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

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CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, JUNE 20, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 468.

From the National Master.

Delta, Ohio, May 25, 1895.

To the Order of Patrons of Hus-BANDRY:

The winter of '94-'95 has been a period of growth for our Order. The farmers are more than ever convinced of the absolute necessity for a thorough organization of their forces for mutual protection and advancement.

Representatives of all the great interests have perfected thorough organizations, national in their character. This has not been done without due deliberation, and a distinct purpose.

The difference between these representatives and farmers, is, that the former act up to their convictions, whilst the farmers hesitate and postpone action.

We cannot afford to delay longer. "We must move out of our works and force the fighting." Everybody despises a coward—one who will not defend his own home interests. We appeal therefore to brave and true men and women to harmonize minor differences, and unite in the support and defense of the all important interest of our country. We can "agree to disagree" on partizan questions, settling such differences in the arena of politics, but on the general question of better social and educational advantages for the farmers, equal taxation, rigid control of all corporate bodies, and a fair distribution of the profits of labor, we can agree, and co-operate.

We should do this now. Delay will entail loss, and increase the difficulties. I therefore urge every member of the Grange to do valiant service for the Order we all love, by attending all meetings of his Grange, and actively contributing to the interest of the same.

Talk to your neighbors, furnish them with reading matter; make use of the press; give liberal support to all papers which are friendly to our purposes. These have been valiant soldiers in our army for years. Show your appreciation by extending their circulation. Secure a hearing in every paper that will admit Grange literature. It is the most effective way of reaching the masses of the farmers.

If all will unite in this work, the call for organizers will soon be heard from many localities where the important educational work of the Grange has long been neglected. Let responses come from every quarter where public spirited men till the soil, and noble, brave women make model homes and Granges.

In conclusion I desire to congratulate you upon the brighter prospects for agriculture. Advancing prices for farm products should encourage us to till our fields with diligence and skill. "The people must be fed." The large surplus of wheat accumulated during the years when production outstripped consumption, is rapidly disappearing, and when it is exhausted normal prices will prevail.

The cattle that have crowded home and foreign markets, forcing prices below the cost of raising, are now discovered to be in short supply, and the inevitable result fol-lows. "The law of supply and demand" always has and always will be the chief factor in fixing prices. If the demand exhausts the supply, prices will be very high. If there is a surplus, prices will be lower. It is not advisable for farmers to aband-

on staple products because prices are low. The reaction is sure to come, the horse and the sheep will again find favor in the eye of the thrifty husbandman; and the same will prove true of other farm products that are not bringing satisfactory prices. This should encourage us to look closely after the details of farming. It is wise to study and discuss economic questions. The farmer must be able to analyze and eliminate the sophistry and unsound doctrine from the remedies proposed by many of their would-be advisers. It will be a great misfortune to our country if the great power lodged in the agricultural class is not intelligently used. The farmers therefore are in duty bound to think, investigate and decide with great care upon the public policy that shall have their support. They should not be deceived by glib-tongued orators, whose range of utterance is as circumscribed as that of a parrot. It will not |

do to rely too much upon legislation for relief. It is as true at this time as ever, that "He who by the plow would thrive, must either hold, himself, or drive."

Diligence, skill and economy are still essential to success upon the farm, as well as elsewhere. The Grange should impress this truth upon the minds of farmers everywhere, and be a safe, as well as hopeful leader of thought in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of a great, free peo-

ple.
"In Faith, Hope and Charity, with Fidelity" I bid you God Speed in the grand educational work in which we are engaged.

Fraternally, J. H. BRIGHAM, Master National Grange, P. of H.

The Farmer's Boy and his Opportunities.

The following from the Kansas Industrialist was written by a student of the Kansas Agricultural College, J. J. Fry-

The world in general has a great deal to say in regard to the youth who are the sons of "the tillers of the soil."

The reason for this is obvious. The agricultural interest of the country is of paramount importance. We look with confidence to a people who are agriculturally inclined. Hence it is that the world cannot but take more notice of the youth on the farms than elsewhere.

The surroundings of the farm boy are the most natural to be found. It would seem, therefore, that the highest ends could be obtained on the farm. This has been demonstrated over and over again in the lives of our greatest men. They were our those who in their youth were trained to plow the furrow, sow the grain, and reap the teeming harvest.

And so the statement will produce no surprise when we say that the men who have done the world the most good could look back to the farm as their training school.

The boy on the farm is apt to think his opportunities for improvement are not nearly so great as those of the boy in the city with no particular tasks or employment. But a little study on the part of the farmer's boy will reveal the fact that the fields for the gathering of information are largest around himself. His observing nature, if properly trained, is a magnet that draws him into boundless fields of thought and investigation. As he turns up the mellow soil he may be thinking of its origin; and when he has leisure moments he can be improving the time by consulting the works of scientists upon the subject. As he strolls over the meadow he may be observing the flowers as carefully as would the botanist. When out on the hills, he can read the earth's history in the rocks and ravines. In fact, he can always be in such an observing state of mind as to glean from the great field of Nature those truths and laws which constitute the fundamental principles of all science and

The training of the boy on the farm gives him a peculiar advantage over the city boy. He has learned that the tasks of the day are a necessary part of his general surrroundings. And so, when leisure moments do come, he is fully able to appreciate them. But it is true that he often makes the wrong use of this spare time. Instead of storing up knowledge, he thinks the time is so short that any attempt at information finding would result in little accomplishment. But he forgets that these moments, though small in themselves, may go a great way in making our lives of such importance that the world will recognize

And so we may continue to look toward the farmer's son as one surrounded with that environment which tends to make the most of men. And we must bear in mind that as a general rule the boy has found this out, and is endeavoring to make the most of his opportunities.

The Record.

We present below the votes on the Grange measures in the legislature. How did your senator and representative stand? If they did not vote right, wouldn't it be a good plan to speak to them about it?

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE BILL.

In the House, when this bill came up for passage, Mr. Kelly of Muskegon moved to make the amount \$3,000 per year, instead of \$5,000. This would practically have killed the bill, as \$3,000 would not hold an institute in every county, as the bill provides. Messrs. Baird, W. D. Kelly, Rose, Stoll, and Gordon voted for this amendment, but it was lost. On final passage in the House the vote was as fol-

YEAS.

YEAS.

Mr. Allen, Belknap, Bradbury, Camburn, Campbell, H. F.; Campbell, J. T.; Cathro, Chamberlain, Clark, Cook, Cousins, Covell, Curtis, G. M.; Curtis, M. S.; Davis, Donovan, Edgar, Ferguson, Fitzgerald, Flood, Foote, Foster, Fuller, Graham, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Hicks, Holden, Hoyt, Huggett, Kelly, W. D.; Kelly, W. J.; Kempf, Kent, Kimmis, Kingsley, Latimer, Lee, Linderman, Madill, Marsh, Marsilje, Moore, Morse, Mulvey, Norman, Otis, Parkinson, Partridge, Pearson, Peer, Place, Redfern, Rice, Rich, Rose, Rowley, Sherwood, Smiley, Smith, Taylor, Voorheis, Wagar, Ware, Weekes, Westcott, Whitney, Wildey, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Wortley, Speaker—74.

NAYS.

Mr. Baird, Stoll-2.

In the Senate the following was the vote: YEAS.

Mr. Barnard, Barnum, Bialy, Brundage, Clapp, Gaige, Jamison, Jewell, Johnson, Keeler, Kilpatrick, Martin, McLaughlin, Merriman, Pascoe, Prescott, Preston, Smith, Warner—19.

NAYS.

None-0. THE TAX STATISTICIAN BILL.

La our readers may remember, when this bill first came up in the House committee of the whole, it was beaten. But Mr. Wildey succeeded in rescuing it, and it was sent back to the committee on state affairs, and there amended. The following is the vote on it in the House:

Mr. Allen, Amidon, Baird, Brown, Campbell, Mr. Allen, Amidon, Baird, Brown, Campbell, H. F.; Campbell, J. T.; Chilver, Clark, Cousins, Covell, Curtis, M. S.; Davis, Donovan, Edgar, Ferguson, Fitzgerald, Fuller, Graham, Hicks, Hilton, Hoyt, Huggett, Jones, Kent, Kingsley, Latimer, Lee, Linderman, Madill, Marsh, McNall, Morse, Norman, Otis, Parkinson, Partridge, Pearson, Place, Redfern, Saxton, Sherwood, Pearson, Place, Redfern, Saxton, Sherwood, Smiley, Stoll, Voorheis, Waite, Waldo, Ware, Weekes, Westcott, Whitney, Wildey, Woodruff, Speaker—53.

NAYS.

Mr. Aplin, Belknap, Bradbury, Curtis, G. M.; Foote, Foster, Henderson, Henry, Herrig, Kelly, W. J.; Kempf, Kimmis, Lonsbury, Marsilje, Peer, Rose, Smith, Taylor, Wood—19.

It will be seen that the bill had but two votes to spare. In the Senate the votes were as follows:

YEAS.

Mr. Barnard, Briggs, Brundage, Earle, Eaton, Gaige, Jamison, Jewell, Johnson, Keeler, Kilpatrick, Merriman, Preston, Shaw, Smalley, Smith, Warner, President pro tem-18.

NAYS.

Mr. Barnum, Bialy, Chittenden, Wheeler-4. THE PURE FOOD BILLS.

Mr. Redfern's bill was amended by striking out several important clauses, among them being the provision probibiting the coloring of oleo yellow. Amended, the bill passed the House by the following vote:

YEAS.

Mr. Allen, Aplin, Baird, Belknap, Brown, Camburn, Campbell, H. F.; Campbell, J. T.; Clark, Cousins, Curtis, G. M.; Curtis, M. S.; Clark, Cousins, Curtis, G. M.: Curtis, M. S.; Davis, Donovan, Ferguson, Fisk, Fitzgerald, Flood, Graham, Harris, Henry, Hoyt, Huggett, Kelly, W. D.; Kelly, W. J.; Kempf, Kent, Kimmis, Lee, Linderman, Lonsbury, Madill, Marsh, Marsilje, Matthews, McNall, Moore, Morse, Norman, Otis, Parkinson, Pearson, Peer, Place, Redfern, Rogner, Rowley, Smiley, Voorheis, Weekes, Westcott, Wildey, Williams, Wortley, Speaker—55.

NAYS.

Mr. Chamberlain, Foote, Foster, Fuller, Holden, Holmes, Jones, Partridge, Rice, Rich, Rose, Sherwood, Smith, Stoll, Taylor, Ware,

Just how those who voted no on this bill can explain their votes to their constituents is not easy to determine. The bill was shorn of its most stringent features.

In the Senate there were no "nays" on The dairy and food commissioner bill

was a Senate bill. Senator Smith of Jackson moved that the inspection clause of the bill be stricken out, and this was done, Senator Clapp supporting Senator Smith. This was a severe blow to the measure, for it weakened materially the powers of the commissioner. As thus amended it passed the Senate by the following vote:

YEAS.

Mr. Barnard, Bialy, Brundage, Chittenden, Clapp, Earle, Eaton, French, Jamison, Janes, Jewell. Johnson, Keeler, Kilpatrick, Mason, Mc-Laughlin, Merriman, Pascoe, Preston, Shelden, Smalley, Smith, Thompson, Townsend, Warner, Wheeler—26.

NAYS.

Mr. Barnum-1.

When the bill came up in the House it was a hurrying time. The committees of agriculture and ways and means, to whom it has been referred jointly, had not had time to consider it carefully, and therefore reported it out without recommendation. Mr. Rose moved as amendments that the salaries of the commissioner and chemist be placed at \$1,200 per year, instead of \$1,500 per year, each. These amendments prevailed. Mr. Chamberlain offered a substitute for the bill that the office of dairy and food commissioner be abolished, but he afterwards withdrew it. On its passage there were six votes against it, as follows:

Mr. Allen, Aplin, Foster, Fuller, Henderson,

Unfortunately there was found a defect in the title and in the enacting section, and the bill was recalled from the Senate and reconsidered. This gave the enemies of the bill a "whack" at it, of which they took advantage. It was only by the persistence of Mr. Redfern that the bill got the necessary votes. The following is the final vote in the House:

YEAS.

Mr. Amidon, Baird, Bradbury, Brow,n Camburn, Campbell H. F.; Chamberlain, Chilver, Clark, Cook, Cousins, Curtis, G. M.; Curtis, M. Clark, Cook, Cousins, Curtis, G. M.; Curtis, M. S.; Davis, Ferguson, Fisk, Graham, Hicks, Hilton, Hoyt, Kelly, W. J.; Kempf, Kent, Kimmis, Latimer, Lee, Linderman, Madill, Marsh, Matthews, Moore, Morse, Mulvey, Norman, Parkinson, Pearson, Peer, Redfern, Rich, Richardson, Rowley, Saxton, Voorheis, Wagar, Waite, Waldo, Ware, Westcott, Whitney, Williams, Wood. Wortlev—52. Wood, Wortley-52.

NAYS.

Mr. Campbell, J. T.; Cathro, Covell, Donovan, Mr. Campoell, J. T.; Cathro, Covell, Donovan, Foote, Foster, Fuller, Henderson, Henry, Jones, Kingsland, Miller, Otis, Partridge, Perry, Place, Rice, Rose, Sherwood, Smiley, Taylor, Speaker

Mr Hoyt's anti-color bill did not come to a vote, as it was known that it could not

THE TOWNSHIP UNIT SCHOOL BILL.

This was not voted on by either house. It was thoroughly discussed in committee of the whole in the senate, and was defeated there.

This is the record of the members of the legislature of 1895 relative to measures especially desired by farmers of the state.

We cannot mention the names of those who rendered the strongest service in aid of these measures without doing an injustice to many others who did all they could. The six legislators who are Patrons were loyal all through-Messrs. Cousins, Hilton, Hoyt, Marsh, Redfern, and Wildey. Rep. Lee fought for the institute bill when it was in extreme danger. Reps. J. T. Campbell and Place were enthusiastic supporters of the Wildey statistician bill. Senators Brundage and Merriam were all along advocates of the Grange measures, and as soon as Senators Jewell and Preston were convinced of the justice of the bills they both became champions of them.

Take it all in all, the Grange record is one to be proud of.

The Silberman Brothers wool circular hints that "the market will be better later on," basing such prediction on the fact that wool is likely to share the same fate as wheat, iron, cotton, oil, hides, etc. This firm claims that because of lower freight rates and lower commissions, the farmer who deals through them can realize one or one and a half cents per pound more for his wool than to deal through other houses.

