards are all headed by high-scoring males, hens and pullets score 90 to 95. My stock has won premiums at all the principal shows in Michigan.

JAMES MILLER, Jr., Beddow, Mich.

COLBY STOCK FARM.

Rambouillet Sheep, Galloway Cattle, and Percheron Horses. All stock pure bred and registered. Two Percheron Stallions for sale at a bargain. Spring Rye for Seed.

Address, L. F. HOAG, COLBY, MICH.,

or L. B. TOWNSEND, IONIA, MICH.

M. H. WALWORTH

HILLSDALE, MICH.

BREEDER OF

ESSEX, VICTORIA AND SUFFOLK SWINE

OF THE BEST

Also American Merino Sheep of choice quality

SHROPSHIRE HALL

STOCK FARM

Has now on sale 50 Registered yearling Rams, 25 Registered yearling Ewes, also imported Ewes and Rams. 1893 importation to arrive in July.

L. S. DUNHAM,

Concord, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE FOR '93

Imported, Registered and Unregistered

References: ex-Gov. Winans and C. S. Gregory,

Banker, Dexter, Mich.

Choice Yearling Ram and Ewe Lambs for sale

Terms reasonable. We pay half of freight or express.

VALENTINE BROS.,

P. O. DEXTER, MICH.

# PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have sold Ingersoll Paint to the Order P. of H. since its organization. House Paints and Cheap Paints for Barns and Out-buildings, 10,000 Farmers testify to their merits. Grange Halls, Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, all over the land, some of them painted 15 years ago, still looking well, prove them the most durable.

MICHIGAN PATRONS "Buy direct from Factory" at full Wholesale Prices and save all Middlemen's Profits.  
**O. W. INCERSOLL, Prop.**  
Oldest Paint House in America  
241-243 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn

Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints  
Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints  
Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Est. mates and full particulars  
MAILED FREE. Write at once.

## Postal Jottings.

### IN MEMORIAM.

Sister Jennie Bement, one of the younger members of Essex Grange No. 439, has passed from death unto life, and her loss is mourned by all who knew her.

### Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "TYRO."

#### II.

Open to all subscribers. Contributions and solutions solicited. Address all matter concerning this department to F. ARTHUR METCALF, SOUTH ACWORTH, N. H.

#### ORIGINAL PUZZLES.

No. 6.—*Transposal.*

In the days when I went gypsying,  
A long time ago,  
(Some what inclined to tipsying,  
Which habit seemed to grow);  
I WHOLE was of a sweet sixteen—  
A maiden fair to see—  
Who wore a dress of pink and green,  
And cast about her eyes at me,  
It was my habit to ride out  
On Sundays to her place  
Upon a pony just about  
My age—and void of grace,  
That I "rode mean" I must confess,  
But as I loved the maid,  
For her sake I could do no less,  
To gain her to my aid,  
So when I, trembling, did propose,  
A "yes" was her reply—  
And now life's current gaily flows  
And she is blest—and I  
The old man came to help me out,  
And aid came from the mother;  
They said you are no slouchy lout,  
We guess we know what we're about;  
You took our daughter off our hands  
For which we're grateful,—and our lands  
And money we assign to you—  
For as the adage says, 'tis true  
That one good turn deserves another.  
*Dubois, Ill.* ASPIRO.

No. 7.—*Half-Square.*

1. A Roman deity. 2. Arising out of. 3. A pe-  
tition. 4. The most faithful. 5. Consumest. 6. A  
fine rain. 7. A negative. 8. A prefix. 9. A let-  
ter.  
*Utica, N. Y.* OLDCASTLE.

No. 8.—*Aphorisms.*

Fragments of joy from the "long ago,"  
Pleasures and blessings—we loved them so—  
Visions of beauty as dear and bright  
As when they first greeted our longing sight,  
Snatches of songs we used to hear,  
Voices so dear to the listening ear;  
Like a subbeam WHOLE from the clearest skies,  
Like a precious gem that hidden lies  
Mid the debris of storms and wreck of years,  
Like the star of hope that glistens mid tears,  
Or a flower of the PRIME that brightens the way  
Come ye to us with cheer each day,  
Floating adown from the misty past,  
On the breeze of memory heedless cast.  
*Binghamton, N. Y.* FRANTZ.

"Capturing a Locomotive," (cloth);  
"Arabian Nights," (paper), and a 6 months  
subscription to the VISITOR will be award-  
ed to the senders of the three first best  
lists of solutions to the first two numbers of  
this department. Solutions must be in by  
August 1.  
*TYRO.*

Does neighbor Brown take the VISIT-  
OR? And how about Smith and Jones?  
Try the three of them. They'll give you  
a quarter apiece.

### HILLSDALE POMONA.

Hillsdale Pomona held its June session with Acme Grange on the 1st. The forenoon was devoted to usual Grange business. Reports from Subordinate Granges were rather better than usual. Visitors from Williams county Pomona Grange were present and gave a very flattering account of Ohio Granges. Williams county Pomona had 300 members and 60 members were initiated in one of their Subordinate Granges at one time.

#### AFTERNOON.

Welcome address, Bro. St. John. Without parallel in the excellence of shortness.

Response, Bro. Strait—"The Grange is organized on broad and liberal principles, and the only agricultural organization of really a national character. It has become a power in our government, and is both feared and respected, and has much to do in shaping legislation. It is founded on great and righteous principles and will endure. It is gathering in the thinking element. We can get more benefit from it than we can in any other order. Until we can get something better, let us stand courageously by it."

#### QUESTION BOX.

What benefits are to be derived from a visit to the World's Fair?

Bro. Haughey: "None can afford to miss it. It is the chance of a lifetime. It will modify our views somewhat in reference to our superior national greatness. The United States is outdone in many respects by some of the nations of the Old World, and 'My Michigan' by some of its sister states of the Pacific."

Should every agriculturist belong to the Grange?

Bro. Haughey, Sr.: "Yes, to some agricultural society. It is a duty we owe to ourselves, to our family and to our fellows. Every one should stand by his own occupation. Granges defend each other. It is a place of education, a school of charity. Here we learn to respect the views of each other. Those who think the Grange a failure are a failure themselves."

Should we have capital punishment?

Sister Downing: "No, we should make no laws in conflict with the laws of God. God's law is, 'Thou shalt not kill.'"

Bro. Cooney: "'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' is the law."

Sister Downing: "This is not the law of God, but of Moses, and it was not so from the beginning, but was given for the hardness of your heart."

Bro. Strait: "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

Bro. Haughey, Sr.: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

Bro. Strait: "For self-protection and the protection of society, I am in favor of capital punishment, executed in the most scientific and humane way and privately without reporters. The mania for killing is on the increase and is greater in Michigan than in any other state of the Union. I don't believe in solitary confinement, it is almost as bad as burning at the stake. It ends in insanity or in making raving maniacs. To execute would be in the line of progression."

Bro. Cooney: "If the brother will tell us how to kill in a humane manner, let us have capital punishment; but killing is killing and is brutal and brutalizing; he is progressing backwards."

Sister Phillips: "If it was known that solitary confinement would surely follow, I think it would prevent murder quite as effectually as capital punishment. But they are not so confined. Execution would be a relief."

Is mob law excusable under any circumstances?

Bro. Haughey, Sr.: "No, we should live in obedience to law."

Bro. Strait: "We boast of our high state of civilization, but when we remember Texas and Corunna where is it? Such scenes are a disgrace to civilization, a return to barbarism. And yet it is winked at by officials. If it is permitted to go on, soon no one will be safe. Let us submit to law, and if we want to kill let us have capital punishment."

Bro. Haughey, Sr.: "Mob law is demoralizing to the rising generation and it should not be excused but vigorously denounced before our children."

We had carefully prepared essays, good rehearsals, spirited discussions on free coinage, annexation of Canada and woman suffrage. We also had music by the band, orchestra and choir, perhaps as good as could be had in any grange in Michigan, all of which I would like to speak of at length if room in THE VISITOR would permit. To our worthy lecturer, Sister Nokes, was left any further arrangement for our union picnic, which she will do by notice or correspondence.

On invitation, our September meeting will be held at South Jefferson Grange.

WM. KIRBY.

Say! you forgot to get that new subscriber for Samantha and the Visitor!

### ALLEGAN POMONA,

Moline, June 19, 1893.

EDITOR VISITOR—Although perhaps a little late, I will report the last meeting of the Pomona Grange held June 1st, in Rural Grange hall, Wayland, Allegan county.

The day was rainy, the Secretary and Lecturer absent. Yet in spite of all these disadvantages, we spent a very profitable day.

Bro. Elison welcomed us. His

cheery, hearty remarks in regard to being more energetic and united gave us all new enthusiasm and more determination for persistent work in the future. The response by Bro. Volney Orton of Moline Grange was as hearty as the other. He thought we had no need for discouragement, even if our numbers were small. And in the work of the order could be seen many things of benefit to the farmer. Worthy Master Jordan filled his office with his usual good nature and made the meeting interesting by his remarks and suggestions. A splendid recitation by Miss Matie Slade was rendered in her own graceful style.