Agriculture.

Report of Committee on Agriculture, Michigan State Grange, 1894,

Worthy Master and Patrons: The human mind is prone to overlook or undervalue the teachings of familiar surroundings and to seek truth and knowledge in realms remote and conditions novel and unknown.

Upon this tendency your committee must rely, that, to an assemblage of life long farmers, a report upon agriculture and its relations to civilization, to government, to industry, and society, be not wholly trite and void of interest.

The ancient sect who held the earth to be the Supreme Deity were not without plausible grounds for their belief, for the entire vegetable and animal kingdoms, however they originated, receive, directly or indiectly their support from the earth. Man and all his wondrous works—yes, even the development and earthly continuance of his immortal soul depend upon the nourishing products of the soil.

Through the countless ages of barbarism man lived upon the spontaneous offerings of nature, and the earth swept on bearing sleeping in her bosom untold possibilities—the germ of civilization, waiting the wakening touch of culture, to grow, to unfold and bear as flower and fruit, enlightened man and all the offspring of his developed intellect.

When the necessities or inclinations of primitive man led him to cultivate the soil, tools were necessary to raise the crop and prepare it for use, and the rudimentary germ of manufactures quickened into life. The nomadic savage stopping to tend and watch his crop founded a home, and at the need of shelter for his family and his grain and stock, architecture sprang into being. The earth produced responsive to his touch and he had possessions of which enemies despoiled him, and he banded together for protection and formed the nucleus of society; and leaders and laws became necessary and governments arose. At the demand for an interchange of products of different countries commerce spread her sails.

So trace the magnificent developments of today in science and art, in mining, manufactures and commerce-yes, in man himself, as a social, reasoning, moral being; it all began and has been developed and is still sustained by agriculture. As the heart is the first organ of the human embryo to quicken into life, and with ceaseless labor forces through the arteries to all the organs and members of the body the current which nourishes, develops and sustains them, so by analogy agriculture may well be called the heart of civilization. The prosperity, the happiness, the progress of the race depend upon its strong, healthy, normal beat. If it should cease to throb, civilization would die. The ships would no more sail the sea, nor the mighty trains go hurrying hither and thither across the land, the hum of the factory would be stilled, the fires of the foundry would die out and enlightened man would miserably perish of want, or lapse into the barbarism from which he sprang; and all the wondrous and beautiful works of his skill and genius which adorn the earth would crumble into dust and oblivion.

Other industries are important, agriculture is indispensable to man's existence in a civilized state.

In a view of this it might be expected that with one accord the human race would assign to agriculture the highest and most honored place, that it would be befriended and respected by the citizen and guarded and fostered with eager solicitude by the government. And such indeed was the case in ancient times when the fundamental idea prevailed that every citizen should be a land owner. Among the Egyptians, the pioneers in civilization, agriculture was highly honored and esteemed. Among the Jews the ideal condition was for every man to sit "beneath his own vine and fig tree." Among the Romans in their palmiest days agriculture was the common employment, not only of the humble, but of poets, philosophers and statesmen, and there reached a state of perfection scarcely surpassed to this day. But the coming of the dark ages swept it from the pinnacle of popularity and prosperity to the lowest depths of degradation, and no class of men were lower in the scale of being than the tenant and peasants of feudal times. But after centuries of abasement the dawn of returning civilization began to break, and from that day to this agriculture has been slowly but surely regaining its long lost vantage ground.

Without organization or friends at court, its necessities have been overlooked and its rights ignored by governments. Even in our own day and in our own republic it receives but tardy justice. Not till 1862 did we have an agricultural department at Washington and it was 1888 before congress could be convinced that this great people, nearly half of whom were cultivators of the soil and who furnished three-fourths of the exports of the nation, were in justice entitled to a member of the president's cabinet

dent's cabinet.

To the Grange belongs the honor of this victory. Let humanity rejoice that agriculture has at last a champion with thous-

ands of united retained retainers, with the knowledge to perceivo and the courage to maintain her rights.

The farmer, furnishing the bulk of the exports, has a right to demand a governmental policy which will open and cultivate markets for their sale abroad, and at the same time build up the home market and secure its benefits to American rather than foreign producers. He has a right to indignantly protest against a policy which classifies a farm product as raw material in the hands of the producer, and finished product in the hands of the manufacturer, and takes all protection from the former and bestows it all upon the latter, and brings ruin to an industry perfected through a life time of care and study and expense.

He has a right to demand laws for the assessment and collection of taxes which shall bring to light every dollar of taxable property and oblige it to pay its just proportion for the support of government and schools, charities and improvements. He has a right to demand for the farm the same postal facilities and conveniences that are freely granted to cities and villages which need them far less.

He has the right to demand for himself, and his sons,—yes and for his wife and his daughters, every political right, privilege and opportunity that is enjoyed by any American citizen anywhere.

He has doubly the right to ask these things because he can do it on the broad ground of justice and equality, not as a self-ish benefit to his class alone, but for the good of humanity and the advancement of the race.

The present depressed condition of agriculture was so ably and fully considered in the Worthy Master's report that your committee feel that further consideration by them would be superfluous, and only counsel patience, economy and industry, till the surely returning sunlight of prosperity shall dispel the clouds and gladden all the land.

Bear in mind that the economic and industrial conditions of the past are not the conditions of today. This is the age of organization, combination and co-operation. Individual effort is a cipher. Small industries are crushed out, or operated at a fearful disadvantage.

The concentration of capital in gigantic enterprises, not to compete with each other, but by combines, trusts and pools to overthrow opposition, to set at defiance the laws of trade and fix prices regardless of supply and demand, suggests alarming possibilities

In the face of this can the farmer maintain his independence and secure his right. Organization is his only chance, and only then by the protection and aid of government.

Let us then maintain and perfect our organization and loyally dedicate its united power to the support of government.

Time was, when it was wise to talk of the dangers of paternalism, and a concentration of power in the general government, but that day is passed. The government of the future must be strong enough to rigidly control all corporations, and possibly combinations of capital, or they will control the government and our industrial liberties will be lost.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
A. W. Haydon, *Chairman*, Isaac S. Pound, Jerome Dills, H. J. Hall, Barbara C. Davis, F. B. Mumford, W. L. Kane, Mrs. Cora Martin.

Help for Farmers.

It is needless to say that the agricultural interests of this country have not, in the years that are passed, received that recognition which their importance to the prosperity of the nation would justify and demand, and the momentous question which now confronts the farmers, is, how to remedy the great evil of practically ignoring this great producing class of people, and discriminating against their interest by legislative enactments. It is an old and true saying, that "The Lord helps those who help themselves," and if farmers would receive help, it must be self-help.

The history of this country for the past twenty-five years, shows that nearly every great achievement in the development of the country, and every scheme for the concentration of political power and the accumulations of great wealth, have been accomplished by means of organizations, great or small. Consequently the lesson of the hour is, that farmers must help themselves by organization and co-operation, and thus make available a mighty power which heretofore has been but partially utilized.

Many of the evils of which we complain, if not self-inflicted, certainly exist by our sufferance; because by reason of numbers we have ample power to remedy them, or to so modify them that no cause of complaint will remain

plaint will remain.

We complain of the neglect of agricultural interests by public officials, of rights disregarded, of discriminating legislation, of laws not enforced, of unequal taxation, of extravagance and corruption in the administration of public affairs, and that the few are monopolizing the profits of the labor of the many. Surely there is no dearth

of complaints. But of what availare complaints if we will not help ourselves when the means are so plainly within our reach?

Many farmers in different parts of the country, in a measure, at least, seem to comprehend the situation and are nobly striving to help themselves and their class by organization, others seem disheartened or indifferent, and still others, are expecting help by the adoption of certain financial measures, which are advocated by many sincere and honest men, as well as by those in the employ of private interests who "always talk for the pay there is in it." But the great majority of farmers are simply drifting, or passively waiting for "something to turn up."

There is no help in inaction, and no hope in the attempts to get "something from nothing." There will be no neglect of agriculture nor discrimination against its interests when the farmers use their power as other classes and interests use theirs.

The public official who neglects or ignores the interests of other classes, which are insignificant when compared with that of agriculture, soon realizes that his political race is run, and he is forced to retire to private life, but on the other hand, the public official who ignores agriculture and betrays the farmers' interests is often given a higher position, sometimes being helped thereto by the misdirected action of farmers.

The farmers will not be helped unless they will learn to know and use their power for their own interests. There is no human power that can successfully cope with that of the mighty agricultural hosts in this country, when it can be concentrated and intelligently and fearlessly applied.

"Farmers, the power is with you," and can be used for your own, and your country's good whenever you will it. But it will require patient, persevering effort to utilize this power and secure the needed help. It will require careful consideration and thorough, unbiased discussion with well digested plans of action, and then, enthusiastic co-operation. This is the way, and the only way to obtain help.

Farmers, are you ready? If so the order of the Patrons of Husbandry offers you a carefully matured and tried plan of organization, the best that thirty years of ripened thought and experience has been able to devise. It is already a mighty factor in the affairs of today.

There is at this time an army of veteran workers in the field who are well supplied with the sinews of war. On its banners are inscribed many well earned victories. It has never recognized defeat; when temporaly checked, the lines have been reformed and the assault renewed. In its ranks are many of the bravest men and fairest women who live in the farm homes of the nation—a grand fraternal band.

Brother farmers, we want to help you, and we want you to help yourselves. Will you allow us to do so? Will you come with us? You will be heartily welcomed by all the members of our grand organization, you shall share in the victories and honors which we have won, and you shall be joint-heirs with us of all that has been gained in the struggle for a just recognition of the interests of agriculture. And when, with your help, public burdens have been equalized; when the cost of the administration of the laws shall have been reduced to reasonable proportions; when the righteous solution of the economic questions which now distract and impoverish our country shall have been secured, then will there be a return of real prosperity. Then will we all rejoice and give thanks together.

Our Order is non-partisan; we do not ask you to abandon your political affiliation, nor does our Order attempt to control your political action. It only suggests that no farmer should support men for legislative, judicial or executive positions, who are unmindful of the great foundation interest of our country.

The ballot is our chief reliance to secure justice and reform. Its freedom must be maintained. It is our purpose to urge farmers to use it intelligently, and fearlessly; making it a mighty power

"Which shall fall as silently as falls the snow-flake on the sod,
To execute the freeman's will as lightning does the will of God."

The social and educational features of our Order are most important, and we therefore urge every farmer to bring with him his wife and daughter, as well as his sons. The Grange is the farmer's community home, and all members of the family of suitable age are cordially welcomed. Come with us and we will do you good. For any information write to J. H. BRIGHAM, Master National Grange, P. of H., Delta, Ohio, or to John Trimble, Sec., 514, F street, Washington, D. C., or Alpha Messer, Lect., Rochester, Vermont.

The General Purpose Farmer.

The "general purpose" farmer" has received no attention from the writers of the agricultural press, though he is of vastly more importance than the "general purpose" cow, horse, sheep, hen, barn, strawberry or apple. The "general purpose" farmer is one who can do many difficult

things and do them well. He can plan operations and execute them himself, or show others how. He is a good manager of a place. He knows when and how to plant, cultivate and harvest every kind of crop ordinarily raised on a farm. He is a good gardener and knows how to raise most kinds of fruit. He can prune, graft and bud trees properly, and raise trees, bushes and shrubs, and vines from seeds and cuttings. He understands the management of manure and knows how to drain land. He is a sufficiently good mechanic to put up fences, make gates, hang a grindstone and shingle a shed. He can repair a harness, point a plow, paper a sitting-room, shear a sheep, dress a hog, cut up a steer, corn beef, smoke bacon and make sausage. He can sharpen tools and put handles in axes, hoes and pitchforks.

The "general purpose" farmer knows how to feed, raise and fatten all kinds of animals kept for their meat. He cultivates the society of animals, and learns all their ways. He understands what kinds of food are the best for producing milk, wool, flesh and fat. He trains heifers to say they will take pleasure in having their milk drawn from them. He has no special occasion for employing a special trainer to "break in" his colts. He begins to subject them to the use of the saddle and bridle when they are very young, and they are ready for work on the road or in the field by the time they are three years old.

The "general purpose" farmer must necessarily, in this age of the world, be a good business man. He must understand how to buy, sell and trade. He must be a correct judge of values, and keep himself informed as to prices. Unless he has the qualifications of a successful merchant, he will find it to his advantage to employ some trusty and capable person to do his trading for him. A farmer who is a poor judge of stock, or who is not well informed in regard to prices, will be likely to lose money if he undertakes to buy animals with a view to feeding and then selling them. It will be better for him to give his attention to the raising of crops to sell in the market, or feeding such animals as he can raise on his place. Buying young and poor stock of farmers who have not the means of keeping it, is a source of great profit to persons who understand the business, but it is likely to ruin those who are lacking in judgment and information. Every farmer who takes a good commercial paper can keep himself informed in regard to selling prices of fat stock of different grades. If he understands stock raising he can make money in fattening all the animals he can raise, and it will be in better for him, if he is not a successful buyer, to limit his exertions to this branch of the business.—Southern Farm.

Joining the Grange.

The following is an editorial by John M. Stahl, editor of the *Farmers' Call*, Quincy,

The Call editor has long entertained high opinion of the Grange and would have been a member of that organization had there been a Grange in this county or at a get-at-able place in any adjoining county.

The Illinois State Grange has the proud distinction of having the only lady state grange organizer* in the country—Mrs. L. G. Chapman of Freedom Grange, LaSalle county. She arranged that the Call editor should go into that Grange and be made a Granger at one whack, and then she invited us to come in out of the wet, as it were. We always do what a woman wants us to do. It saves time. A woman always has her way in the end, and arguing with a woman is throwing time and effort away.

We put our white handkerchief in our pocket and our other collar and a tooth brush in our valise and went to Freedom, Mr. Edwin Chapman kindly driving us out from the station.

In the evening, with much fear and trembling, we accompanied our kind hosts to the Grange hall—a neat and commodious hall.

Gentle reader, the goat was in right good condition that night. They raise lots of oats and corn in La Salle county, and the goat was frisky. But after about four hours of hard work we demonstrated that we not only knew how to handle goats but to plow among stumps, roots, and rocks without swearing; in harrowing to walk over some of the loosest ground we ever struck without getting so tired that we had to sit down, and that we could make corn rows so straight that the cutworms could follow them. Then they gave us our dinner. That's why we've been sick for the past three weeks. We ate too much. We aren't used to such good things. We never before had all we wanted of them. We "rassled" for two days with the load we had on, and then we gave it up. We like-todide. For awhile we feared we would, then we feared we wouldn't. La Salle county women are remarkably handsome and mighty fine cooks. And we are perfeetly willing to risk our life again.

We are sorry now we did not join the Grange twenty years ago, and get into the habit. In the future we will join at every

opportunity.
*How about Michigan?-Ed.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The Granger's Story.

No. thankee, sir, I never drink, Though I did for thirty year, And to negative a man's invite

Makes a fellow feel right queer.

"What made me quit?" The story's short, Though you might think it strange That I stopped so sudden, captain, With the openin' of the grange.

You see 'twas this way, captain; We got a fellow—Brown I think his name was—over From the grange in Johnstown. We paid him twenty dollars To speak for us an hour. And, captain, he wus wuth it; He was a steam hoss-power.

He told us of our duty. He spoke to us of love, He thought the farmin' bizness Would be better up above. He told us 'bout the railroads, That freight rates was too high.
And said, "When lection day comes roun'
You better vote than cry."

He spoke on forty questions— Or mebbe something more, And told some funny stories I thought I'd heard before, And then he told another Of a fellow in his town Whose whisky bill grew up so big He drank his whole farm down

Sez he, "that very fellow Had allers cash to spare For buyin' whisky punches. But not an easy chair Could he afford his mother Nor ribbon for his wife, Nor luxuries of any kind To ease the cares of life.'

And when he said it, captain, My face grew mighty red. I was that kind of fellow And knew 'twas truth he said, So I spoke right up in meetin'-"God helpin' me," sez I, "I'll buy a chair for mother If it burns my gullet dry.

And, captain, from that minute. I havn't drank a drop;
That twenty-dollar speaker
Just helped me to a stop.
And mother, wife and children All quietly arrange To help me every meetin'
Go down to 'tend the grange.

And in my breeches pocket More dollars of our dad Furnish their clinkin' music Than before I ever had. And a dozen other fellows Have just shook hands with me And quit the drinkin' bizness As sure as sure can be.

And when the election day comes roun' We'll vote instead of cry, And every blessed ballot Will be registered as "dry." Monoplies have got to fall And trusts have got to die Or every honest farmer Will know the reason why.

-H. E. Partridge, in Farm and Home. The Child.

FLORA C. BUELL. Affections.

The thought of love is always associated with little children. We all approach the tiny ones with tender feelings, and they find responsive chords in the most hardened natures. Why does this shake off so easily as they grow older? Did you never think that perhaps the germ of affection may have been bruised, stepped upon, or even snapped in two, by loving thoughtless friends?

When the infant smiles in his mother's face, it is not too early to foster the love which may extend to all mankind. He puts his arms about your neck and says, "Mamma, I love you," and what happiness it gives him to know you enjoy it, respond to his expression, and wish him to do so again.

He runs in from play with a flower for you, No day is so busy, nor mind so worried but that this, even though it be a dandelion, may be gladly received. It is the symbol of the affection which prompted the bringing of it. Shall the desire to please you wither and die, or will you cherish it by showing your appreciation of his gift, by supplying it with water and putting it where you will often see it? A child that voluntarily seeks and loves flowers cannot be very bad, and may easily be led to the Giver of these gifts.

On seeing a two year old girl handle a kitten roughly a wise mother said, "My children do not do that. I teach them how to treat their pets kindly. They love kitty too much to hurt her by ill-usage." Love increases rapidly with use; the more there is given, the more there is to

It was my pleasure to be a guest in a home where the mother shared in the thoughts of her children; when at work or at play, she talked with them on their plane, enjoying, suggesting, and informing. It required more effort and sacrifice than to drift into desultory thought by herself, but it lent much to the solving of Froebel's problem, 'Come, let us live with our children.' Ann Arbor.

Water.

There has been much discussion in our leading agricultural journals, farmers' clubs, institutes, and Granges as to tank

heaters to warm the water for the stock, especially among dairymen this past winter. Almost every farm, if there is no clean, living water on the farm, erects a windmill with capacious tanks covered from the heat of the sun and to keep out flying dirt. Many farmers advocate the watering of their work horses occasionally during the day when the teams are afield, especially if the day is hot. We all know how refreshing and even necessary plenty of cool clean water is when the mercury mounts the tube.

Recently we saw two little boys about ten years old carrying between them a pail a little more than half full of water. This they had to carry about sixty rods. The day was hot, the boys' locomotion was slow, and by the time the school house was reached the water certainly would not be fit to drink. What was left in the pail might be wet and quench thirst for a little time, but as to refreshing the thirsty children, it was not possible.

If it is profitable as well as merciful to provide plenty of pure, cool water for the dumb beasts upon our farms, is it not more so to provide a good well with a good pump upon every school house yard all over our state, that the school children may not be obliged to drink tepid water, and then not all they need, with none for washing purposes? For many years it has been almost and altogether man rule as to the management of school affairs in our rural districts. Now that we as women have the right of voice and vote in this important business, we ask of the Patrons of Michigan and especially the matrons, to discuss this subject in your Granges this summer. There is but one side howeverbut talk about it, and at the annual school meetings next September be prepared to attend, and to vote to put down a good drive well in every school house yard in your jurisdiction. M. A. M.

Nagging.

Dr. Edson ranges the husbands of naggers in three classes. Men of the first class are incited to brutality and violence. Husbands of the second class avoid their homes and seek solace in clubs and saloons. Those of the third class, who remain devoted to their naggers, are usually of nervous temperament, and some have been driven insane by exposure to continual fault-finding, which is more injurious to the brain than overwork. But if the irritable nagging of the woman is a consequence of ill health, when the husband understands this fact the nagging often ceases to have any injurious effect upon him. The case is different with children. Nagging is equally injurious to their nervous systems, whether the mother is an invalid or has no such excuse.

A woman who had lost her mother in early childhood said to a friend, "Yes, I know she was always suffering, and now, when I can realize what she had to bear, I think of her with pity and tenderness; but the effect of the fault-finding and injustice cannot be effaced. It embittered my childhood. When I hear others speak of blessed memories it cuts me to the heart that I have no memory of motherly, loving words. You knew her so well that it is no disloyalty to speak of it to you. I remember one day-you were in the when she raged at Joey till I caught up the sobbing little fellow and carried him away; and, unhappily, he remembers it, and has spoken of it many times." An orphan girl lived for some years in a house where there was continual nagging and fault-finding from mother and father, sisters and brothers. She had spent a few weeks with a gentle, motherly woman, and on the last day of her visit, as she sat with the loving arms about her, she said, looking up with a pitiful appeal in the sensitive face. "Oh, you don't know how sorry I am to leave you. I'm sorry for many reasons, but most of all because your voice is so sweet and soft. Some voices-hard, angry voices—seem to go through and through me. I dread, I dread to hear them. She shuddered and put her hands to her ears. Presently withdrawing them, she said, "Perhaps you'll think it a strange fancy of mine, but sometimes when I wake at night I think of the last judgment. It's not the thought of God judging me that frightens me, but I have a terror of the voices and the noises; and more than anything else I fear the sound of the angel blowing the last trump." The effect of continual nagging on that child's nervous system requires no comment.

A vivid recollection of a visit to a summer resort; is of an irritable, invalid mother and her unhappy, harrassed boy. She nagged at him in the dining-room till the poor child lost all appetite. One morning the father come down alone, and explained that mother was not well enough to come to breakfast. Whereon the boy, with childlike frankness, exclaimed, "Oh, I'm so glad." Then, seeing his father's reproving glance, he explained, "You know, papa, I'm not glad she's sick; but—but I do enjoy my breakfast so much more when she's not here." The woman was an egotist. Her own ailments were her continual theme, and the comfort of her husband

and child was wholly disregarded.

"I think mamma doesn't like me, auntie," said another sensitive child. "Oh, if she would only sometimes seem satisfied with me, and speak to me as you do to Nellie! I used to try so hard to please her, but it isn't any good; for no matter what I do she always thinks it is wrong." Two little girls were talking of their governess, an irritable, unsympathetic woman, who should never have been placed in charge of children. Said one clapping her hands and dancing about the room, "I've just heard the most delightful news. It's almost too good to be true. Miss A. is going to be married, and our next governess is to be a really kind woman. Papa said so." "Oh, you selfish, selfish little girl," replied her sister, "you might be glad she's going to leave us; but how can you be glad she's going to be married? Haven't you any feeling for the poor man? Think what a life he'll have with her. And no matter how she scolds he'll have to stay married.'

One sees nervous, nagging women in charge of schools and must heartily pity them, for they are obliged to earn their living; nevertheless, they are ruining the dispositions of the children; and, in spite of almost frantic efforts, cannot maintain discipline. Oft reiterated complaint ceases to have remedial effect.

A handsome woman, whose face bore traces of a sweeter disposition in girlhood, was unhappily married to a drunkard. With her large family, small means and the misery of seeing the man return night after night in a disgusting condition of intoxication, she had a heavy burden to bear. But she did not rail at the man; she feared driving him to lower depths. The results of her disappointment and worry were visited on the unfortunate children. She was not by nature a motherly woman. The children came into the world without a welcome, and were made to realize it. Shaken, scolded, unreasonably accused, they had no home in the true sense of the word, and each took the earliest opportunity to leave the parents and go out into the world.

There are nagging men as well as nagging women, but as the fathers are usually absent from the home during many hours of the day, they have less opportunity to destroy family peace. It is said that "the mother holds the key of the soul and stamps the coin of character." We remember Cowper's lines to his mother's picture: 'Oh, that those lips had language! Life has passed with me but roughly since I heard the last." Memories of a mother's sweet voice have led back wandering feet to paths of righteousness; but harsh words of other mothers have driven the children to the broad ways of destruction, as did a certain widow who railed continually at her children. They feared her when they were little; but, as they grew older, they gave back railing for railing; and every son of that mother was laid in a drunkard's grave. A little lad made desperate by the nagging of both parents ran away, crossed the sea as a stowaway and found a refuge with a relative, who obtained permission to bring him up. Under the rule of his parents he had been deceitful, driven to falsehood through fear. When loved and trusted he returned love and trust, and developed a

In another home the nagging of the mother was repeated in the children. Old grievances were dwelt upon, magnified and brought forward at most inopportune moments, and there was a continual round of petty fault-finding and retort. But a realization of her responsibility came to the mother: she controlled the querulous words and turned them to gentle ones. The children were puzzled. They did not expect the new condition to last; but it did last, and now it is rare to hear an impatient word in that house from any of its mem-

One may make excuse for the nervous condition of invalids; the irritability that results from sleepless nights and long-continued suffering is difficult to control; but much of the uncontrolled irritability of invalids is the outcome of self-pity and lack of consideration for others. The development of egotism and selfishness in some natures is one of the evils of invalidism.

"Is your patient better, nurse?" asked a

sympathetic visitor. "Yes, ma'am; oh, yes, to be sure she is better bodily. But she's so discontented and fault-finding that if the Lord should see fit to take her, she'd be making trouble among the angels and complaining that her

The Juveniles

A Puzzle.

halo didn't fit.

There's one thing I don't understand; It really seems to me so queer That my mamma last night should say, "Be sure and always mind, my dear;

And when I got that dreadful fall This very morning from a chair, Should pick me up and cuddle me, And pat my cheeks, and smooth my hair;

And press her face down close to mine, That I might hear her whisper, kindThe while she kissed my tears away-"There, there! my darling; never mind!"

Harry Talks About Light Houses.

"Sailors are not afraid when they are in the open sea. But when they draw near the land, there is far more danger," said

"The danger is not in good weather and daylight. It is when a storm arises, and darkness covers the sea. In the wide ocean the ship can sail before the wind without fear of striking against any rock. But if the vessel is near the land, it may in one moment be dashed upon the shore.

"A headland may jut far out into the water, or a sandbank may rise almost to the surface of the sea. If a ship strikes upon the rocks of the one or is held fast by the other, the waves sweep over it. It is soon broken to pieces, and its men are often lost in the boiling sea.

"In a storm the waves become very high, and fall upon the rocks and sands with a noise like thunder. Round every headland and point, their white crests rush against the cliffs like a raging enemy.'

"Are the tops of the waves white, Harry?" asked Mary. "I thought the sea was blue. In one of our songs we sing of the 'deep blue sea.

"Quite right, my dear! The sea is usually of a deep blue, but the tops of the waves become white when they fall with force against the shore. When, in a storm, waves are dashed by the wind against the rocks and sands, breaking into a mass of white foam, they are called breakers.

"That's an easy word," said Tom. "Break-ers are waves which break upon the rocks.

"Right, Tom! Those which break in a storm are breakers. But there are places on the coast where the sea is always one white mass of foam. Below are dangerous rocks or sand banks. Woe to the ship that sails unawares over these dreadful spots. Surf is the name for such masses of foam, when the water is always white over the deadly rocks and sands.

"Something has been done to warn the sailors of danger, when near the sunken rocks and sand-banks. And on every dangerous point, sunken rock, or headland round the coast, the government has built high towers. These are called light-houses.

They are made very strong to resist the wind and the sea. On the top is a chamber with glass walls, and in it is a large lamp. This lamp is lighted every night, and in every storm. It shines far over the sea. When sailors behold this light beaming down like an angel from the sky, their hearts are glad.

"They know then where the danger is. 'Keep off!' cries the light-house, as it points them on the way to the safe harbors.

"How good that is!" said Amy and Mary. "Hurrah for the light-house!" cried Tom.

"Hurrah for the government that makes the light-houses and keeps the lamps burning to warn the sailors from danger." This was what Harry said when he left the children to amuse themselves.

Puzzles.

All readers of the Grange Visitor are invited to contribute and send solutions to this department. Address all communications to Thos. A. Millar, 500,12th street, Detroit, Mich.

56-Numerical Enigma.

The total composed of 35 letters is a saying of Abraham Lincoln. 18, 31, 2, 21, 11, 35 population. 8, 20, 27, 14, an idiot. 4, 24, 34, 17, 13, an animal. 1, 3, 32, 19, 15, 33, 34, 23, is a joyous season. 25, 9, 10, 21, 30, 27, 26, 31, is a passage for escape. 28, 7, 16, is a parent (abv.) Kent Glasby, Elkin, N. C. 59-Crossword.