The milk question was freely discussed. Some found more profit in sending milk to the cheese factory than any other way. Others preferred to make butter and raise calves and hogs even at the present price of butter, 12 cents. Yet in the differences of opinion all agreed we should be united in bettering the condition of the husbandman. The sisters of Rural Grange made us doubly welcome by an elegant dinner.

MRS. E. L. ORTON,  
Cor. Sec. Pomona Grange.

"Hello! Samantha. Wher' you going?"  
"Going to the grange hall you sent me to."  
"All right, Samantha, go ahead."

### ALLEGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

EDITOR VISITOR—From time to time you have been called upon by our worthy Lecturer to publish notices of Allegan council but I feel sure that you and the readers of the VISITOR have but little idea of the work our organization is doing. We have four meetings during the year and they have become of such interest to our members that they are looked forward to with pleasant anticipation and such obstacles as storm or muddy roads seldom keep us at home.

Our last meeting, held with Cheshire Grange June 6, proved one of our happiest meetings intellectually and socially. The program was well carried out and consisted of papers followed by discussions; music and recitations. Our sessions are open and a great many are always present that do not belong to the Order. Thus we aim to reach all who may wish to further their best interests by an exchange of thought and experiences. Our membership consists of Patrons from several subordinate Granges and many of them weak, but the work done in the council gives the few remaining members new life and zeal and they hold together with a grim determination, feeling that they can ill afford to drop the work that has done and is still doing so much for them and their families. Now Mr. Editor, if you think I seem a bit egotistical just make it a point to be with us at our next meeting to be held in Trowbridge the first Tuesday in September.

Yours for the cause,

MARY L. VAHUE,  
Sec'y.

Celebrate the Fourth by getting a subscriber for the VISITOR.

### IT WORKED SPLENDIDLY.

Wheatland Grange No. 273 held an interesting session at their hall June ninth. After our business meeting we listened to a recitation very well rendered by little Iva Lamb. "Potato Raising" was thoroughly discussed, after which we were favored with a solo by Miss Zella Oaks, "Papa, won't you come?" We then took up the first chapter in "The first principles of Agriculture," which was read at our previous meeting by our Worthy Lecturer. There were but few present but nearly every one went into the work with a will, which manifested a deep interest and I for one think it the best Grange meeting I ever attended in Wheatland Grange hall. The most of us think the reading course will be of very great benefit to the Grange, and our Grange for one has decided to give it a trial.

ALICE PEASE.

## Our New Offer

### THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUYING

# A Sewing Machine

Although we have sold a good many of the machines we have been offering and though they have given satisfaction, we believe that we are making a still better offer.

FOR

## \$21.00

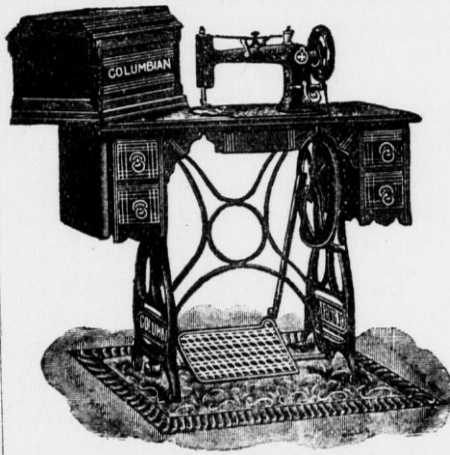
WE WILL SEND A MACHINE WELL NAMED

### THE COLUMBIAN

The Columbian is a strictly high grade sewing machine with all modern improvements. Superb mechanism, graceful design, handsome finish, light running and noiseless. In fact, all the desirable features contained in other well-known modern style machines are found in the "Columbian." Improved and simplified by the best mechanical talent until it stands the peer of all other sewing machines on the market.

FULLY WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

As additional evidence of the general superiority and wearing qualities of the "Columbian," it is warranted for ten years. The "Columbian" will out-wear any two of the highest priced sewing machines in the world.



All wearing parts are case-hardened steel possessing great durability, and by the turning of a screw inspection by competent men before leaving the factory.

Extra attachments in a velvet lined case, sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Ruffler with shirring plate, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths) and Binder, 1 Braider (Foot and Slide), 1 Thread Cutter. Each machine is supplied with the following additional accessories: 1 Hemmer and Feller (one piece) 10 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Screw-Driver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. The Book of Instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

The Balance-Wheel and many of the fine parts are nickel-plated, with other parts finely enameled and ornamented, giving it a rich appearance.

The improved automatic bobbin winder is so simple that a child can easily operate it—winding the thread automatically on the bobbin as evenly and regularly as the thread on a spool. This valuable attachment renders possible a perfect control of the shuttle tension, and all annoyance resulting from shuttle thread breaking while the machine is in motion, which is common to many machines, is entirely obviated.

A self-setting needle and self-threading cylinder shuttle are used in the "Columbian" high arm sewing machines. They are so simple that any one can easily operate them in a few minutes' time, as our Instruction Book is fully illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. The self-threading shuttle is so simple that with two motions of the hand backward the shuttle is threaded.

The driving-wheel on this machine is admitted to be the simplest, easiest running and most convenient of any. The machine is self-threading, has the very best tension, and is made of the best material, with the wearing parts hardened, and is finished in a superior style. It has veneered cover, drop-leaf table, 4 end drawers and center swing drawer and finishes in oak or walnut woodwork.

Price including one year's subscription, \$21. Sent by freight, charges prepaid. Give name of freight station if different from postoffice address.

We prepay the freight.

The Machine is shipped subject to your approval, and if not entirely satisfactory will be returned

## AT OUR EXPENSE

Could Anything be Fairer?

IT IS WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

Address, with the money,

GRANGE VISITOR, LANSING, MICH.

### Farms in Isabella County

AVERAGE ABOUT SEVENTY ACRES EACH. Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards, neat country school houses and churches, thriving villages and a handsome city, prove the prosperity of the people. The schools and colleges of Mt. Pleasant are excellent. Oats, clover, corn, hay, and rich pastures for dairying and stock raising, have made many farmers well off; others are prospering, and so can you. Unimproved lands, valuable timber lands, partly improved farms, and farms highly improved, and choice city property for sale for really low prices. For samples of descriptions of such property as you may desire and feel able to buy, please address COOK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Illustrated Catalogue FREE. BEST FARM SCALE

3 Ton \$35. Other sizes proportionately low ON TRIAL-FREIGHT PAID-WARRANTED OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y.

J. C. GOULD, Agt., Paw Paw, Mich.

Said the Owl to himself, "If the moon I could get, whenever I'm dry my throat I could wet. The moon is a quarter—with a quarter I hear; you can purchase five gallons of Hires' Root Beer." A Delicious, Temperature, Thirst-quenching, Health-Giving Drink. Good for any time of year. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Be sure and get Hires'.

### G. BYRON STONE

Specialist in Veterinary Surgery  
Olivet, Eaton Co., Mich.

I make a specialty of Castrating the Ridgling Horse, and Spaying the Kicking Mare. I Castrate Colts without the use of ropes, cords, clamps or fire irons. Spay all kinds of domestic animals, Capon Fowls; Deborn Cattle, File Horses' Teeth and I will go any distance provided a club of sufficient size is secured to pay me. I guarantee satisfaction in all cases or no charges. Write for circular.

### FOR SALE.

In the famous fruit belt of Michigan, Oceana county. Farm 200 acres, 180 cleared, two farm houses, three barns, two graneries, two good wells, 200 apple trees bearing, 100 bearing plums, 800 plums one to three years out. No waste land, and all heavy grass, grain or plum and pear land. One and one-half miles from court house in Hart the county seat.

Forty acres, fair house, good packing house wind engine and good water. Four thousand trees planted from two to ten years. Peach, plum, apricot, apple and cherry. Sold 2,000 baskets peaches in 1892. One and one-half miles from water transportation.

Address, E. D. RICHMOND, HART, OCEANA CO., MICH.

### The Hand-Made Harness Co., OF STANTON, MICH.

E. D. HAWLEY, Pres. WM. H. OWEN, Treas. O. MOORE, Sec'y. Retail their own make of goods at wholesale price. We make a specialty of \$30 double team work harness and \$10 single harness. We guarantee satisfaction, and prepay freight on five sets. By permission we refer to Hon. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR

Published on the 1st and 15th of every month.

Keynon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager,  
LANSING, MICH.

To whom all exchanges, communications, advertising business and subscriptions should be sent.

Office, Room 19, Old State Building.

TERMS 50 Cents a Year, 25 Cents for Six Months. In Clubs of 20 or more 40 cents per year each. Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless renewed.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft. Do not send stamps.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lansing, Mich., as Second Class Matter.

### Grange Headquarters

At the World's Fair, Chicago. Rooms 9, 10, 11, Live Stock Pavilion, near southwest corner of the Implement Department, Agricultural Building.  
Miss Alma Hinds, Office Secretary.  
Call there for all information of interest to Patrons, and for a badge of identification.

### Read "August Picnics."

Are you preparing to go to the fair?

If you have the time and money include Aug. 14 at Bay View among your outings. It is "Farmers' Day," you know.

When you have a few moments to spare, after your VISITOR reaches you, jot down a few thoughts on some article you read there, and send to us for publication. Thus by thorough discussion will we reach conclusions.

The unique and interesting article in the last VISITOR, entitled "A Dream—the Cause of one Woman's Outing," was written by Miss Julia Ball of Hamburg. By some oversight her name was omitted, and the error was not noticed until too late. If you don't remember the article, brother, read it. It was on page five of last issue.

Bro. D. W. Working desires a correction in his article in last issue, on "The Grange and Silver." He says, "In quoting the resolution from page 203 of the proceedings of 1892, I should have added that the resolutions were adopted at the previous session of the National Grange and were quoted there by the Legislative Committee."

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

All articles or notices that are intended for publication July 15, should be addressed to K. L. Butterfield, Columbian Hall, 6034 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, and should be mailed not later than Monday, July 10.

### A TEXAS WEDDING.

The Farmers' Grand State Alliance of Texas has wooed and won the State Grange of Texas and they were married the other day. We congratulate the groom on his wonderful fortune, and we soberly charge him to be true to his bride. If he is she will be a source of joy all his days.

### THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

Patrons appreciate a good offer, especially when it helps the VISITOR. Lists of names are already arriving, and "Samantha" is on her way to pay her welcome visit to several Granges and homes. Are you to be one of the first, or will you wait till the last moment before you try to get subscribers?

We call the attention of all our readers to our splendid premium offer, "Samantha at Saratoga." We especially invite again the attention of Grange officers to this campaign. Don't let it drop. Keep your members awake to the opportunity. Remember it takes work. But by following our plan, you will divide the work so that it will not be felt by any one person.

The girls will laugh at Josiah Allen. See "Samantha."

### THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Are you going to celebrate? And how? What will your children do on the Fourth? Will they learn anything about the day? Will you do anything to teach them what it means? Do you know what it means, yourself? Will you and your children love your country more, will you honor the revolutionary heroes more, will you appreciate liberty more, when the sun sets on the eve of the Fourth, that when it was greeted in the morning by the sputtering of a few Chinese fire crackers. If you do not, you are not the patriot we took you to be. If you do not teach your children something of these things, you are not the man you ought to be.

Do you call this talk twaddle? Then remember three things—that true patriotism lies at the basis of good citizenship, that true patriotism is declining, that it is your duty to revive it by educating the young into an appreciation of its duties.

### SUNDAY OPENING.

The question of Sunday opening of the World's Fair, so bitterly fought for a year and a half, has been settled in favor of an open Sunday.

The issue was at first somewhat poorly defined. It was between opening and closing without specifications. Gradually the lines of opinion became drawn and, speaking broadly, there were on the one hand, those who opposed any sort of opening. They believed that such a course would be a moral wrong, a sacrilege indeed. The bulk of the orthodox church membership apparently took this view. On the other side were the ultra liberal people in the churches, the people without any church or other religious prejudices and those financially interested. They favored an open Sunday "to keep visitors from vice, to allow working men to visit the fair and to promote religious freedom." Occupying a broad middle ground were those who thought that a compromise would be best.

They believed that it was not a question solely of likes and dislikes, of advantage and disadvantage, even of right and wrong, but a question of opportunity. Let the fair be open a portion of Sunday; let the machinery be stopped, and the buildings closed, except the art building. Let there be religious meetings provided, moral lectures delivered, sacred music sung and played. Let the gospels of rest and of worship be thus taught. Make plain the difference between keeping the letter and the spirit of Sunday, between formalism and religion. Emphasize the spiritual. The sun, the water, the breezes, the trees, the flowers, the paintings, the sculpture, the music, in and about this dream city, could thus be made on the Sabbath to preach the grandest of sermons to men's souls.

But, unfortunately we believe, no compromise was effected. The opponents locked horns and fought to a finish. By a practical breach of faith the advocates of opening won, though the courts decided in their favor. There is not much of glory gained in a contest thus won. Nor do the material results warrant much exultation on the part of the victors. So far the crowds have not come on Sunday as was expected, nor are so many of them laboring men as was argued would attend. Many, indeed a majority, of the exhibits are reported as covered. Chiefly the "shows" are open and they are thriving. In another column we quote some interesting statements on this phase of the subject. Besides this thousands of church people have been antagonized and many will no

doubt boycott the fair. It is extremely doubtful whether there will be the least gain financially to the fair as the result of Sunday opening.

Nor have the so called liberal religionists, who advocated unequivocal opening, very great cause for triumph. They have been compelled to side with the mercenary, the careless and the vicious, on this question, as against a large body of moral, conscientious, substantial people. They have argued religious freedom while ruthlessly trampling the consciences of millions of men and women as intelligent and devoted as they. Call the position of the Sabbatarians fanaticism if you will, it was the expression of their best and deepest feelings and most earnest convictions. Religious liberty has not won the victory it expected.

On the other hand the opponents of any sort of opening have little consolation, except that their defeat was not fairly accomplished. They may have the happiness of feeling themselves in the right, it is true, but we believe they nevertheless must answer for a grand opportunity woefully neglected. Even if they had won; even if after such a fight as has been waged, the fair had been closed, we believe it would have been a dear victory. They had, in any event, antagonized the very people whom they wish to reach. They had lost the regard of many who will set them down as fanatics. They had aroused prejudices that it will take years to eradicate.

There are those who believe that this Sunday opening agitation has been a means of great education and of a broadening of religious liberty. We doubt very much if either will result. On the contrary we fear it will require a long course of broad, charitable preaching and discussion to retrieve the position lost by this avoidable conflict between the extremists.

### THE WOMAN ON THE FARM.

In the woman's page of this issue a number rush to the defense of the overworked housewife of the farm. And too frequently she needs a champion for defense against those who should love her most, and too seldom does that champion appear. The articles mentioned show however that she now has stout defenders even of the male persuasion.

It would be idle to assert that all the women of the farm are slaves to toil. It is true, however, that the lives of too many of them are narrowed, dwarfed, choked, because they have not enough of the sunlight of opportunity, the free air of liberty, the warmth of love, and have perhaps too much of the moisture of sorrow, and care, and toil.

Toil is the lot of most of us. Hard, unremitting, unappreciated labor is a large part of our lives. Woman can not expect less of this perhaps than man. The man labors for home, for bread, for opportunity. The woman who walks by his side has in most cases accepted gladly the place she occupies though she knew all it meant of severe work. But there is joy for both of them in such mutual labor.

But so frequently is this hope of mutual burden bearing but a dream. The man toils, but he meets men, he reads and studies and grows. He becomes supervisor or legislator or president of the county fair. His life is in a greater or less degree expansive. His early ambitions are in some measure fulfilled. He becomes broader, has a wider outlook, life means more to him. The woman toils too, but she has no time to

read, she is too tired to study. The rising bread keeps her from a neighborly visit, fruit canning keeps her from the picnic, the ailing child prevents her hearing the lecture. She does not grow, the plain of life does not broaden for her. Four walls are her horizon, her early dreams are shattered. She and her husband are no more mutual workers. She has not kept pace with him. A man has certain abilities, aptitudes, ambitions. These should have opportunity to expand. A woman according to her nature has also certain abilities, aptitudes, ambitions. They should have equal opportunity for expansion. Do they have? It is against this sort of inequality that we cry out, for it is the most common. It springs from thoughtlessness or carelessness or selfishness, but it is often the most cruel, because the most irreparable; and then thoughtlessness, carelessness, selfishness are not by any means the sweetest flowers of love.

No man has any right to marry a woman to whom he will not give equal opportunity with himself. She must grow as much in her way as he does in his. She must live her life as truly as he does his. Let there cease to be inequality in the sacrifice of these all important rights. The woman in the past has sacrificed the most. Let men learn their simple duty, which is to give their wives the same freedom for attaining individuality that they have, the same chance to grow, the same opportunity for "living their lives."

### AUGUST PICNICS.

The appointments in Michigan for Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange, are fast assuming form and I shall be able to announce in the next copy of the VISITOR the full list of dates and places of meetings. I can possibly notify some localities of their assignment of dates before that time by private letter. The full ten days that Bro. Whitehead can give to the Grange cause in Michigan will be fully occupied. I sincerely hope that full and complete arrangements may be made in every case, so that large audiences will be gathered to hear this eloquent speaker.

### THE ORDER PROSPEROUS.

It is cheering to note the general sentiment expressive of new and increased interest in Grange work from all parts of the State. The good work done by county deputies and state lecturers during the winter just past has left a new inspiration and a general renewed effort seems to pervade the whole field. If all good Patrons continue their work and follow closely, and take advantage of the favorable conditions now with us, the order will make a grand march forward in the near future.