In Agnes, not in Ann. In Alice not in Fan. In Edna not in Lou. In Ada not in Sue. In Clytie not in Belle In Jessie not in Nell. Now a girls na Pontiac, Mich.

M. E. T.

60-Diamond. 1, a letter: 2, a tract of land; 3, poet of evil; 4, a number; a letter. a letter. Carleton, Mich. THE MAIL BAG.

Edith Granger, Kent G., and all others, please send me a batch of puzzles. O. E. D. (Union City.) thanks for "con," kindly sign name and address as well as nom de plume. Oliver Omega, (New Orleans, La..) your sub. has expired; Please renew; also solve and contribute.

Look!!!

Indiana Co., Pa., June 3, 1895. Mr. O. W. Ingersoll.

Dear Sir: We used your best grade of paint on our Grange Hall, some four years ago, and it is as good as ever yet, and many of my neighbors, of this vicinity, who have used it say it is a thoroughly good article. Yours, E. C. George. See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber

Paints. Ed.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuos surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

THE GRANGE VISITOR CHARLOTTE, MICH.

The Official Organ of the Michigan State Grange.

Published on the First and Third Thursdays of Each Month

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OUR WORK.

The following has been approved by the State Grange as a fair statement of the objects the Grange of Michigan has in view, and the special lines along which it proposes to work. We hope every Grange in the state will work earnestly in all these departments, so that by a more united effort we shall rapidly increase our numbers, extend our influence, and attain more and more completely those ends which we seek.

OUR OBJECT

our objects is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement, Financially, Socially, Mentally, Morally.
We believe that this improvement can in large measure be brought about:

1. (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.
(b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.
2. (a.) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.
(b.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood.
3. (a.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.
(b.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits.
(c.) By maintaining and attending farmers' institutes; reading in the Reading Circle; establishing and using

tion for rural pursuits.

(c.) By maintaining and attending farmers' institutes; reading in the Reading Circle; establishing and using circulating libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for the home.

4. (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions, and teaching the high duties of citizenship.

(b.) By demanding the enforcement of existing statutes, and by discussing, advocating, and trying to secure such other state and national laws as shall tend to the general instice, progress and morality.

Those who do most Grange work get the most of benefit from the Order. Are you a worker or a shirker?

justice, progress and morality.

Are you going to allow that road to be plowed up this month? June is the month when the festive road improver is abroad in the land. He blossoms forth like the rose and truly his works do follow him.

The summer months are the very best mite for the Grange to discuss practical farm topics. Make the Grange pay you by the practical hints and helps you get at the meetings. Talk theory in the winter time, talk business now.

We trust that each Grange in Michigan outlines its work and covers the field, according to the plan given in "Our Work." Let us unite our forces into working for specific ends, in farming, homekeeping, sociability, education, legislation. Let us not scatter our energies.

GRANGE PETITIONS.

One brother in Hillsdale, as reported in our Grange News column, objects to the sending of printed petitions or resolutions to the legislature. We believe, with him, that these resolutions would carry more weight if worded by the Granges themselves. But it might surprise the brother to know how tardy and derelict most Granges are about such things. Out of 225 Granges, less than 90, we believe, sent in the resolutions for pure food, and only 65 were sent for institutes. Yet these measures had the unanimous support of the real Grange sentiment. What the number would have been without the use of printed resolutions can be guessed by our statement that, so far as we know, only one or two of these resolutions were sent in favoring farmers' institutes before the Master sent out the printed resolutions, although the Visitor had urged such action for several issues, with all the vigor at its command.

OUR CHARITY WORK.

Sister Mayo makes another appeal to the ladies of the Grange regarding our Grange fresh air outing work. We have so often tried to urge this work upon Patrons, that our words seem but repetitions of former ones. However, we say, once for all, that the Grange should rally to this grand work. The Grange can do nothing more popular, to say nothing of the merit of it, than just this work. It will acquaint our best and noblest citizens with Grange work as nothing else will, and put them in sympathy with our purposes and endeavors. From a selfish standpoint the Grange should do this work freely.

But we would urge the higher motive of "the good that we may do." Think of this. Can you not help? Try it. Those who tried it last year had naught but good words for the work.

Every safeguard has been thrown around this work. You may be sure of clean children, free from dread diseases. They are inspected before leaving. Their expenses are paid by kind hearted city people. Shall not the Patrons do their share to make brighter the lives of the unfortunates? Shall we not open our hearts to them, and do them what good we may?

GROWING RESPECT FOR THE GRANGE.

The Grange of Michigan has suffered materially from lack of knowledge of its work on the part of many of our best people. Men and women have ignored, criticised, or condemned, largely because they had no notions, or mistaken notions, of Grange principles and purposes.

We believe that the tide is turning. In the recent legislature there were a few backwoods statesmen who dared to rise in their places and assert of a measure advocated by the Grange that "nobody wants it." But we heard a great many expressions from members of both houses which led us to feel that they held the Grange in high respect, and that they appreciated the fact that the Grange represents, if it does not include, the sentiment of the farmers of Michigan.

A sentence from the letter of a Detroit lady, quoted by Sister Mayo in her article in another column, suggests that in the cities, in Detroit especially, where our charity work has been carried on, the philanthropic people are surprised to discover that there is such a thing as the Grange, and are intensely interested in its success. Sister Mayo has told us that on her visit last autumn just these sentiments were expressed.

The Grange can well afford to cultivate the respect and esteem of all classes. We can do this by conservative, wise, but aggressive action; by judicious advertising; by unselfish labor for humanity; by works ing more than talking, and keeping at it. Let us try to win the regard of all the best men and women in Michigan.

THE FREE PASS EVIL.

We have heretofore expressed our ideas on this question, but as an esteemed correspondent brings it up again, we will remark upon it again.

Opinions vary, among those best informed, as to the effects of this system. Our own deductions are based largely on the comments of legislators and other public men who have had experience in the

We do not think the free pass system a good one. But neither do we quite think that all the evils attributed to it actually flow from it. Of course the railroad companies do not give passes for fun. And it is not at all improbable that some legislators are bribed by these passes to favor the railroads. But we do not believe that a sufficient number of members are thus bribed to defeat anti-railroad legislation. We believe that it takes more than passes to do that. Of course we know that opinions differ on this point. This is simply our opinion.

But there is one phase of the matter mentioned by Mr. Mallory upon which most men are agreed-and that is the difficulty of bringing about a reform. In New York State the new constitution prohibits free passes for legislators, yet the railroads and members get around this section without difficulty. So far as we know, no state in the Union has been successful in dealing with this question, and settling it. The free pass system is not a good thing, it would be better for all concerned if it could be wiped out. But it looks to us as if it were an all but impossible accomplishment to overthrow it.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The State Board of Agriculture has appointed a superintendent of institutes, who is to have general charge of putting an institute in every county in the state desiring one. Counties wishing to hold an institute next winter, with college help,

would do well to get into correspondence at once with the superintendent. Address him at the Agricultural College.

We desire right here, in the very kindest way possible, to speak a word of warning to Patrons on this subject of insititutes. In counties where no institute society exists, and where the county Grange is strong, it may seem to Patrons the most natural thing in the world to organize the Grange into a county institute society. But we would most strongly urge the Grange against any such course. These are our

1. It may harm the institutes. Unfortunately all farmers are not Patrons. Many farmers are opposed to the Grange. In spending the people's money, the proper thing is to spend it for the whole people. Those outside the Grange will justly claim a share in this institute business, and will justly complain at legislation which allows any society, no matter how worthy, to manage affairs belonging to the state. Everything should be done to popularize institutes and nothing to antagonize any farmer or other voter.

2. It may harm the Grange. If people generally get the idea that the Grange pushes legislation that it may profit by it as an Order, instead of pushing it for the benefit of the farmers of the state, it will be hard work to build up the Grange in this state. We must be unselfish.

3. Probably such an organization would not be acceptable to the Board of Agriculture, and the work of forming it would have been spent in vain.

For these reasons we suggest that Granges go slow in turning themselves into institute societies. Without question, in many counties of the state, Patrons will exert the leading influence in institute work —but it must be as individuals, and not as

We are aware that some Patrons will feel, that having secured the passage of the bill, the Grange is entitled to the rewards. But we believe our position sound, and make this suggestion solely "for the good of the Order."

We can not, however, see any objection to county Granges taking the initiative in forming an institute society and inviting farmers generally to meet and organize. But we would say to these: Have a care that the new organization is a county institute society, and not a Grange.

THE GRANGE AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The record of the Grange of Michigan this past winter, in securing legislation which was believed to be for the interest of the farmers of the state, was so noteworthy that we wish to devote space to a brief review of the work accomplished and the experience gained.

In the first place it must be borne in mind that this work has been planned and organized. Nearly two years ago the subject of legislation began to be urged by several leading members of the Grange, and the various desirable measures farmers are interested in advancing were discussed. At the meeting of the State Grange of 1893, Bro. Redfern, who had been chairman of the legislative committee for the session of 1893, made in his report an earnest plea for more active work, on the part of the Grange, in furthering legislation. At the State Grange a special legislative committee was authorized to investigate state affairs, and choose a few of the leading topics for legislation. Although the suggestions embodied in their report, presented by Bro. John K. Campbell of Ypsilanti, were not acted upon in full, the report presented to the State Grange of 1894 the keynote of legislative effort, i. e., concentration of energies. As a result of this, the executive committee were instructed to pick out, from among the numerous subjects for legislation suggested by the Worthy Master in his address and by resolutions formally adopted, three or four which should be urged upon the attention of the legislature.

Pursuant to these instructions, the executive committee met in Lansing, and decided to make a strong effort to secure the passage of three measures. The ones selected, as our readers know, were the bill appropriating money to hold a farmers' in-

stitute in every county in the state, the bill creating the office of the tax statistician, and the various bills embodied originally in Mr. Redfern's bill and all in furtherance of more adequate pure food laws. The committee also decided to oppose the passage of the township unit school bill.

This action being taken, every Grange in the state was notified of the action, and urged to come to the support of the committee. This they did, valiantly; and petitions began pouring in from Granges in all the leading farming counties of the state. Influential members of the Order also visited Lansing to set before the legislators the feeling of the farmers on these topics. Worthy Master Horton, and Brothers Mars and Kane put in good work at the right time. The members of the Order in the legislature were loyal, and helped whenever they could. The Visitor kept hammering away on these few topics, until we feared our readers would tire of the monotony. But Bro. Horton said, "Keep it up."

The results of all this work are most gratifying. The township unit school bill, which surely would have passed otherwise, was killed by Grange opposition "deader'n a door nail." The farmers' institute bill passed, as introduced, though at one time the prospects of its passage were dubious. The tax statistician bill, though it was a new thing, and had a hard "rub," went through. This was a triumph for the Grange. The Grange fathered the measure, and Grange influence, solely, put it through. Pure food legislation was not all that could be desired, but was a great gain over existing laws. But even this much would not have been secured but for the Grange.

The results the Grange of Michigan may well be proud of. For the first time in our history, we believe, the Grange has gone to the legislature and said, "Gentlemen, the Grange of Michigan, representing the best farmers of the state, desires certain laws enacted, and we ask you to enact them. And the chief glory of the Grange is that it got what it asked for. We do not believe that any State Grange in the United States can show, in all its history, so much definite and valuable work accomplished at one session of the legislature. We believe the palm for efficient legislative effort must come to the State Grange of Michigan.

But, Patrons, we must not rest content with this achievement. There is no good reason why we should not go on in the future, and achieve even more for the farmers of the state. Shall we learn the lessons taught by our efforts this winter, and prepare for future work? Or shall we imagine that we have gained so much prowess that we can afford to rest on our oars? We hope not the latter. We hope that the Grange of Michigan has learned its strength in the legislature, and that very soon we shall begin to prepare for greater influence in the legislature of 1897.

We may have more to say on this subject in the future.

Farm Education in Minnesota.

The Minnesota legislature seems to have been interested in agricultural education. Appropriations of \$60,000 were made for the school of agriculture of the State University. Of this amount \$15,000 was for additions to the dairy department, and \$5,000 for buildings for the sheep, swine, and poultry departments. The appropriation for farmers' institutes was increased from \$10,000 to \$13,500 annually. The institutes will be under direction of a board representing the University trustees, and the State Agricultural, Horticultural and Dairy Societies. Arrangements were also made forthe establishment of two sub-experiment farms, one in the Red River region, the other in the northern part of the state, \$30,000 being appropriated for the purpose. -Ex.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, wholesale daug-gists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, act-

ing directly upon the blood and mucuos surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price 75c. per bottle, Sold by all druggists.

F · H · R · C Мотто-" Begin; keep at it."

The Student.

The following, written for the Kansas Industrialist by Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild of the Kansas Agricultural College, is so full of wisdom and encouragement, that we quote entire, for the inspiration of those of our readers who have had the ambition to begin reading in the F. H. R. C.

Attendants upon colleges and professional schools are by common consent called students. Yet not all, by any means, accomplish the work of the student in the true sense,—a successful searcher after knowledge. Some are by nature dull, "born so," for whom neither can wealth buy capacity nor diligence supply its absence. Some are too brilliant, so that dazzled by their own brightness, they find no need of study. Some are too busy for study; politics of societies, social converse, friendly gossip, story reading, and even daily toil, consume both time and energy. Some have no care for study or its fruits, but come to college because they are sent, because it is the proper thing in their set, or because they have nothing else to do. Some are failures simply from ignorance; they have not learned how to study. Every student at the end of his course sees how little he knew of the best ways of study at the outset, and often makes the remark, "If I had only known how, what I might have accomplished in the four years!

The genuine student has always and everywhere a somewhat distinct conception

HIS PURPOSE.

This purpose is the foundation of energy. At first it is simply the general one, to know-to know instead of to guess, or even to believe. A genuine student intends to be one who knows, in all the possibilities of knowledge. He takes to books as the source of knowledge, possibly with little power to distinguish the true from the false. But this purpose leads to the clearest distinctions, and makes the student a questioner. From books he turns to teachers, and from teachers to the sources of knowledge in nature, always questioning, "How much of this do I know, and how do I know that I know it?"

At a second stage of progress in a student's development his purpose changes by fixing more definite limits to the know-ledge sought. The sea of knowledge embraces particular continents of exploration, and each student finds a place of importance to explore. It may be the accident of favorable conditions that determines his choice, but a genuine student somehow discovers the impossibility of grasping all knowledge, and the more intense interest of certainty in special sciences. The purpose is simply carried to its natural outcome from a larger acquaintance with the extent of knowledge. If this definite purpose is formed too early, it is likely to develop a pedant instead of a student, to cultivate conceit instead of humility, and so obstruct genuine inquiry. But the definite limit to inquiry must be accepted at length because of the natural limit to human intellect and strength.

To carry out his purpose the student must have

HIS IDEALS.

Such ideals come to us gradually. They cannot be found ready made. We cannot even adopt the good ones our neighbors display. Teachers cannot give them, but can inspire them. Little by little they are built by acquaintance with books. things, and people. Each natural gift helps to make the ideal definite, and each step of progress in accord with the true purpose makes the ideal more grand and more significant. Sometimes it is too indefinite, however grand, to be a satisfactory stimulant; sometimes it is too definite to bring out the latent individual powers. An imitator of another can never be the best of students, and get a grand ideal that cannot be studied in parts gives but little incentive to definite present exertion. The ideal includes one's best conception of purpose, plan, method, facilities, and surroundings. Of these, it is needful here to dwell only upon

HIS METHODS.

To describe a student's methods of study so that another can adopt or imitate them is a difficult task, because no two people exactly resemble each other in mental habits more than in physical. One can do his best work in early morning, even before breakfast; another finds an hour of late evening worth the most for hard study. One devours his lesson in haste, and ruminates upon it afterward; while another digests each thought as he meets it, and gains added strength for the next. There are, however, a few general methods worth transcribing. A true student plans for his studies definite periods of time as nearly in uniform order as possible. His times for study are as well marked in his habits as his meal times. He can put off either, but he feels the loss. His order of lessons is as real as is a succession of courses at a

dinner, though the reason for choice may be different. He adapts his lessons to the time at his disposal, to the circumstances favoring study; and to his physical condition. He does not assign to hours of natural weariness or dullness any abstruse thinking, but stimulates his mind at such times with the most enticing facts and problems.

A thorough student studies his own habits of memorizing, and perfects them. He seeks all the methods of association, by words, forms, ideas, and principles that make memory trustworthy. He never for a moment allows the outside aid of memoranda or of contact with the printed page through the finger ends. Indeed the less use he has for books in the class room the better he likes his work.

In the class-room a true student finds his best hours of study upon the subject of his lesson. The bright thoughts of his teacher and his fellow students are his best text, and even his dull neighbor is a good whetstone to his own abilities.

The genuine student is always an interrogation point in the presence of uncertainties, though he never asks questions simply to quiz his teacher. If he knows a fact needed for clearing up doubt, he volunteers it in a way that shows his desire to contribute to the wants of others, not to display his abundance of knowledge.

To sum up, the student par excellence is one who works to know, raises his ideals with each attainment, and studies his methods and means as well as his texts.

The Cause of it all.

Editor Visitor: I have been reading your comments on our late legislature. I think some of your remarks are very pertinent. But there is one point that has a bearing on legislation that you failed to touch on, - the free pass. You say that anti-corporation legislation has not been abundant and that it looks as if legislators were favoring the railroad corporations at the expense of the people. How could you expect anything else while our legislators are riding on free passes given them by these railroad corporations? What are free passes given for if not to influence legislation in favor of said corporations? It cannot be successfully denied that the free pass system is not only expensive to the state on account of prolonging the session of the legislature, but is a vicious practice in more ways than one. If our legislators are not getting sufficient pay for their valuable services then increase it; but let this be done by the people, and not by railroad corporations. I think our next State Grange should talk up this matter and instruct the legislative committee to have a bill introduced in our next legislature making it a criminal offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any railroad official to offer a free pass to any legislator, and a like offence for any legisislator to receive or use a free pass from any of said corporations.

Mr. Editor, I expect to get a scoring from certain quarters, as I have before, for daring to meddle with this free pass business, but I guess I can stand it.

S. H. MALLORY.

Grange Fresh Air Outing.

DEAR SISTERS OF THE GRANGE: 1 WISH it were possible for me to sit with you, every one in your pleasant homes today, and read to you a letter from a lady in Detroit who is one of the managers of the Industrial school of that city. I know it would reach your hearts, and a glad answer would come from you at this appeal from the poorest of the poor, prompted by the desire to do the will of Him who said, "The poor you have with you always," and "Whatsoever ye do unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me." Listen while I speak to you by my pen of the contents of this letter: "My sympathy is very much aroused in a most noble work that is being inaugurated by the Grange clubs of our state. I refer to the Fresh Air Outing. I have long been interested in the Industrial School of our city, where we have between eighty and ninety of the very poorest children, many of whom have only the noonday meal that is given at the school, and the can of soup to take home at night. They are also clothed and taught in this school. But to think we could give them the happinesssome of them-of the beautiful country, together with real home comforts, was more than I ever thought it possible to do. Will you please write me what requisites are necessary to give some of these little ones this outing?

Sisters, who of you will open not only your homes but your hearts to one or two of these little ones? Who will for the short time of two weeks make a new world-for it will be to every one of these who have never known what home comforts are? You will be at no expense. They will be made ready, clean and wholesome, by the management of the school; inspected by a physician, that no communicable disease shall be brought with them; and all you have to do is to meet them at the train and just mother them for two weeks.

I visited the school for a half day last November and I found the children as intelligent, orderly, and obedient as the children in our common schools. Could you have seen them huddle three and four deep around the glowing coal stove during recess, and heard the many anxious inquiries as to "how soon dinner would be ready," seen the pinched, old look that is only seen in a child's face that is not properly nourished and warmed, your heart would have gone out in strongest sympathy for these children who suffer all this through no fault of their own. And I know you will be glad to do this little act of love for those who suffer for the lack of love and what love brings. Suppose these children were ours—would we not be glad that somebody cared to bring to them a few glad days, out of the so many dreary, cheerless, suffering days of the whole

If you are willing to lend a hand please drop me a postal at once. Do not wait for any plans and talks that will be necessary at your next Grange meeting as to the work, but just send me a card with but a line or two saying whether you will take one or more. This is absolutely necessary, as I must know something of the number that will be ordered, so that I may at once inform the financial head of the work in the city that funds may be on hand for transportation.

Address your communications in reference to the children to Miss Mary Brady, 414 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, saying that you wish children from the Industrial School. Miss Brady is the agent between the Grange and the various associations of

the city. If you wish to learn more of these children, write to Fay Squier Henry, 158 Fort St. West, Detroit. You who are too remote from Detroit, living on the west side of the state, if you will write to Mrs. Belle M. Royce, Baroda, she will only be too glad to furnish you children from Chicago. Do not think I am advocating for others what I am not willing to do myself. Last year we had three at our house, and this year shall start with two. A sister at our Grange meeting yesterday,

with a family of ten, said she would take God bless the good work and the work-MARY A. MAYO.

Battle Creek.

Township High Schools.

The Pittsburg *Times* says: An appropriation of \$200,000 has been asked of the state legislature for the purpose of aiding m establishing township high schools at central points to which farmers' boys can drive every morning and return from every evening. without loss of time. The office of these schools would be to teach practical things. The rural schools at present do very little to open the eyes of the pupils to the wonders of the farm and fit them for their vocation as tillers of the soil. By putting brains as well as toil into the soil farming can still be made to pay. Farmers' boys should be taught botany, zoology, and chemistry so as to know how plants grow, what insects harm the crops, how the worm gets into the fruit, and be able to understand treatises on agriculture. The course of study should be prescribed by the directors in accordance with the needs of the several localities, subject to

the approval of the State Superintendent. In the matter of high schools Pennsylvania is said to be behind every other northern state. As far back as 1826, Massachusetts passed a law requiring every school district of 4,000 inhabitants to establish a high school of the first grade, and one of 5,000 families to maintain one of the second grade. It is a significant fact in this connection that according to the investigations of United States Commissioner Harris, the earning power of the average individual in that commonwealth is considerably greater than it is in Pennsylvania. If our high schools were classified according to the number of years of instruction given beyond the common branches, it would educate the citizens to desire to place the schools in the first rank. Township high schools would save the money now expended at boarding schools and would better fit the pupils for their future vocations, while lifting the grade of instruction throughout the state. The appropriation asked for them should therefore be granted.

Charitable Work.

The fraternity which has been developed in the Grange is branching out into wider fields of work than is included in the environments of farm life. In some states, especially in Michigan, the committee on woman's work, of which Mrs. Mary Mayo of Battle Creek is chairman, are engaged in charitable work of giving a little fresh air and a new lease or life to some of the over-worked girls and almost worn out mothers in the cities, who are too poor to go into the country for a week or two, to breath the fresh air and receive new courage and inspiration for the battles of life.

If your heart becomes warmed toward these deserving girls and women in your crowded cities and you wish to show with them a trifle of the generous bounty which God has bestowed upon you, write to Mrs. Mayo and she will tell you how some of the women of the Grange in Michigan are "laying up treasures in heaven" by following the teachings of the Master .- Our Grange Homes.

Secrecy of the Grange.

Rev. George W. Patten, chaplain of the New Hampshire State Grange, thinks the Grange is not subject to the criticisms of some secret societies and also that it is a good auxiliary to the church. This is what he says. "However obnoxious these organizations may be to the charge of sepaating families in the celebration of their mystic rites, and tending to irreligion and alienation from the church, the grange does not separate but rather enhances the unity of the family, and its influence is all on the side of morality and religion. Where it alienates one I believe it brings ten under its benign sway. Where one is tempted to make it an excuse for non-attendance at church, ten are inspired by its religious and ethical principles and its fraternal ceremonies, to follow up its suggestive precepts in the house of God.

State Highways.

Massachusetts proposes to do some scientific road building. Her state legislature has appropriated \$300,000 for that purpose and the work will be done under the direction and supervision of a commission of experts. The commission has already commenced laying out its work. It has selected about 20 sections of old roadway, connecting several of the principal cities, and will experiment on these lines. Native rock, crushed, will be the base, but the "top dressing" is not fully decided upon. Doubtless several plans will be tried to find out which is the most desirable. The width of these state highways, as they will be called, is to be from 15 to 18 feet, although the commission is of the opinion that single width roads are advisable in sparsely settled districts. It is proposed to make these highways good the year round, to have them so built that travel will be good even in the worst seasons, when the ordinary roads are almost impassable on account of the mud. Here is where a large part of the economy comes in. Bad roads are very expensive inconveniences.

The Massachusetts road commissioners purpose to have not only as good roads as can be built, but they propose to have them lined on either side with beautiful shade trees. In short, the state highways are to be continuous and attractive boulevards. Cost money? Yes, but worth more than they cost. It will add dollars to the value of every acre of ground along or through which thesestate highways run, and there will be an immense saving of time and in the wear and tear of the traveler's equipment and nervous system.

May the good roads fever become epidemic in every state. We should like to see it have a high old run right here in Michigan.—Detroit Journal.

SUMMER VACATION. A Delightful Way to Spend It.

A Delightful Way to Spend It.

The summer vacation outing is especially an American custom and furnishes to thousands the one particularly bright spot of all the year. How to spend one's vacation so as to bring the most satisfying returns is often difficult to settle. A few places have come into great popularity. One of these is Bay View. It combines so much of the best, and so much has been written about it that with thousands it is the one great hope to sometime go there. To spend a summer at Bay View is said to be one event of a lifetime, and to go regularly is almost a liberal culture. The summer announcements this year are more attractive than ever, filling nearly sixty pages of the Bay View Magazine. The Chicago & West Michigan and Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroads, which go direct to Bay View without change, have secured a quantity of the magazines and placed them in their ticket offices. Those planning a vacation are invited to call for copies. These lines make the usual low rates this year to Bay View. Summer tourist tickets are on sale all summer, but from July 8 to 17 inclusive tickets will be sold at one fare rate with return limit August 15. This covers the assembly and summer university period. Round trip rate from Grand Rapids will be \$5.75.

Spend Sunday in Detroit. Spend Sunday in Detroit.

Most delightful place in Michigan with its broad river and beautiful Belle Isle Park. At no other place can so much pleasure be enjoyed on Sunday as in Detroit. To enable you to visit this paradise the D. L. & N. will run an excursion on Sunday, June 30, leaving Lansing at 8 a. m., and arriving at Detroit II a. m. Returning leave at 7 p. m. Round trip rate \$1.

Fourth of July Excursions. The C. & W. M. and D. L., & N. lines will sell as usual for Fourth of July tickets between all stations on their lines at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on July 3 and 4, with return limit July 5.

Excursion to Lake Michigan. Sunday, June 30, the D. L. & N. Ry. will run an excursion to Ottawa Beach, the popular resort on Lake Michigan. Train will leave Lansing at 8:30 a. m., and arrive at the beach at 12 noon. Returning leave at 8:30 p. m. Round trip rate \$1.25.

It is a pleasant way to spend Sunday, and the bathing, fishing, etc., is first class now. The Ottawa and Macatawa hotels will furnish ample accommodations for meals and unches.

We are in receipt of a booklet issued by the Hackley Park Assembly Association which contains views of the scenery in and about Hackley Park. Their program from July 20 to August 5, inclusive, is made up of first class attractions. Hackley Park is certainly a beautiful place, and the assembly program an excellent one. It is near by and within easy reach of all who may desire a few day's summer outing.



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Shropshire Sheep.

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400 acres planted to them!

Write for prices on what you want to

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On Top . . .

Good beef is there now. Merinos will not stay below long. We have right stock at right prices.

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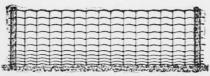
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Don't Put a Tramp in Charge.

If obliged to employ one, give him a position where it will not harm you if he "goes wrong." Many farmers have lost heavily trying to save money on wages, so also on wire fences. Soft wire is CHEAP but nonelastic. It appears to work well while you are watching it, but when your back is turned it gives you the slip. It is safer to require references, and the best in the world are furnished by the

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We are the only authorized NURSERY SUPPLY COMPANY -For The-

GRANGE OF MICHIGAN and we have 5,000,000 trees and plants for sale Ask your secretary for particulars. GREENING BROS., Monroe Mich.

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Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred.....\$0 75 Secretary's ledger. Secretary's record. Treasurer's orders, bound, per hundred.... Secretary's receipts for dues, per hundred. Treasurer's receipts for dues, per hundred. Applications for membership, per hundred Withdrawal cards, per dozen.... Demits, in envelopes, per dozen.

By-laws of the State Grange, single copies,

10c; per dozen.... "Glad Echoes," with music, single copies,

Sample package co-operative literature... Kelley's History of the Grange....