### DO NOT NEGLECT SUMMER GRANGE MEETINGS.

The summer months have in years past, with many Granges proven to be a season of losing interest in Grange work. This should not and need not be so. The season of flowers and pleasant balmy evenings, when a short drive just at the close of day is so delightful, should be conducive to the largest and happiest Grange gatherings of any during the whole year.

Where is the farmer that can not well afford to quit work in the field an hour earlier the day or evening of Grange meetings? Being creatures of habit and susceptible to change I suggest that this be tried and put in practice by Patrons over the state. An hour once in two weeks will not be missed and it will give enjoyment and comfort to what was before, through late work and hurried, fretted preparation, almost a burdensome task.

### CONDUCT MEETINGS TO SUIT THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

At this season of the year, long and tedious literary programs should be studiously avoided

by Lecturers in laying out Grange work. Continued work and excessive warm weather incline to make the mind tired and sluggish, and long literary programs are not enjoyable or profitable.

Have one or two reasonable questions, a good supply of music, perhaps a recitation or selection by some of the young members. The social part that comes at an intermission should be made an important feature and will be enjoyed by all. Be prompt in attendance, call the Grange on time, do the general business promptly and correctly, and close the Grange early. In this way you will find that you will have no trouble in sustaining well attended and profitable Grange meetings during the summer months. The Grange that sleeps during the summer is hard to awaken in the fall season. It is better to apply stimulants and keep awake so that no ground will be lost.

GEO. B. HORTON.

### NOTICE THIS.

Benson Lossing, LL. D., the distinguished historian, has said that Miss Holley (more familiarly known to a loving public as Samantha Allen, Josiah Allen's Wife) is a wise and efficient reformer; an acute and moral philosopher; a genuine humorist and a most skillful limner of special phases of social life everywhere to be seen. Her 'episodical' sermons are dramatic and incisive; her philosophy is self-demonstrative and her humor always has beneficence and not mere amusement as its prime motive. Her book "Samantha at Saratoga" is genial and not so keenly satirical like Cervantes who set all Europe a-laughing the tomfooleries of chivalry out of existence; like Holmes, who by a patriotic little poem saved the frigate Constitution from destruction; like Whittier, who dismissed from our statute books a barbarous law by the burning words of his 'Prisoner for Debt;' like Mrs. Stowe who pierced the heart of the institution of slavery by her pen; Miss Holley's books are doing in a quiet way a great work for the promotion of needed social reforms. I know of no volume more healthful for perusal by the old and the young, the learned and the unlearned.

### FREE COINAGE AND THE FARMER.

At the present time any person may take gold to the mint and receive its full weight in gold coin. We are only asking that the same privilege be extended to the holders of silver. The law now in force is an unjust discrimination against silver in favor of gold, and it is this alone which has brought about the present disparity of their values. Silver at one time under free coinage was at premium above gold. It is not that silver has lost, but that gold has gained in the last decade. This has been brought about partly by the large output of silver, partly by the relative decrease in the gold produced, but most of all by the demonetization of silver. It is claimed that free coinage would bring inflation. All the silver in the world amounts to about \$3,700,000,000. If it were all dumped down here at once it would only make about \$58 per capita. The same authority claims that it would bring contraction. As to that, for eighty years silver and gold were coined free, and there was no more disturbance in the markets about one metal than the other.—From "A FARMER'S VIEW OF FREE COINAGE," by NEWTON L. BUNNELL, in *North American Review* for June.

### \$100 REWARD, \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known in the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A new name means one who has not had the paper in 1893.

The Lecture Field.

Lecturers of Pomona and Subordinate Granges will confer a favor, by sending their P. O. addresses to me, that I may be able to send to them direct when desired.

PROGRAM FOR CERES DAY IN THE GRANGE.

Selected and Arranged by Mrs. H. H. Woodman, Chairman of the National Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

To the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange:

We have promised in our National Circular to furnish programs and suggestions for Grange entertainments. I now send you my offering as suggestive for Ceres Day.

1. Let Ceres be appropriately dressed in white and the colors of her office, wearing a corn colored sash, and a crown composed of the finest of grains and grasses, with the flowers that grow in their midst, tastefully arranged, and attractive as well as emblematic, holding in her hand a sickle, and at her side a large bundle of cut grains. She can be sitting or standing on a raised platform, large enough for the three goddesses, with the national flag floating over her. Flora will enter decorated with her emblems, wearing a pink sash, carrying in her hands a profusion of flowers either in a basket, or held lightly in her hands, stops in front of Ceres and repeats the following:

Hail to thee beautiful goddess, Gladly we welcome you here. While thy gentle hand holds the scepter, Nothing have farmers to fear. Long may thy banner float proudly, Over our homes and the sea, Long may thy emblems be cherished In this beautiful land of the free.

(She then takes her place at the right of Ceres). Pomona now comes forward decorated with a green sash, holding a cornucopia overflowing with fruits, blossoms and vines and repeats,

Ceres, fair goddess and sister, I come to worship with you Bringing my emblems in plenty The sweetest and fairest to view. The seed time and harvest will come As long as that flag waves above us, Then scatter the seed along your way For all the dear ones that love us.

Then takes her place at the left of Ceres and the choir sings "Hail to the Harvest," in Grange Melodies, page 125.

2. An address or essay from Ceres entitled "Sowing and Reaping," followed by a song on page 179, "Sowing and Reaping."

3. Recitation.

FOR AN AUTUMN FESTIVAL.

BY J. G. WHITTIER. The Persian's flowery gifts, the shrine Of fruitful Ceres, charms no more; The woven wreaths of oak and pine Are dust along the Isthmian shore. But beauty hath its homage still, And nature holds us still in debt, And woman's grace and household skill, And manhood's toil are honored yet. And we today amidst our flowers And fruits, have come to own again The blessings of the summer hours, The early and the latter rain. To see our Father's hand once more Reverse for us the plenteous horn Of autumn, filled and running o'er With fruit and flowers and golden corn! Once more the liberal year laughs out O'er richer stores than gems of gold; Once more with harvest-song and shout Is nature's bloodless triumph told. Our common mother rests and sings, Like Ruth, among her garnered sheaves; Her lap is full of goodly things, Her brow is bright with autumn leaves. O favors every year made new! O gifts with rain and sunshine sent! The bounty overruns our due, The fullness shames our discontent. We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on; We murmur, but the corn ears fill; We choose the shadow, but the sun That casts it shines behind us still. God gives us with our rugged soil The power to make it Eden fair, And richer fruits to crown our toil Than summer wedded islands bear. Who murmurs at his lot today? Who scorns his native fruit and bloom? Or sighs for dainties far away, Beside the bounteous board of home? And let these alters wreathed with flowers And piled with fruits awake again Thanksgiving for the golden hours, The early and the latter rain!

4. Recitation.

OUR FLAG.

BY W. R. WALLACE.

God of the free! upon thy breath Our flag is for the right unrolled, As broad and brave as when its stars First lit the hallowed time of old. For duty still its folds shall fly; For honors still its glories burn, Whose truth, religion, valor guard The patriot's sword and martyr's urn. God of the free! our nation bless, In its strong manhood as its birth; And make its life a star of hope, For all the struggling of the earth. Then shout beside thine oak, O north! O, south! wave answer with thy palm; And in our Union's heritage Together sing the nations psalm.

5. Declamation for a Brother.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The American flag has been the symbol of liberty and men rejoice in it. Not another flag on the globe had such an errand, or went forth upon the seas,

carrying everywhere the world around, such hope for the captive and such glorious tidings. The stars upon it were to the pining nations like the morning stars of God, and the stripes upon it were beams of morning light. Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart strings; and looking upon our homes and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle fields of our fathers, let us resolve, come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the stars and stripes.

6. Song, "Red, White and Blue."

7. Reading or recitation.

AUTUMN.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. 'Tis the golden gleam of an autumn day, With the soft rain raining as if in play; And a tender touch upon everything, As if autumn remembered the days of spring.

In the listening woods there is not a breath To shake their gold to the sword beneath; And a glow as of sunshine upon them lies, Though the sun was hid in the shadowed skies.

No sorrow upon the landscape weighs, No grief for the vanished summer days; But a sense of peaceful and calm repose, Like that which age in its autumn knows.

The springtime longings are past and gone; The passions of summer no longer are known. The harvest is gathered, and autumn stands serenely thoughtful, with folded hands.

Over all is thrown a memorial hue, A glory ideal the real ne'er knew; For memory sifts from the past its pain, And suffers its beauty alone to remain.

With half a smile and half a sigh, It ponders the past that has hurried by; Sees it, and feels it, and loves it all, Content it has vanished beyond recall.

O, glorious autumn thus serene, Thus living and loving all that has been! Thus calm and contented let me be, When the autumn of age shall come to me.

8. Remarks by the Worthy Master. Closing song, "Who will Reap?" page 130.

Let each member of the Grange bring something of the products of the farm, garden or household, anything that can be contributed of the value of not less than five cents, put into packages, labeled and value written upon the outside as a donation to Ceres, to be sold by her to those present, one-half of the amount to go into the Grange treasury, the other half to the Grange temple fund.

FROM THE NATIONAL GRANGE HEADQUARTERS.

TO THE EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—The daily attendance at the great Exposition is materially increasing. A corresponding increase of callers is noted at the "Grange Headquarters." We have a number of boxes in which calling members can place their parcels and collect them again at their pleasure. Patrons can also receive and send their mail from this office; simply have their letters addressed to our care and they will be delivered promptly.

The Princess Eulalia has been one of the distinguished guests at the Fair the past week. Her features are distinctly Anglo Saxon and her complexion blonde with hair to correspond. One day and evening were given over to parades, receptions, music, pyrotechnics, etc., in her honor. Two or three other days she visited and inspected the great Fair much as other mortals do.

Office everything, man nothing. On May 1st. the President of the United States visited the fair, addressed the great multitudes, entered many of the buildings, but was all the while besieged by an immense throng eager to catch but a glimpse of the chief executive of this great commonwealth. This action on the part of the masses is natural and probably right, but how soon the person who reaches this exalted position is forgotten when he vacates the great office. The only living ex-President has spent some days of the past week looking over and enjoying the fair as a humble citizen, and not even a corporal's guard of office seekers have impeded his progress.

The great feature of the week has been German day, Thursday, when our Dutch-Yankee brethren fairly took possession of the grounds by force of great numbers. The Germans are a thrifty, industrious, vigorous people and the part they are taking in this fair does them and their county much credit.

The agriculturist is liable to have an opportunity to come in contact with the walking delegate and get in the region of more wind than his system needs or his business can assimilate. It is an open question as to whether the average farmer may not harness old Boreas and make him help out in some of the farm work. Probably the greatest display of utilizing wind-mills is the general wind-mill village south of the Agricultural building and near this office. Many

articles of machinery are driven by the wind.

There are many object lessons not laid down in the guide books that one is liable to "fall over" in a stroll about the grounds. Here is a specimen. In a beautiful grass plat just south of the wind-mill exhibit stand two little buildings, both evidently having been built with care. One is a plain white rather inartistic but very comfortable appearing cottage and on its end is the following endorsement: "The Workingman's Model Home."

The second stands just 45 feet from the first. It is rustic and unique in appearance and cost a great deal more in construction. It has colored glass in its windows so that the outsiders are obliged to cross its threshold to see within. It is constructed of small hewn logs and is of tasty architectural appearance, but from the end of its plate logs and the projection of each rafter, the darting tongue and grinning features of a vile serpent appear. The endorsement on its side tells the balance of the object lesson and is as follows: "Kentucky Whiskey." Fortunately for the workman engaged in agricultural pursuits, the establishments branded whiskey are located as a rule more than fifty feet from their homes and not close by as they frequently are in cities and large manufacturing towns.

Interest in the great competitive dairy test is still unabated. Seven days more of the product has gone to judgment with the jury of awards and all of its scales between 90 and 95 points in a possible 100, showing it all to be extra if not fancy butter. The great question now with the breed superintendents is to so handle the feeding that a maximum of product may result from a minimum cost of feed stuffs.

The first general building south of the State buildings and directly north of horticultural hall (the children's building intervening) is the woman's building. This building cost in round numbers \$140,000 and was designed by a woman, Miss Sophia G. Hayden being the architect and to her was awarded the prize of \$1,000 as well as the honor of execution of the design. On the first floor is located a model hospital and a model kindergarten, each occupying a space 80 by 60 feet. Just opposite the main entrance is the bureau of information. On the second floor and in the north pavilion are the great assembly room and club room. In the first there is an elevated stage for the accommodation of speakers; the other room is where all the orders with which women are identified have their headquarters. Just opposite this in the south pavilion, the model kitchen, refreshment rooms and other homelike arrangements are located. Every day at half past ten Madam Rorer gives an object lesson in cooking, performing the work and sampling the product right there. While the Matrons of our Order are everywhere justly celebrated for their skill and tact in preparing the staff of life as well as some of the crutches that lend support to it, many points can be learned and I trust our Sisters will avail themselves of this opportunity of a visit to this school. It is free and takes only an hour's time, giving many tired ladies a chance to sit and rest as well as gain practical methods of preparing the dinner for the good man of the house.

Past Master and present Secretary of the Executive committee National Grange, Hon. J. J. Woodman of Michigan, has been with us for the past week.

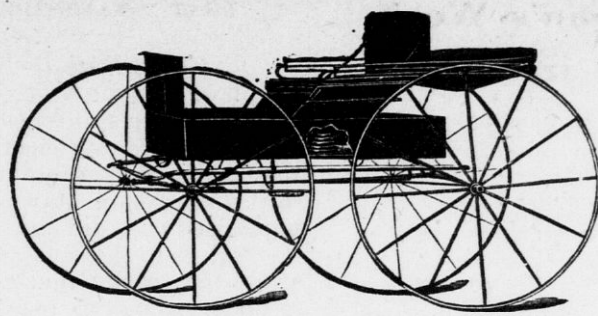
ALMA HINDS, Office Sec'y.

Who is your "Samantha, man?"

SHE'S "AY-OO-LAH-LEE-AH."

The name of the Spanish infanta is pronounced in a dozen or more different ways by those not familiar with the Spanish tongue. Very few people had heard the name Eulalia before the arrival of the infanta in this country, and popular experiments in pronunciation since then have disclosed the fact that it is capable of great variety in expression. Every class of people outside the Spanish community pronounces the name differently. The Spaniards all pronounce it alike, and their pronunciation it the proper one. A World reporter who recently mingled with Spanish residents of New York in order to obtain their views on the subject, ascertained that they pronounced the name of the infanta "Ay-oo-lah-lee-ah," with the first two syllables run together rapidly, and the accent on the "lah."—New York World.

Samantha for 10 new names, six months each.



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You should also take into consideration that by giving them your support you promote a cause that is destined to be of the greatest benefit to the farmer and consumer at large, and at the same time you receive better results than you can get from elsewhere. You will find their advertisement in this paper.

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JOSIAH.

THAT LITERARY SENSATION IS



SAMANTHA

SAMANTHA at SARATOGA.

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE

The book was written under the inspiration of a summer season 'mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Presidents, Millionaires, Railroad Kings, and Princes of Commerce of our own great nation with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gayest butterflies of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly jewels, exquisite equipages, and revel in

ALL THE EXTREMES OF FASHIONABLE DISSIPATION.

"JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE" in a vein of strong common sense that is pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, keeps the reader constantly enjoying

An Ever Fresh Feast of Fun.

It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked dressing, dudes, pug dogs, tobogganing, etc., in the author's inimitable and mirth-provoking style.

The 100 Illustrations by Oppen are Just Killing.



"Well, she had her skirts all on when I went in, all a foam'n' and a shinin', down on the carpet, a glitterin' pile of pink satin and white lace and posies. Goresen enough for a princess." "At last Miss Flamm spoke and says she, as she kinder craned herself before the glass, "How do you like my dress?" "Oh!" says I, wantin' to make myself agreeable, "the skirts are beautiful, but I can't judge how the hull dress looks, you know, till you get your waist on." "My waist?" says she. "Yes," says I. "I have got it on," says she. "Where is it?" says I, a lookin' at her closer through my specks. "Where is the waist?" "Here," says she, a pinin' to a pink belt ribbon, and a string of beads over each shoulder. Says I, "Miss Flamm, do you call that a waist?" "Do you tell me, Miss Flamm, that you are goin' down into that crowd of promiscuous men and wimmen, with nothin' but them strings on to cover you?" Says I, "Do you tell me that, and you a pesser and a Christian?" "Yes," says she, "I paid \$300 for this dress, and it haint likely I am going to miss"

OPINIONS OF CRITICS.

"Exceedingly amusing."—Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. "Delicious humor."—Will Carleton. "It is an evagel of the keenest sarcasm on the follies of fashion."—Lutheran Observer. "So exorcisingly funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the 'ears came.'"—Weekly Witness. "Unquestionably her best."—Detroit Free Press. "BITTEREST SATIRE, COATED WITH THE SWEETEST OF EXHILARATING FUN."—Bishop Neuman.

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## Woman's Work.

### IT'S VERA WHEEL.

It's vera weel, throughout the day,  
When ta'en up wi' work or play,  
To think a man can live away  
Wi'oot a wifey.

But it's anither thing at night,  
To sit alone by can'le-light,  
Or gang till rest when sharp winds bite,  
Wi'oot a wifey.

It's vera weel when claes are new,  
To think they'll always last just so,  
And look as well as they do noo,  
Wi'oot a wifey.

But when the holes begun to show,  
The stitches rip, the buttons go,  
What in the wair's a man to do  
Wi'oot a wifey?