Write for prices on gold pins, badges, working tools, staff mountings, seals, ballot boxes and any other Grange supplies. Address
MISS JENNIE BUELL,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

in the social and political institu- and setting the laws and officers of the loss in storing potatoes. The tions of every civilized nation may our country at defiance, tying up results given are those obtained by his former place upon the Detroit Free be apparent to all who keep abreast the roads of our country almost actual experiment, the trial in Press. Since his retirement from the

commissioners had entrenched of others much more worthy than cultural notes. war seemed imminent.

troops to preserve order and pre- only endured but spoken of ap- The apple is the fruit that is rests with the courts. Though not examples of our people. common. The idea of having the law and order.

kie or Professor Ely. Our country fine crimes and provide specifically Agricultural College, Mich., and grows a few Socialists but a much for the punishment of its various request that they be mailed to you. larger number are imported full forms, leaving nothing for our grown from foreign countries, and judges and courts to do but to put many of these last it will be noticed these laws in force, the more peradvocate a mixture of anarchy or fect will our government be. individualism which is in fact a phy of socialism.

of the dissimilarity of principles be worth saving. between socialism and anarchists of character and civilization as a earth. tribe of wild Indians or roaming Arabs. Have we not a right to expect every patriotic American citizen to stand by his country and its laws and to give them his full nected with the State Agricultural support when they are subject to College has recently issued several either insidious or open attacks bulletins upon horticultural topics

The following address was read before the Clinton County Pomona strike on twenty-two railroads runclude all of the new kinds, it gives An Important Announcement. Grange at DeWitt, November 14, ning into Chicago. Here we see a method of preventing scab, and 1894, by the late Dr. G. W. Top- the president of a labor organiza- discusses such practical questions tion which was scarcely one-half a as heavy versus light seeding, That a great change is going on year old assuming despotic power sprouted and unsprouted seed and of the thoughts and doings of our continental in size, arresting all most cases covering several years. mes.

We see new organizations both portation, cutting off the supplies

The bulletin 120, the Vegetable Novelties and Notions are discussed. elected to control large municipalities. In such cases it often happens that their theories are not only crude and undeveloped; but what is worse, their chief aim is to pull down the tried and trusted officers and members of a labor union might be avenged on a car manufacturing company whose officers had refused to acceed to their terms respecting the wages of its employes. On the 5th day of July and manufacturing are often placed on the market with high praises.

Our readers will find bulletin 121 of even more general importance, as it treats of the Insects and are often placed on the market with high praises.

Our readers will find bulletin 121 of even more general importance, as it treats of the Insects and officers are making a special four months' trial offer of the Semi-union might be avenged on a car are often placed on the market with high praises.

Our readers will find bulletin 121 of even more general importance, as it treats of the Insects and officers had regularly. pull down the tried and trusted measures of the past without having anything practically adequate in mobile general importance, as it treats of the Insects and Diseases of Fruits and Vegetables. All of these more common kinds strong in Chicago and on this and the approximation of the strong in Chicago and on this and the approximation of the strong in Chicago and on this and the approximation of the strong in Chicago and on this and the approximation of the strong in Chicago and on this and the approximation of the strong in Chicago and on this and the approximation of the strong in Chicago and on the strong in Chicago and on this and the approximation of the strong in Chicago and on the strong in Chica to take their place. To illustrate a few days following there were are described and the appearance the consequences of the election of collisions between the mob and the of many of them is clearly illus- Bay View Announcements Out. rampart demagogues upon new and untried theories we ask you to military with many persons and untried theories we ask you to wounded and a few killed. The have a dozen or more insects and ments are out and are of public necessary.

missioners of Denver, who had country was caused by the lawless-

At this juncture General Mc-Cook came with the United States erry and rights of law abiding cit-izens. Shall such conduct be not where other sorts fail.

and control all our railroads, telegraph lines and in short all the chief means of communication and transportation is, I think, quite generally advocated by all these organizations.

The Socialists are divided into many different groups according as they happen to be followers of Maxie, Henry Seymour, Korpots.

The more perfectly our laws defined and control all our railroads, telegraph lines and in short all the view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed encourages the violation of law view that he who by word or deed the last legislature, which requires under certain conditions, the spray-line and view that he who by word or deed the last legislature, which requires under certain conditions, the spray-line and view that he who by word or deed the last legislature, which requires under certain conditions, the spray-line and view that he who by word or deed the last legislature, which requires under certain conditions, the spray-line and view that he who by word or deed the law is fine or imprisonmen

If the time ever comes when contradiction of the entire philoso- laborers, nabobs or any other class times?" of people shall successfully resist It is evident to the most careless our laws and set at defiance those observer that labor unions are whose duty it is to execute them, drifting into political socialism and our Government will already have that political socialism is making been destroyed, or so nearly so "When Lam strides toward anarchy. In view that what there is left of it will not

No amount of sentiment or sophas taught by their distintive writers istry can hide the fact that it is it seems difficult to account for socialistic anarchy under the garb play into each other. I wish to the past and scrutiny of the presimpress you with the thought that ent prove beyond the possibility of law is the vital principal of all successful contradiction that some civilized governments and especial- labor organizations and other kinly so of a republic, where all men dred societies have in the past and by their votes influence legislation are now doing their best or more and assist in making our laws. correctly their worst to set our Without respect for and obedience laws at defiance. To help them is cover. to law any people are as destitute to destroy the best government on

Three Books for a Penny.

The Experiment Station con-

Labor Unions, Socialism and country was assailed by the lawless assaults of organized labor; to-wit: the American Railway Union addition to a variety test of over the American Railway Union, addition to a variety test of over tures of this number.

social and political formed with almost bewildering rapidity. In country thus threatening a famine good idea of the varieties best some instances the promulgators of these new theories have been elected to control large municipalelected to control large municipalofficers and members of a labor officers and members o

and untried theories we ask you to consider the career of Governor Waite of Colorado: Populist Waite, who promised to lead his followers who promised to lead his followers Hundreds of cars and many rail-the lead with the leading to his lowers would be leading to his lowers to his l through blood up to his horse's road buildings and bridges were bulletin the formulas for preparing and summer educational center. The bridle bits if the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law way business is computed at \$250,was repealed. Though he failed 000 per day and the military example of applying them is con-

Bulletin 122 gives the Small secured an injunction from the ness of the new fledged president Fruit Notes for 1894. A test was Supreme Court of the state re- of a labor union turning loose his made of all the new and promising straining the Governor in his unlawful course.

On the 15th of March last the On the 15th of March last the last of March last the last regard to the rights and wellfare on the last of March last the last regard to the rights and wellfare on July 10, the Assembly July 17, both this bulletin, together with brief roads will sell half-fare tickets there,

great number of deputies sworn in for the occasion. The state miliCalifornia, under the orders of the not recommended for general plantin 123. While these fruits are not recommended for general plantin 123. While the interest are not recommended for general plantin 123. While the interest are not recommended for general tia were on the outside, all parties same president of a labor union. | ing where the better European kind being thoroughly armed and a civil They declared war to the knife succeed, their good points are upon our laws, and upon the prop- noted and some of the better vari-

vent bloodshed. McCook, acting provingly by American citizens perhaps most commonly grown under orders from Washington, who pretend to have the wellfare in Michigan and its importance is refused to withdraw the United of our country at heart, Yea I recognized in bulletin 124. It dis-States troops as requested to do by regret to say these laborers in cusses such important questions as Governor Waite and finally after some cases received encouragement soil and location; preparation of much bitter wrangling the matter in their riotousness from some the land and drainage; selection of was referred to arbitration and now who pose as moral teachers and varieties and trees; season, distance and method of planting; universally true yet in many places Let us have no more of this sick- the care of the orchard, including Populism, Socialism and the labor ly sentiment which supports pruning, cultivating, manuring question seem to have much in and encourages the violators of and spraying. Our readers will and spraying. Our readers will Leonard Rhone.....Center Hall, Pennsylvania also find in this bulletin the com-State or general government own Let us ever keep the fact in pulsory spraying law passed by

Maxie, Henry Seymour, Korpot- The more perfectly our laws de- bulletins, write to I. H. Butterfield,

poring an Editor.

"Are there no times," said a man, entering the office of a busy editor, "when you can write better than at other Committee on Woman's Work in the

write must consult their condition I have no doubt. Now, tell me, when can

'When I am alone," the editor re plied. - London Tit-Bits.

Gompers' Estimate of the Idle.

St. Louis June 17 .- Samuel Gompers, the well-known labor leader and agitator. their frequent unity of action perhaps it is an illustration of the wellknown principle that extremes wellknown principle that extremes its greatest peril. The history of the laboring man that is putting our government in its greatest peril. The history of labor, stating at the outset that 2,000,000 people were out of addressed an audience at Arsenal island yesterday afternoon on topics of interest outset that 2,000,000 people were out of employment against their will.

> Fatal Affray at Red Oak, Ia. RED OAK, June 17.—John Dicus shot and fatally wounded Wilse Whitney over

a small amount of money. Dicus was also shot, receiving one ball through the forearm and one in the hip. He will re-

Debate of Free Silver.

The one subject that is uppermost throughout the country is, of course, the currency question. The first definite—and we might say, serious and compact — statement that has been made by the author of "Coin's Financial School," is made in this number of upon its vital principal as earnestly as he would if it were attacked by a foreign enemy? Our country and its laws are likely to be more endangered from internal assaults bulletins upon horticultural topics that are of value to every person who has a garden or a fruit tree. These bulletins are sent by mail, postpaid, to all persons who desire them.

The Forum. In other words, the book which is having such an extensive circulation is practically compressed into the article by Mr. Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School," which he entitles "The Free Silver Argument." This argument is answered directly, statement by statement by statement by the Hop and its laws are likely to be more endangered from internal assaults than from external attack. It is not plain to all that the life of our not plain the life of our not plain to all that the life of our not plain the life

"M, Quad," the Famous Humorist, Takes His Old Place on The Free Press.

We take great pleasure in announcing to our readers that Chas. B. Lewis, Free Press four years ago Mr. Lewis has been writing for one of the leading syndicates. His preference for direct newspaper work, however, led him to abandon that connection, and here-

was repealed. Though he failed to come to time on the Silver controversy yet he did call out the state militia to enforce his orders turn-initia turn-init oratory, physical culture, and for writers. The enrollment a year ago was very nearly 800. It is given out at headquarters that this is going to be themselves in the city hall supported by the Denver police and a Like scenes were enacted at Sac
The Native Plums and Russian Cherries receive attention in bulle
Cherries receive attention in bulle
The Native Plums and Russian Cherries receive attention in bulleroads will sell half-fare tickets there, full information about expenses, etc., by addressing a card to J. M. Hall, Flint, Mich. Call for the June Bay View Magazine.

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Jennie Buell (Za omere)Ann Arbor

"Yes."

"Ah, I thought so! That men who mrs. Mary A. Mayo...... Battle Creek Mrs. Mary Sherwood Hinds... Stanton Mrs. Belle Boyce... Baroda General Deputy Lecturers.

•	Mary A. MayoBattle Creek
	non. J. J. Woodman Paw Paw
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	Judge J. G. Ramsdell Trans-Cit
	D. D. Buell
	- Chion City

	County Deputies.	
	D. H. StebbinsAtwood, Antrim	Co
	Lata Koot Allegen Allegen	44
	R. B. Keynolds. Inland Rongie	46
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	R. V. Clark Buchanan, Berrien J. W. Ennest St. Johns, Clinton Mary A. Mayo Battle Creek, Calhoun	44
	J. W. EnnestSt. Johns, Clinton	**
	Mary A. Mayo Battle Creek, Calhoun	44
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	Uto, L. Carlisia Kalkaska Kalkaska	66
	Diram Dradshaw North Branch Lancon	66
	Fred Dean Brighton Livingston	44
	E. W. Allis Adrian Loneman	44
	Jacob Rosenstiel	
		66
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	W. W. Carter Ashland, Newaygo	44
	A. J. Crosby Vasilanti Oakland	44
	Robert AlwardHudsonville, Ottawa	44
	Robert Alward Hudsonville, Ottawa R. H. Taylor Shelby, Oceana D. Murlin Vernon, Shiawassee	44
	D. Murlin Vernon, Shiawassee	44
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A STUDY IN SCARLET.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

PART TWO.

[The Country of the Saints.]

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Part 1 is a reprint of the reminiscenses of John H. Watson. M. D., of the medical department of the British army. CHAPTER I – Dr. Watson returns to London on leave of absence. He is introduced to Sherlock Holmes, a consulting detective, and they take lodging apartments together. II, III, and IV.—Sherlock Holmes makes some interesting statements as to the marvels of observation. He is consulted concerning a mysterious murder in an empty house at the Lauriston Gardens. A wedding ring is found by the body of the dead man, but the motive for the crime cannot be learned. V.—Sherlock Holmes advertises the ring as one found near the place. It brought a reply and a claimant for the ring in the person of an old woman, who said it belonged to her daughter. Holmes follows, and she proves to be a man in disguise who gives him the slip. VI and VII reveal another murder, and through the skill of Holmes a cabman named Jefferson Hope is arrested for both crimes. Meantime the Scotland yard detectives have been working on fruitless clews. The doctor's reminiscences cease in Part 2, and Chapter I takes the reader to Utah and among the Mormons and introduces him to oohn Ferrier, his adopted daughter, and Jefferson Hope. This is many years prior to the events narrated in Part I.