It's vera weel when skies are clear,  
When frien's are true and lassies dear,  
To think ye'll gang through life, nae fear,  
Wi'oot a wifey.

But clouds will come the skies athwart,  
Lassies will marry, frien's maun part;  
What then can cheer your saddened heart?  
A dear wee wifey.

It's vera weel when young and hale,  
But when ye're auld, and crazed, and frail,  
And your blithe spirits 'gin to fail,  
Ye'll want a wifey.

But mayhap then the lassies dear  
Will treat your offers wi' a sneer;  
Because your'e cranky, gray and sere;  
Ye'll get nae wifey.

Then haste ye, haste ye, silly loon;  
Rise up and seek about the toon,  
And get heaven's greatest earthly boon,  
A wee bit wifey.

—Exchange.

### A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE.

EDITOR VISITOR—In the issue of May 15, there appeared an article, under this heading, "A Man's Ideas" and signed "A Brother." After reading it over several times I thought I would take a woman's privilege and find a little fault with it. In the first place he says "the floor and curtains must be of a snowy whiteness." That is all right brother, but, would you stop at the door when in a great hurry and brush and wipe your feet until no dirt remained on them in order to help keep the floor spotless, and not put your (sometimes) dirty fingers on the snowy curtains when you wanted to look out of the window real bad? The stove should certainly shine unless some man tried to spit in the hearth and missed the mark, then how does the stove look even if it is polished like a mirror. Of course a woman who "understands her business" should never have dirty dishes sitting around to call flies and if a man understands his business he will get screens so there need be no danger. Then "it only requires a few minutes each morning to pick up and put in order many things that give a disorderly look to a house."

You are right again brother, but nine times out of ten it is a man that has left his coat, hat, gloves, overcoat and numberless other things around that give it the untidy look, when if he only took the trouble to put them in their proper places it would save much work and many times a cross word from an overworked woman.

Then "the meals must be pleasing to the family (meaning the lords of creation) or a divorce is apt to be the consequence."

Are the men always as ready to provide these dainties as the women are to prepare them?

And worst of all is your "suspicion of women who wish to belong to societies and clubs." Why should they not at times desire to leave their household cares and think of something else. Our Grange, for instance. Every one knows that it was designed to educate and elevate the mind a trifle above just what we shall eat. I know our grandmothers raised large families, spun, wove, and kept house well, but are you willing to go back to the time when johnny-cake, mush and milk, beans, dried apple pie, and once in awhile, on great occasions, a "soft cake" were some of the dainties prepared for the men whose grandsons nowadays require their favorite delicacies to be on the table three times a day, even at the expense of a wife's or mother's health, and this too without any of the modern labor-saving conveniences for housework?

Have you looked around your premises lately? And if so did you not see a new binder, mower, hay tedder, wheel cultivator, corn planter, and the latest fashion in plows, and all belonging to you to assist you about your work? If this is the case why shall the women not have some help about their work, which is just as hard, according to their strength, as a man's.

A SISTER.

Twenty-five cents pays for the VISITOR for six months to Maine or California or Texas. Got a cousin there who would like it? Send it for a Fourth of July present.

### THAT "MAN'S IDEAS."

North Branch, Mich.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—I hope all the brothers do not feel the same in regard to woman's work as the brother who wrote the article in the VISITOR of May 15. If the unmarried ones did and expressed themselves in the same way I am afraid they would find it difficult to find a partner to take charge of their kitchens.

The brother thinks the kitchen should be large, airy and clean. In this I agree with him, as it is healthier and more convenient. But I should like to know what is wrong with a painted floor? They are just as healthful and easier to clean, and in my mind they look much better.

As to order I agree with the brother. There is no place where order is more needed than in the farmer's kitchen.

The favorite dishes also are all right so far as health will permit, but I believe it is a wise housewife who refuses to load her table with rich, dainty foods instead of the more substantial kinds, even though it be more pleasant to the taste.

The brother looks with suspicion on the present tendency of women to drift into other lines of work; but just so long as the housekeeper has to work from year to year for her board and clothes, and those often grudgingly given, will women seek other employment and they are not to be blamed for it either. Where is the man that would not do the same?

The brother thinks because our grandmothers did their work without the present conveniences that we should, but why should we any more than the stronger sex? Would our brother be willing to plow with an ox team and a wooden plow, or gather his grain with a sickle, just because his grandfather did? I think not. Neither should we keep in the old way.

In conclusion I would say, that the lighter the work is made for the housewife the happier the home will be.

M. A. BRADSHAW.

A new name this next week!

### A WOMAN'S IDEA.

We were much surprised that the brother so freely expressed his views in a recent issue on the subject of woman's work in the farm kitchen in summer. He thinks the kitchen should be large, light and airy. Here we agree, but how many are?

The average farm kitchen is usually planned by the farmer himself, who is sure he knows more about the wants of a woman in that line than she can possibly know herself, and the result is generally that the smallest, darkest, dingiest cubbyhole in the house is made the kitchen. Plenty good enough for any woman to work in. A couple of windows with eight by ten glass nailed in with tacks admits the light and air; one door looking out toward the barn lets in cooling draughts. This one door does not always have a good screen, fitting closely with a spring that will shut it quickly. Even if it did, we never knew a man who could possibly hold even a three minute conversation through a screen door, but must stand in the doorway holding it wide open to admit every fly that has been lurking around for a chance to get in and roost upon those spotless white curtains.

"The stove should be a polished mirror," we think a nicely polished kitchen stove certainly is an adornment to the kitchen, but remember brother that this takes much of a woman's time and strength, still if you insist upon its being done she will probably do it, for she has doubtless learned ere this that man's word is law, even in the small matter of cleaning a stove. After about half an hour's labor has been put upon it by the already tired kitchen woman, please see to it that you do not defile it with tobacco juice, ashes from your pipe, harness grease and that kettle of swill that must be warmed for your favorite porker.

"Floor spotless white." Yes to be sure; what woman is there that does not pride herself upon her clean kitchen floor, even if the boards are rough and warped? We have seen kitchen floors scrubbed as clean as hands could make them, and then there was a pair of boots that would walk right

over it with the mud and dirt from the field or filth from the barnyard dropping at every step.

"It only requires a few moments each morning to pick up and put in order many things that give a disorderly appearance." True, but somehow the things will not stay in order. Boots have a faculty of standing just where they were pulled off. Mittens will lie around the stove, hats, caps, coats and frocks have a penchant for the lounge, slippers find the corners, newspapers, books and magazines remain where they were thrown, and generally only a woman's hands can put these things in their proper places.

"The meals are of much importance." The brother evidently thinks all the Lord made a woman for is to scrub, dig and clean, pick up after him and cook just such food as he likes. None other is fit to eat. He evidently cares more for his stomach than he cares for his wife, and would care less for the odium and disgrace of a divorce case than to miss his favorite dishes.

Brother Wayback's suspicions as to the need of kitchen work being made any lighter and easier; suspicions as to the present tendency of women wishing for any mental culture in the way of clubs, societies and granges reminds us of an Irishman who in haste to flee from a burning building put on some of his garments hind side before and then jumped for his life. A friend above being suspicious as to the results of the jump called out, "Pat are ye did?" "No Dennis, not did, but I guess I am fatally twisted." And it is hardly worth the effort to untwist him.

A SISTER.

Send your boy in Dakota the VISITOR six months for a quarter and you help get Samantha.

### A MAN IN THE KITCHEN.

Until the VISITOR of May 15 came I had no idea there was a man in our great and glorious country who would unblushingly and publicly advocate such opinions as "A Brother" gives us under the heading of "A Man's Ideas."

He should be devoutly thankful to a kind Providence that gave him enough grace or modesty to prevent his signing his name to his notions. I am a peaceable man on principle, and for other reasons, but an exhibition of such supreme selfishness would tempt me to use personal violence even to my own brother.

I wonder if "A Brother" ever brings in mud on his boots from the field to track across the spotless white floor that he considers so necessary, and does he provide the needful articles for keeping the floor clean? The curtains? Yes, they may be kept snowy white by frequent applications of soft soap, water, zinc and cuticle. The brother's wife, if he have one (Heaven pity her), we suppose is expected to make the soap, and draw the water from the cistern with that primitive pump, a pail with a brick tied on as a sinker—that's the way our grandmothers did you know. Then the stove, does he provide plenty of polish, and brushes to apply it, or must his wife do as his grandmother did, put it on with a rag and shoe brush?

Does "A Brother" ever throw things down in the handiest place, that he ought to take care of? Or does he expect his better half to follow him about and "keep things in order?"

Do we live to eat, or eat to live? If the poor wife must broil for hours over the hot stove on a scorching summer day in order that she may "present favorite dishes oftener" to please her fastidious lord, then the wife becomes a drudge instead of a companion. Such a state destroys all the sacredness and beauty of the marriage relation, and it is not to be wondered at if there is a "present tendency of women to drift into other lines of work." If matrimony means drudgery, then it is a pity that all our girls do not decline to become the slave of man, and fit themselves for self-support.