CHAPTER II.

and disease, every impediment which nature could place in the way, had all been overcome with Anglo-Saxon tenacity. Yet the long journey and the accumulated terrors had shaken the hearts in such cases. That mysterious change of the stoutest among them. There was is too subtle and too gradual to be measnot one who did not sink upon his knees ured by dates. Least of all does the in heartfelt prayer when they saw the maiden herself know it until the tone broad valley of Utah bathed in the sunlight beneath them and learned from her heart thrilling within her, and she the lips of their leader that this was the learns, with a mixture of pride and of acres were to be theirs forevermore.

olute chief. Maps were drawn and ed the dawn of a new life. In the case charts prepared in which the future city of Lucy Ferrier the occasion was serious was sketched out. All around farms enough in itself, apart from its future were apportioned and allotted in pro- influence on her destiny and that of portion to the standing of each individual. The tradesman was put to his trade and the artisan to his calling. In the Latter Day Saints were as busy as the town streets and squares sprang up as if bees whose hive they had chosen for their by magic. In the country there were emblem. In the fields and in the streets draining and hedging, planting and rose the same hum of human industry. clearing, until the next summer saw Down the dusty highroads defiled long the whole country golden with the streams of heavily laden mules, all headwheat crop. Everything prospered in ing to the west, for the gold fever had the strange settlement. Above all, the broken out in California, and the overgreat temple which they had erected in land route lay through the city of the the center of the city grew ever taller elect. There, too, were droves of sheep and larger. From the first blush of and bullocks coming in from the outlydawn until the closing of the twilight ing pasture lands and trains of tired imthe clatter of the hammer and the rasp migrants, men and horses equally of the saw were never absent from the weary of their interminable journey. monument which the immigrants erect- Through all this motley assemblage, ed to Him who had led them safe through threading her way with the skill of an many dangers.

the little girl who had shared his for- exercise and her long chestnut hair floattunes and had been adopted as his daugh- ing out behind her. She had a commister, accompanied the Mormons to the sion from her father in the city and was end of their great pilgrimage. Little dashing in as she had done many a time Lucy Ferrier was borne along pleasantly before with all the fearlessness of youth, enough in Elder Stangerson's wagon, a thinking only of her task and how it retreat which she shared with the Mor- was to be performed. The travel stained mon's three wives and with his son, a adventurers gazed after her in astonishheadstrong, forward boy of 12. Having ment, and even the unemotional Indians, rallied, with the elasticity of childhood, journeying in with their peltry, relaxed from the shock caused by her mother's death, she soon became a pet with the veled at the beauty of the pale faced women and reconciled herself to this maiden. new life in her moving canvas covered home. In the meantime, Ferrier, having city when she found the road blocked by recovered frem his privations, distinguished himself as a useful guide and an indefatigable hunter. So rapidly did plains. In her impatience she endeavhe gain the esteem of his new companions that when they reached the end of horse into what appeared to be a gap. their wanderings it was unanimously agreed that he should be provided with as large and as fertile a tract of land as any of the settlers, with the exception imbedded in the moving stream of fierce of Young himself and of Stangerson, Kimball, Johnston and Drebber, who were the four principal elders.

On the farm thus acquired John Ferrier built himself a substantial loghouse, which received so many additions in succeeding years that it grew into a roomy villa. He was a man of a practical turn of mind, keen in his dealings, skillful with his hands. His iron constitution enabled him to work morning and evening at improving and tilling his lands. Hence it came about that his farm and all that belonged to him prospered exceedingly. In three years he was better off than his neighbors, in six plunge of the excited horse brought it he was well to do, in nine he was rich, and in twelve there were not half a dozen men in the whole of Salt Lake City vho could compare with him. From the great inland sea to the distant Wahsatch

known than that of John Ferrier.

There was one way, and only one, in which he offended the susceptibilities of his co-religionists. No argument or persuasion could ever induce him to set up a female establishment after the manner of his companions. He never gave reasons for this persistent refusal, but contented himself by resolutely and inflexibly adhering to his determination. There were some who accused him of lukewarmness in his adopted religion and others who put it down to greed of wealth and reluctance to incur expense. Others, again, spoke of some early love affair and of a fair haired girl who had pined away on the shores of the Atlantic. Whatever the reason, Ferrier remained strictly celibate. In every other respect he conformed to the religion of the young settlement and gained the name of being an orthodox and straight walking man.

Lucy Ferrier grew up within the loghouse and assisted her adopted father in all his undertakings. The keen air of the mountains and the balsamic odor of the pine trees took the place of nurse and mother to the young girl. As year succeeded to year she grew taller and stronger, her cheek more ruddy and her step more elastic. Many a wayfarer upon the highroad which ran by Ferrier's farm felt long forgotten thoughts revive in his mind as he watched her lithe, This is not the place to commemorate girlish figure tripping through the the trials and privations endured by the wheatfields or met her mounted upon immigrant Mormons before they came her father's a stang and managing it to their final haven. From the shores of with all the ease and grace of a true the Mississippi to the western slopes of child of the west. So the bud blossomthe Rocky mountains they had strug- ed into a flower, and the year which saw gled on with a constancy almost unpar- her father the richest of the farmers alleled in history. The savage man and left her as fair a specimen of American and so have I," she answered. "He's been paying special attention to this demand shall be prima-facie Pacific slope.

It was not the father, however, who first discovered that the child had developed into the woman. It seldom is of a voice or the touch of a hand sets promised land, and that these virgin fear, that a new and larger nature has awakened within her. There are few Young speedily proved himself to be who can not recall that day and rememas skillful administrator as well as a resber the one little incident which heraldmany besides.

It was a warm June morning, and the accomplished rider, there galloped Lucy The two castaways, John Ferrier and Ferrier, her fair face flushed with the their accustomed stoicism as they mar-

She had reached the outskirts of the a great drove of cattle, driven by a half dozen wild looking herdsmen from the ored to pass this obstacle by pushing her Scarcely had she got fairly into it, however, before the beasts closed in behind her, and she found herself completely eyed, long horned bullocks. Accustomed as she was to deal with cattle, she was not alarmed at the situation, but took advantage of every opportunity to urge her horse on in the hope of pushing her way through the cavalcade. Unfortunately the horns of one of the creatures, either by accident or design, came in violent contact with the flank of the mustang and excited it to madness. In an instant it reared up upon its hind legs, with a snort of rage and, pranced and tossed in a way that would have unseated any but a most skillful rider. The situation was full of peril. Every against the horns again and goaded it up at the gate. She was at the doorto fresh madness. It was all that the girl could do to keep herself in the saddle, yet a slip would mean a terrible strode up the pathway. death under the hoof of the unwieldy

sudden emergencies, her head began to swim and her grip upon the bridle to relax. Choked by the rising cloud of dust and by the steam from the struggling creatures, she might have abandoned her efforts in despair but for a kindly voice at her elbow which assured her of assistance. At the same moment a sinewy brown hand caught the frightened horse by the curb, and, forcing a way through the drove, soon brought her to the outskirts.

"You're not hurt, I hope, miss?" said her preserver respectfully.

She looked up at his dark, fierce face and laughed saucily. "I'm awful frightened," she said naively. "Whoever would have thought that Poncho would have been so scared by a lot of cows?"

"Thank God you kept your seat," the other said earnestly. He was a tall, savpowerful roan horse and clad in the rough dress of a hunter, with a long rifle line slung over his shoulders. "I guess you father and he were pretty thick."

yourself?' she asked demurely.

The young fellow seemed pleased at piest girl in all Utah. the suggestion, and his dark eyes sparkled with pleasure. "I'll do so," he said. "We've been in the mountains for two months and are not over and above in visiting condition. He must take us he finds us."

jumped on me, he'd have never got over

make much matter to you anyhow. You ain't even a friend of ours.'

The young hunter's dark face grew so gloomy over this remark that Lucy Ferrier laughed aloud.

"There, I didn't mean that," she said. "Of course you are a friend now. You must come and see us. Now I must push along, or father won't trust me with his business any more. Goodby."

broad sombrero and bending over her little hand. She wheeled her mustang recognition of the complexity of unfortunates, and giving a chance

He and they had been among the Nevada lawmakers. mountains prospecting for silver and were returning to Salt Lake City in the hope of raising capital enough to work life, and that neither silver speculations of strong will and imperious temper. He had been accustomed to succeed in all that he undertook. He swore in his heart he would not fail in this if human render him successful.

cooped up in the valley and absorbed in his work, had little chance of learning the news of the outside world during the last 12 years. All this Jefferson Hope was able to tell him and in a style father. He had been a pioneer in California and could narrate many a strange tale of fortunes made and fortunes lost in those wild, halcyon days. He had been a scout, too, and a trapper, a silver explorer and a ranchman. Wherever stirring adventures were to be had Jefferson Hope had been there in search of them. He soon became a favorite with his virtues. On such occasions Lucy was silent, but her blushing cheek and her bright, happy eyes showed only too clearly that her young heart was no longer her own. Her honest father may not have observed these symptoms, but they were assuredly not thrown away upon the man who had won her affections.

It was a summer evening when he came galloping down the road and pulled way and came down to meet him He threw the bridle over the fence and

"I am off, Lucy," he said, taking her

down into her face. "I won't ask you to contaminating influence of their come with me now, but will you be ready to come when I am here again?" 'And when will that be?' she asked,

blushing and laughing. "A couple of months at the outside. I will come and claim you then, my darling. There's no one who can stand between us.'

"And how about father?" she asked. "He has given his consent, provided

"Oh, well, of course, if you and father have arranged it all, there's no more to be said," she whispered, with her cheek against his broad breast.

"Thank God!" he said hoarsely, stooping and kissing her. "It is settled, then. The longer I stay the harder it will be to go. They are waiting for me -goodby. In two months you shall see

He tore himself from her as he spoke, are the daughter of John Ferrier," he and, flinging himself upon his horse, remarked. "I saw you ride down from galloped furiously away, never even his house. When you see him, ask him looking around, as though afraid that if he remembers the Jefferson Hopes of his resolution might fail him if he took St. Louis. If he's the same Ferrier, my one glance at what he was leaving. She stood at the gate, gazing after him, unshe walked back into the house, the hap-

(To be continued.)

Dealing With Tramps.

A State Commission on the Un-Young Jefferson Hope rode on with such recommendations as are made its.—New York Tribune. bis companions, gloomy and taciturn. claim to careful consideration by

The tramps are a limited body of the great mass of the unemsome lodes which they had discovered. ployed, and may be differentiated many sections that the government into classes like the rest of their system of reporting the condition on the business until this sudden incion the business until this sudden incior the portugue of the rest of their system of reporting the country should of the crops of the country should others portugue of the country should be improved. The secretary of dent had drawn his thoughts into an others permanent wanderers, some be improved. The secretary of other channel. The sight of the fair are unemployed through their own agriculture has accomplished all young girl, as frank and wholesome as the Sierra breezes, had stirred his volume others are unemployable. system. With only four reportcanic, untamed heart to its very depths. The tramp class is, in general, the ers in each county it can be readily When she had vanished from his sight, lowest type of the unemployed, understood how insufficient the with the exception of the profes- present system is. Many of the nor any other questions could ever be of sional criminal, if he may be said counties are so large that it is such importance to him as this new and to be unemployed, which is, per- utterly impossible for four men, no all absorbing one. The love which had haps rarely. The tramp, like the matter how observant and skillful sprung up in his heart was not the sud- resident non-worker, progressively in estimating crop conditions, to den, changeable fancy of a boy, but degenerates; the young wanderer return reliable statistics to the derather the wild, fierce passion of a man out of work tends to become the partment. The reporters are not lazy and vicious beggar; the habit free to incur expenses in making of labor lost, the ability to labor their investigations, cannot travel soon vanishes. In fact, all the dis- over large areas or have free range effort and human perseverance could crimination which sociologists have for their observations. Their refound necessary in the organization ports must, therefore, be too gen-He called on John Ferrier that night of labor colonies and in devising eral and far too vague, for practiand many times again until his face was methods of relief for the mass of cal purposes. a familiar one at the farmhouse. John, the poor who tend to remain in Farming and commercial factors one place is required in even great- are alike interested in possessing er measure for the reformation of fuller details in order to transact these more degenerate non-pro-ducers. The folly of dealing with Secretary Morton succeeds in orgawhich interested Lucy as well as her the evil by merely sending offend- nizing a system of close inspection ers on from town to town or con- and full reports, he will give to his fining them for short periods in department an importance it has comfortable quarters without re- not attained under any previous quiring an equivalent of work is administration. apparent when the difficulty of It is proposed to appoint a corhelping even the best-intentioned respondent in each township or incompetents to be self-supporting other county sub-division who will when they have once lost their report directly to the department the old farmer, who spoke eloquently of place in the complex industrial of agriculture. These men must system is kept in mind. In deal- serve without pay, but it is relied ing with the tramp, care must be upon that an efficient person can be taken that the casual wanderer found in every township who will through temporary mischance be have enough interest in the matter not encouraged to become perma- to give it his attention gratuitously. nently useless. At the same time It would be better, however, if the honest unfortunate must not some pecuniary compensation were be so ignored as to be driven to attached to the office, for no work dishonesty or despair. Then meas- will be thoroughly or permanently ures must be taken to reclaim, so performed that is not paid for. far as may be, the permanent fre- Why should any intelligent farof value to themselves and society, ricultural matters be asked or ex-

vagabondage.

No one of these objects can be accomplished in perfection any more than poverty can be abolished by one or a hundred remedies, but careful administration of intelligently devised laws, which would provide for proper relief while at the same time sternly repressing we set these mines working all right. I tramping, might be of great use. have no fear on that head."

The Massachusetts Commission The Massachusetts Commission makes a few recommendations which seem well adapted to that end. "So long as indiscriminate "giving, even of food at house-"doors, continues, the tramp evils "cannot be cured." If that statement were heeded by the public, the age looking young fellow, mounted on a at the canyon. Goodby, my own darling tramp would be driven to official quarters for help, and there he can be systematically dealt with. First, according to the Commission it would be easier to convict tramps and vagrants, and all persons riding on freight trains without permission should be treated as tramps. Next, proceeding on the "Hadn't you better come and ask til he vanished from her sight. Then theory that "the one thing which "the professional tramp will not "face is the requirement of hard "labor," the advice is given that overseers of the poor in every town provide decent accomodations of food and lodging for wayfarers, and in return therefor shall demand "He has a good deal to thank you for, employed in Massachusetts has work. Refusal to comply with awful fond of me. If those cows had the tramps which infest that Com- evidence of tramping. Tramps and monwealth in large numbers, and criminals are not to be mingled. "Neither would I," said her compan- at the conclusion of its labors ex- Wayfarers shall not be lodged in presses much the same opinion as police stations, nor is it considered "You? Well, I don't see that it would other students of the problem of desirable in the case of young perthe unemployed in Europe have sons convicted of tramping that reached before it. That is, while they be sent to prisons. They several suggestions are made for should be placed in colonies where the alleviation of the nuisance, they can be taught farming and no specific for the remedy other industries, and kept there at of the evil is proposed. Noth- least a year with the hope of devel-"ing less than a wide cooper oping in them a desire as well as "ation of police officers, judges and "charitably disposed individuals" These plans carried out could hardly "Goodby," he answered, raising his can be of much service," says the commission in its report. That the problem and the impossibility of reformation to young wanderers whip and darted away down the broad of eliminating the tramp gives who have fallen into shiftless hab-

Better Service Demanded.