Why shouldn't any woman with one God-given spark of the spirit of progress, wish to belong to societies and clubs to vary the monotony of the daily sameness of the kitchen grind?

I cannot find words strong enough to express myself when he "deplores the popular cry for more conveniences in housework." One

thing is certain, I should like to see the man given a sickle, or grain cradle and set to reap his fields with a taskmaster as merciless as those of Egypt, that we read of in Holy Writ, set over him.

The man who advocates soft soap, a washboard, dash churn and the like for his wife, while he rides a self-binder, a steel mower, a hay rake, a riding plow or cultivator, ought to be dragged out of his seat and set to work with the tools his grandfather used.

Oh consistency, thou art indeed a jewel, but how rare!

The man who advocates such ungallant and barbarous ideas should, in my opinion, be secured by some dime museum as a rare curiosity, a relic of bygone days, when the man with his clumsy tools toiled in the field and his wife with as few conveniences worked in the house. Now when the man has the many improved tools and machines to lighten his labor on the farm it is the acme of selfishness for him to expect his wife to toil on contented in the "good old way."

The man who holds ideas of the sort "A Brother" puts forth should be condemned to dwell in single blessedness all his days, and given a chance to put into daily practice the precepts he lays down for the guidance of womankind.

Sisters of the Grange, will you own relationship with such "A Brother?" Oust him from the order! Cast him off as an alien and a stranger, and let not such a blot disgrace the organization!

Spirit of progress where art thou? Is the man a product of the nineteenth or seventeenth century? It is my idea that one who holds such opinions has outlived his usefulness and should be relegated to some out-of-the-way corner of the earth and left to enjoy his thoughts in solitude.

We do not thresh our grain with a flail because our ancestors did. They had more muscle than the degenerate men of today, and they had no better way of separating the wheat from the chaff than utilizing the winds of heaven when they chanced to blow, but that's no reason why we should discard our steam threshers. If the farmer does not cling to the use of the tools of his grandfather, I cannot see why his wife should be compelled to do things in the good old way.

Give the wife the best that money can procure, not only in the kitchen but in all the rooms of the house, if you can afford it, if not, then give her the best you can, and be as thoughtful for her comfort as for your own.

Every woman who has to cook should be provided with an oil stove in summer, it will lighten her labors in many ways. Let the man who thinks it an extravagant luxury bake and boil for hours over a blazing hot stove on a scorching August day. The oil stove will save many a headache, and allow the wife to appear at the tea table cool and comfortable in a pretty costume that even "A Brother" would admire.

There are better washing machines than zinc and knuckles, and better wringers than the wife's hands—cheaper too, for the patent washers and wringers may be purchased for a few dollars, but money can not replace the worn out human machine. A carpet sweeper will save many an aching muscle, and sweeping is one of the labors that never end. Likewise dishwashing. Let a man wash the dishes for a large family, three times a day for a year, and if he is not ready to invest a few dollars in the best washer in the market, then let him wash them another year!

Let the labors of the kitchen be made as light as possible, and still the life of the average woman on the farm will be hard enough, and give more hours of exhausting labor than the farmer, who works out in God's pure air and sunshine, has to endure.

Owing to circumstances the writer has had during the past ten years an insight into the workings of the farmer's home. A peep behind the scenes as it were, something few men have, and not one in a hundred appreciate the wearying monotony of the work women must do. Let their labors be lightened as much as possible, that they may have time for reading and social converse.

APOLLOS S. LONG.  
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

### OUR SCHOOLS AT THE FAIR.

Electricity, with its rapid development and striking results, attracts attention at the Fair. The newspapers announce it on every hand. Marching with it is the art of education, with not so elastic, but a firm tread.

Enter the south gallery of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building and see what a long step has been taken during the past two years. Exhibits of all varieties are made by many states and countries from "Our Michigan" to New South Wales. Liberal space has been allowed this department, and care has been taken by educators and pupils to illustrate the daily work from kindergarten through college.

On tables are found books composed of sample lessons in writing, language, arithmetic, grammar, history, etc., while about the walls are specimens of drawing, paper folding, clay molding, botanical and geological lore, and models in wood and iron.

The tendency to thought and use is clearly traced. Stories in the kindergarten are illustrated on pages with articles made by tiny fingers, seasons with their conditions and opportunities grow into realities under their touch.

As grades advance the pupil continues to use hands with head in designing, cutting and forming. He gathers the plants and we see them on the paper with a language lesson about their parts, location, soil and uses; minerals in whole and crushed forms accompany the stories of them by little ones of seven summers.

Outlines of training in wood, iron and steel are represented from first grade in public schools to the skilled mechanic in college. Note how many evening classes in manual training have been organized to benefit the working boys. Under the guidance of the Y. M. C. A. industrial department the grave-digger finds he has talent for an architect, the hod-carrier becomes a machinist. Millinery, sewing and cooking share in the needs of the times; graduated courses are carefully arranged for these, and it is surprising to see how deft the little fingers soon become.

We did not intend to tell you what is there, simply to warn you not to omit a visit to this important section. The Grange is an educational factor; as members of our Order, let us find what is being done, and if in the right direction, help move it along.

A Massachusetts teacher of thirty years experience says about one-third of the schools in his state are equipped for symmetrical teaching. They pay more than any other state for education and ought to have the best.

Desiring to see the work in actual process we went to schools of this city; some have suitable materials, all are tending toward it, but the expense causes it to progress slowly.

There is much, however, which our country teachers have round about them that doesn't cost a cent, which would add in practical value and interest. Washington, Kansas and Illinois have excellent exhibits of their schools in the state buildings. Trade schools, especially in sewing, have made a suggestive section in northeast part of Woman's building. The work done in penal institutions, orphan's homes and insane asylums is encouraging.

Michigan ranks well with her work from Muskegon, Manistee, Grand Rapids, Saginaw and state institutions.

F. C. B.

Chicago, Ill.

### COMMENDATION.

Bishop John P. Newman has written as follows of that great book, "Samantha at Saratoga" by Marietta Holley, more familiarly known as Josiah Allen's Wife:

"I commend 'Samantha at Saratoga' as an antidote for the blues, a cureall for any kind of imaginary woe, a recreation from mental taxation, a provocation for wholesome laughter and an inspiration to godliness. It is the bitterest satire sugar-coated with the sweetness of exhilarating fun; it is irony laughing at fashionable folly; it is exalted wit with scalpel in one hand and the Balm of Gilead in the other. Her personality is intense, her genius immense, her art perfect. She stands alone in her chosen sphere without a rival.





NEWS NOTES.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL

In the winter the chancellor tried to pass a bill through the German Reichstag increasing the expenses for the army.

SUNDAY OPENING.

We have elsewhere expressed our views as to the effect of Sunday opening from the educational and religious side.

The eloquent line of sermons which have been preached favoring Sunday opening in order to remove people from the temptations of down-town Chicago were good in theory, but fail dismally in practice.

The radical Sunday openers must have been grievously disappointed at the small number of people who visited the World's Fair today.

CHINA AND UNCLE SAM.

It is reported that China has forbidden the importation of American kerosene. That is said to mean about \$40,000,000 a year of trade lost.

FIRST FOR COUNTRY ROADS.

Bay county is the first county in Michigan to vote under the new road law and to adopt the county system.

LELAND STANFORD DEAD.

Leland Stanford is dead. He gave over \$20,000,000 for educational purposes, far more than any other man in history.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

The sinking of the British iron-clad ship Victoria, off the coast of Syria, is terrible in its details. The loss of life is 600 or 700, nearly all on board perishing.

PARDON OF REDS.

Gov. Altgeld of Illinois has pardoned the three anarchists sentenced to prison for the Haymarket riot. His reason is that they did not have a fair trial.

A new name means one who has not had the paper in 1893.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

When the rays of old Sol are boiling down at a ninety degree rate, the air like the breath of a furnace, and everything hot, dry and dusty, the natural desire of the average human is to drink.

The serious effect of an over indulgence in ice water is well known. The thousand and one cheap gassy beverages are known to be more or less injurious to the health.

A beverage to meet the requirements, must, first of all, be absolutely pure and non-alcoholic. It should possess a medicinal element to counteract the effects of the heat and keep the blood pure and the stomach healthful.

A package, costing 25 cents at the grocer's or druggist's, will make five gallons of this great temperance drink. Truly it answers the question—What shall we drink. There are many substitutes and imitations of Hires' Rootbeer offered for sale, which should be carefully avoided.

What did you do with your "promise slip?" Did you pin it up?

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

Northern Section.—The past week has been generally favorable for the growth of crops and vegetation, but rain is needed for pastures, potatoes and grasses.

Central Section.—Most crops have made good progress in this tier of counties during the week. Grasses and pastures are in fine shape; oats on rolling land promise a full crop, but on low land are reported scalded in a few localities.

Southern Section.—The effect of the weather on the crops during the past week has been beneficial. Potatoes are in bloom, strawberries promise a bountiful crop, wheat and grass have made a rapid advance, and mowers are cutting timothy and clover in some counties.

Summary.—On the whole the weather for the week ending June 24, was favorable for crops. While in some counties damage by insects and adverse weather conditions has occurred.

THE MAGAZINES.

With the third part of "Omega," the work of the French astronomer Flammarion, which appears in the Cosmopolitan for July, the reader is able to grasp something of the great purpose of the author.

Rabbi Schindler contributes a thoughtful paper in the July Arena on "Innocence at the Price of Ignorance," and Emil Blum, Ph. D., contributes a paper of great power on "Realism in German Literature."

The complete novel in the July number of Lippincott's is "The Troublesome Lady," by Patience Stapleton, who is already well known to our readers.

The fifth in the series of Lippincott's Notable stories, also illustrated, is "The Revivifier of Capitalist Clyde," by Owen Wister. Other illustrated articles are "On the Way," by Julian Hawthorne, which deals with Washington as a starting point whence to visit the Exposition, and "Chicago Architecture," by Barr Ferree.

Wherever the experienced blind man moves there is an era of good feeling—Troy Press.

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN WHITE LEAD.

Lawrence Co., Miss., May 15, 1893.

O. W. INGERSOLL:

DEAR SIR—I received my paint all right and have used it. I beg to say that I have been handling mixed paints for several years, but have never found such quality as is in the Ingersoll's Paints.

Yours truly, Q. D. SAULS. (See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—Ed.)

Read what Mr. A. R. Code says about Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

When engineers and trainmen are well trained the locomotive goes off with a toot.—Picayune.

AJAX MEANS BUSINESS.

The Ajax dynamite works of Bay City, Michigan, have an interesting ad in the Visitor. They write, "We have a contract with Ohio Patrons but not with Michigan. We mean what we say in our ad, and if the Patrons will deal with us directly as stated in our ad, they can save from 40 per cent to 50 per cent on cost."

Better take advantage of their offer and report results.

No matter how cheap quinine may be it is always a drug in the market.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Harness.

You will notice on page 5 the advertisement of the Hand Made Harness Co., Stanton Mich. They are reliable people, and refer to Hon. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, member of executive committee of State Grange. Write to them.

A GLIMPSE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The passenger entering Chicago from the east by any of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL trains will observe, after passing Kensington and Grand Crossing, that the tracks are gradually elevated until, from a point of view some twenty feet above the level, he sees to the right an assemblage of domes, towers and spires rising above the trees between the railroad and Lake Michigan.

First to be noticed and directly in front of the railway station where the MICHIGAN CENTRAL trains will enter the Exposition, rise grandly the four square pavilions of the Administration building, crowned by its great dome, 260 feet above the ground,—"almost as lofty as that of St. Paul's in London," says Mrs. Van Rensselaer, "and almost as graceful in outline as that of the Florentine Cathedral."

As the train approaches more closely to the grounds, the Transportation building is clearly seen to the left of the Administration building. It covers, with its annexes, fourteen and a half acres of ground, and its massive arched doorway, elaborately decorated and known as the "Golden Portal," is one of the most striking external features of the Exposition.

Next to the left is the Horticultural Building, a thousand feet in length, and with a central pavilion, under the glass dome of which is grouped the finest known collection of bamboos, tree-ferns and palms.

Northward, and still nearer to the train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and noble structure, first of all to be completed, and the architect, artists and decorators of which were all women.

Crossing the Midway Plaisance, which connects Jackson Park on the east with Washington Park on the west, and in which are located a section of Paris, a street of Cairo, Irish, German, Austrian and Turkish villages, a Dutch East Indian settlement, ice, sliding and spiral electric railways, and numerous other interesting features, of some of which the traveler may get a glimpse as he dashes by.

On the right, grouped at the north end of Jackson Park, are the various State and Foreign buildings of diversified architecture and representing an expenditure of millions of dollars.

No passing glimpse of the World's Fair, however, nor the most detailed and glowing description that can be penned, can give any idea of its surpassing size and extent, the splendid harmony of its design, or of its rich artistic sculpture and decorative features. Nothing but frequent visits and careful observation can do it. But while every passing traveler will surely resolve upon this, he will also surely be thankful that he is journeying upon the MICHIGAN CENTRAL, the only Eastern line that gives him such a passing view, or that takes him directly by and in full view of Niagara Falls, the great natural wonder of the world.

Bro. Geo. A. Russell of Girard, gets the first "Samantha."

GEN. ARMSTRONG AND HIS GREAT WORK.

The death of General S. C. Armstrong was not unexpected. Since his paralytic stroke of the year before last it had been well understood that there remained to him only a few brief and painful days of life. It had fallen to his lot to occupy the most truly significant and epoch-making educational position in this country. His experimental developments at the Hampton (Virginia) Institute have taught the country how to educate the negro race up to material self-support and reliant character, and also to transform the Indians from savagery to civilization.

A new name means one who has not had the paper in 1893.

Merino Ewes Wanted

Party of West Pennsylvania; on way to Fair, wants personally to make arrangements for supply of

GRADE MERINO EWES

IN CAR LOAD LOTS.

Address at once, CHARLES REYNDERS, YONKERS, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Diamond Crystal Salt advertisement with logo and pricing information.

HAS won another well merited victory. At the DUBUQUE CONVENTION advertisement for Diamond Crystal Salt.

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Patrons Will Find These Firms Reliable and Can Get Special Prices From Them.

H. R. EAGLE & CO., Farmers' Wholesale Supply House, 68 and 70 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

The Smith Implement & Buggy Co., 22 and 24 East 3d St., Cincinnati, O.

A. R. HICKS & CO., PALMYRA, N. Y. are the official furnishers of badges, working tools, seals, staff mountings, and all supplies.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Special inducements all the time. Send for Catalogues, etc. Direct Weaver Organ & Piano Co.

LUMBER GEO. WOODLEY, Chicago, Ill. Wholesale Lumber dealer. Solicits correspondence with members of Michigan P. of H. and Alliances who contemplate building.

The Honey Creek Grange Nurseries have been under contract with the State Grange of Ohio for over ten years, and have dealt extensively in Indiana and Michigan also.

AJAX DYNAMITE! FOR STUMP BLASTING. We are bound to introduce our AJAX in your locality, and to do so will sell CHEAP.

Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest 200,000,000 acres of wheat and grazing lands open for settlement in Manitoba and the Great Northwest, including the famous Edmonton District and the great Saskatchewan Valley.

THE FINEST LANDS to be had in North America, and good climate. Where stock pick their living the year round and thrive.

FREE FARMS OF 160 ACRES given to every male adult of eighteen years and over, and every female head of a family.

FLINT NORMAL COLLEGE AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE Is the place to Educate your Boys and Girls.

BROTHER AND SISTER PATRONS ARE YOU COMING TO THE WORLD'S FAIR? THEN WRITE US.

Patrons Attention AGENTS WANTED In every Grange throughout the United States. Write at once for full particulars. Address FRATERNITY FINE ART CO., P. O. Box 157, BOSTON, Mass.

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The West Michigan now in operation to Bay View, is the ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO CHARLEVOIX Through sleeping and parlor car service from Chicago, Detroit, Lansing and Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Bay View during the summer months.

THE SCENIC LINE Over forty miles of beautiful lake and river views north of Traverse City. Send a stamp for new Summer Book. TRY IT WHEN YOU GO NORTH THIS SUMMER

FRANK TOWNSEND, Agent, Lansing. Geo. DeHaven, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Grand Rapids.

\$100.00 FOR \$1.00 This is no green goods nor lottery scheme, but a fair business proposition, which we carry out as follows: To any person suffering from PILES in any form, we offer the new discovery in medicine, a combined external and internal treatment known as the

PYRAMID PILE CURE an absolutely certain cure for BLEEDING, ITCHING and PROTRUDING PILES. Gives INSTANT RELIEF. A PERMANENT CURE. So harmless, it can be used by a child with perfect safety, and one package costing ONE DOLLAR WILL DO YOU ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF GOOD.

150 NEW HOUSE PLANS. If you are thinking about building, don't fail to buy the new book for 1893, Publisher's Model Drawings, containing plans and specifications of 150 houses, costing from \$400 to \$8,000. It contains 128 pages, size 11x14 inches, bound in paper cover, \$1.00 in cloth, \$2.00. Mailed to any address on receipt of price, by J. S. GILLIN, Publisher, 57 Rose St., New York.

"Everything For The Poultry Yard." Poultry Supplies MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN AMERICA. PRICES GUARANTEED THE LOWEST.—Distance no obstacle; we equalize freights and ship everywhere.

Do You Want Our Catalogue? 60 pages, finely illustrated, full of information; it tells all; send for it to-day and MENTION THIS PAPER. MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM, Geo. J. Nisly, Prop. BALINE, MICH.

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