The demand has come from

quenters of the road, make them mer or person conversant with agmountains there was no name better and terrified animal. Unaccustomed to two hands in his and gazing tenderly and relieve the community of the pected to do a work of this kind

without a fair remuneration. Some effort, it appears, has been made to secure such persons, and with encouraging success. Well, this with

Twenty states have been selected to test the system, covering terri- with 25 members and a fair prospect corn and wheat raised in the counwe received seven applications at posters that will be sent to them,
arouse the whole farming community, tory in which nine-tenths of the for one and perhaps two more next ate sentiment and enthusiasm; and assist in the investigations. Supplementary to this work, a yearly of binder twine; making a saving of over \$30 to our members, using present help the Grange in every way more. ducts is contemplated.

With fifty thousand township rewith fifty thousand township reporters in frequent communication till more good is accomplished.

F. G. Palmer. with the department, the statistician will be able to issue periodical bulletins which business men Meets once in three weeks the year will accept as authentic. Such a round; in the hall in the winter and at and in every other way. This is an system will remove some of the speculative and uncertain elements speculative and uncertain elements | Last Saturday we need our first open should recognize it if he would keep meeting at the home of one of our up to the procession. Farmers should in grain transactions and place hustlers in Grange work, P. H. Taffee. farming in a better situation. If it be necessary for the success of the system that additional approthe system that additional appropriations shall be made to the department, commercial and agricular agricular and interests. acting unitedly, acting unitedly, and the work of will, doubtless, be able to secure them in the next congress.-Farmer's Union League Advocate.

Notices of Meetings.

ALLEGAN COUNTY POMONA GRANGE will meet in Allegan village, Thursday, July 18, 1895, at 10 a.m. All fourth degree members are invited.

PROGRAM.

Singing by the choir: address of welcome, Mrs. Mary Vahue; response, Mrs. Felton, of Moline; recitations, Mrs. James Tanner; paper, Mr. Frank Chamberlain; select reading, Mrs. Albert Bragg; paper, Mrs. Laura Jewett; a talk on "Where we are drifting," L.C. Root; on taxation, Mr. C.V. Nash; recitation, Mrs. Legate. The fifth degree will be conferred in the eyening. Paper, Mr. Elroy Smith. Music will be interspersed by the Alle-

gan Grange choir.
MRS. MARY A. SLADE, Lecturer.

Davisburg Grange No. 245, and the Olive Branch Farmers' Club, will entertain the Pomona Grange at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Devine on Saturday, June 22, 1895.

Pomona Grange called to order at 10: 30, opened in the 4th degree. Regular order of business. Recess for dinner at 12 m. Open meeting 1:30 p. m. The following questions will be discussed:
"Resolved, that it is the duty of the government to issue money directly to the people, and that gold and silver should be of equal values as a circulat-land that gold and silver should be of equal values as a circulating medium and for the payment of debts." "To what extent should a farmer become a politician?" "Healthy homes and how to make them." "Can an unmarried man manage a farm as successfully as a married man, other things being equal?"

Toasts, "The Grange," "The Farmers" Club," "Our Girls," "Our Boys." There will be music, recitations, and papers.

Stauffer read a paper on this subject, which was good. The general opinion

Grange News.

Worthy State Lecturer, Jason Woodman, has reorganized Bethany Grange, in Gratiot county, with twenty-five to the cities and villages beneficial to members. Bro. W. H. Bovee is entitled to the credit of working up the to Mr. Alward. He said if it was any tled to the credit of working up the sentiment to ripeness for Bro. Wood-

White Oak Grange is in good working order; one new member has just finished the degree work. The principal topic of the day is binding twine. A contest was held in the spring that lasted four evenings. Anna Patrick and Della Proctor were chief opponents. The latter with the help of her side won the supper. At the close of the contest the leaders arranged a program for an open meeting which was yery interesting. We have a social committee that is doing good work. An ice cream social is appointed for D. P.

CALHOUN COUNTY GRANGE.

Our June meeting was held at the delightful country residence of brother and sister Frank Hoag. It was truly a pleasure for the Patrons to walk about the beautiful grounds, shaded by magnificent oaks, and skirted by a beautiful stream of clear, rapid, running water. It was strawberry day. and the piles of luscious fruit donated

by Brother Hoag were enjoyed by all. "Corporal pnnishment in Home and School." "Capital punishment for Criminals." "Noted Women of America, and what they have done for the Country." "Fault Finding." "Grange held with Trent Grange.

Fresh Air Outing." "August Picnic."

MRS. H. J. AUSTIN, S. These, with singing, and an excellent recitation, constituted the program, while the question, "Does it benefit the soil to sow land plaster?" was the agri-

We shall order today about 1600 lbs. prices of our local dealers as a basis for calculation. We shall try to keep the leaven left by Bro. Woodman working

HOMER GRANGE NO. 200.

Attention was called to "Beneath the Dome" in the VISITOR and the work of them out quick. To carry on this work our own representatives in the legisla-ture. There has been much interest in the discussion of legislative bills all through the last session.

The condition of growing crops was reported which took in an area from Jackson to Marshall, south to Hillsdale. Our Master said he wasn't much given to betting but he has one out now—that the wheat crop will not av-erage more than ten bushels to the acre through this section—the poores cream were served to all. We are arranging for a contest soon. If it is a success we will report.

ANN A. BANKS.

WESTERN POMONA NO. 19.

Western Pomona Grange met with Olive Center Grange May 23 and 24. The Master and Overseer being absent, the Lecturer, Mansor Smith, was called to the chair and he responded to the hearty welcome given by the Master of Olive Center Grange. Mr. Alward was called to the Lecturer's desk and was given the program for the meeting.

The first subject, "Apple Culture," was introduced by Mr. Wilde. This proved a lengthy subject. He said the hardiest stock on which to graft was the St. Lawrence, Tallman Sweet and the Russian and Siberian varieties. The worst we have to contend with is the scab; and he would say to those going into apple culture that they must use something to stop the rayages of this and the worms. Pruning and keeping up the fertility of the soil was talked. The next question, "Sins of Extravagance," was a lively one. It would gance," was a lively one. It would astonish my readers if they knew the Dairying" was the next question. This proved very interesting. If we only had more time for such questions at our meetings we could learn much more from the experience of others, but our time is so limited.

"Should the farmer as well as the professional man take a vacation and how can he best take it?" Mrs. will be music, recitations, and papers.
A grand, enjoyable time is anticipated.

SCRIBE.

Which was good. The general vacation as they go along. This finished the

afternoon session. The first subject for evening was "Buckwheat as a money crop," intro-duced by Mr. Yeomans. He said if the same pains were taken as with our other crops there was money in it, and he told how to get it. "Is the drifting of the people from the rural districts say it was beneficial, for it lessens competition, but farming was different for others would take their places, and their were mostly foreigners. Mr. they were mostly foreigners. Smith thought it a good thing from the fact that cities and villages increased

in population faster than the rural districts, and the farmers had to feed the masses. Mr. Alward said it was making machines of men who are the citizens of our country, and it was the direct means of raising insurrections by massing the multitudes. "How can we best combat the drouth?" was introduced by Mr. Watson. Thorough plowing, persistent cultivating, raising corn fodder for stock when pasture becomes short, were some of the different methods suggested. The Breed weeder was highly recommended. The last question was "What is woman's first duty, to her fireside or to her country?" Mrs. Jacques had a paper on

try?" Mrs. Jacques had a paper on this subject which was excellent. We had a number of good recita-tations given by Olive Center members, also singing whenever called for through each session of our meeting. Friday morning's session was the business session of the meeting.

We went home feeling that Olive Center is a good place to go to, and also that we were well paid for our long drive. Our next meeting will be

MRS. H. J. AUSTIN, SECRETARY.

HILLSDALE POMONA.

Hillsdale Pomona held its June meeting at Lickley's Corners, on the

We secured "Traveling Library No. | was taken up in the forenoon in dis-1" from the State Librarian. It proves eminently satisfactory in every re- Assembly to be held sometime in Augencouraging success. Well, this may do for the present, but it is not business in the long run.

enhinterly satisfactory in every remarks and with encouraging success. Well, this worked up the field, secured State Lecturer Woodman, who delivered five in endeavoring to be field sometime in August next at Baw Beese Park. The Granges of Hillsdale county will hearting to co-operate with those of Lenawee, in endeavoring to make it a grand and are the satisfactory in every remarks and success. lectures in the county, which resulted is uccess. And as Hillsdale is to be in the organization of one new Grange highly favored, every Grange in the county should commence early to cretry is produced. Millers and grain our last meeting from good farmers arouse the whole farming community, and roll up an attendance of upwards of fifteen thousand in this county. We can do nothing that will advertise or Afternoon Session.

As the Worthy Lecturer, Bro. Moore, was not present, Sister Hunker acted as substitute. Address of welcome, Bro, Clio Phillips; Response, Sister Hunker: "The Grange was started as an experiment. It has proved a success socially, financially, intellectually, age of specialties and the agriculturist should recognize it if he would keep lead the procession, as all other classes in their place. If there is official corrup-tion, we are largely responsible. We should not put the corrupt in office. we must look to the young."
Recitation, Miss Hattie Drake, "The

canteen my grand tather carried through the war;" select reading, Sister Wal-worth, "Temperance; "question, What has the Grange secured in the way of legislation the past session? Auswer: Among the bills it has secured is the traveling library bill, the tax statistician bill and the farmers' institute bill Bro. A. L. Davis-It was a mistake for the subordinate Granges to send petiever known here. After the discustions to the legislature which were a sions closed a fine supper and ice lot of stereotyped circulars sent to them by the State Grange executive committee. Such committee was alone credited for them, and when presented by our representatives only excited the laugh. Please let us remember this and hereafter formulate our own petitions. The appropriation was not sufficient to give an institute to every county in the state. It is strange that there should be any farmer who would oppose this measure, yet there were a few both in the Grange and legislature. And there always are some who will oppose any measure no matter how

Sister Phillips-If farmers have institutes why should not mechanics? Bro. VanOrsdale—We are glad to

please everybody. Farmers and mechanics too, need aid and the public should pay the bill. Times are hard and we are not angels yet, and we need to learn and to do better. For this we want help. Heretofore we have been willing to let others lead us; we should learn to lead ourselves.

Bro. C. Davis .- Those who oppose appropriations are largely governed by selfish motives. If they can't see that they are going to be personally benefited they raise objection

Bro. A. Perrin .- The instructions that we get from the Agricultural College are not reliable. The experimental de-partment advises us in one way at one time and then at another right to the opposite. We had better have practi-cal farmers conduct our institutes.

Bro. Phillips.-For this work we want practical farmers, and not "high faluted" talk from highly educated professional men who are not practical. They may advise us to tap our sugar bushes in July, and to tap maple, oak, and hickory, as one did in our neigh

borhood.

Bro. Walworth.—The carrying out of the institutes is referred to the Agricultural College and its officials are held responsible. It is for the Grange or some agricultural organization, to pre-pare for, and make arrangements to hold these institutes.

A motion was made as follows: Re solved, That for this purpose the Grange take the initiative.

Bro. Nichols.—I am opposed to the Grange leading in or controlling these institutes. There are a great many who are conscientiously opposed to secret societies, and who help to pay for these institutes and who would not feel at liberty to attend if held under the auspices of the Grange.

Bro. A. L. Davis.-It was the Grange that secured the passage of this bill and got the appropriation, and now it is held responsible and looked to, to see that it is properly carried out. The motion carried almost unani-

Sister Hunker .- I would call the attention of the Grange to our VISITOR. How many take it? We should sus tain our own paper. It is growing better and better. It is as good as any I know of. All departments are well filled. The articles last winter on our state institutions were of great importance and should have been read by all, especially by the young.
Our next meeting will be our Assem-

bly some time in August at Baw Beese WILLIAM KIRBY.

Hackley Park Assembly.

The Hackley Park Assembly Program from July 20th to August 5th, in clusive, is at hand and is made up of first-class attractions throughout. Those who desire the excellent advantages of an Assembly Program in con-nection with their summer outing, and that near home, will be pleased with that offered by the Hackley Park Assembly Association.

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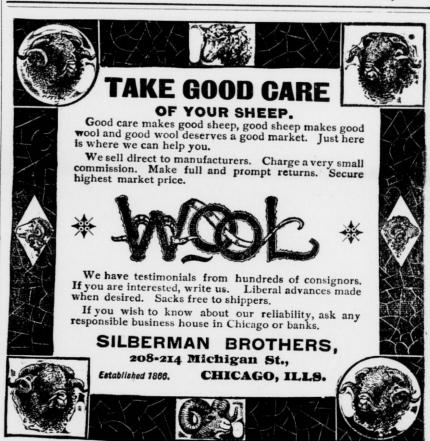
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volume, but it will pay for itself many of affairs, the places to which we times over in learning to care for a are entitled by virtue of intellimachine, how to ride, dress, etc. It machine, how to ride, dress, etc. It is published by Little, Brown, & Co.. Boston. We advise our readers to have their bookseller send for it for them. The biggels is coming to be them. The bicycle is coming to be used a great deal among farmers, and many a country home has its wheel for use or for pleasure. Few people know how to care for a wheel when they buy it, and they should learn that just as they learn to ride.

Misplaced Metaphors—Editor— Did you see the complimentary notice I gave you vesterday?

Grocer—Yes; and I don't want another. The man who says I've got plenty of sand, that the milk I sell is of the first water, that there are no flies on my sugar, and that my butter is the strongest in the market, may mean well, but he is not the man I want to flatter me a second time.—Boston Beacon.

If we will but break away the narrow prejudices that obscure vision. Is it not time now, after years of tedious preparation, to put in practice the teachings of meeting at Lickley's Corners, on the especially proud of the county Grange of Calhoun.

meeting at Lickley's Corners, on the especially proud of the county Grange of Calhoun.

Pleasure Cycling.

Anyone who wants to buy a bicycle, or anyone who has ever or does now enjoy cycling, should have a copy of this, we have failed in everything.

It is divided into

, Choosing a Bicycle; III., How to endeavored to impress with the V., Dress and Equipment; VI., Cycling and Health; VII., On the Road. doctrine that effort leads to its rewards, are now ready, let us say wards, are now ready, let us say This book is not only an interesting we will take, in every department

Boating on Detroit River

will be a pleasant way to spend Sunday on the excursion of June 30 via the D. L. & N. Visit Belle Isle Park, the most beautiful spot in Michigan. A delightful day may be spent at small expense,
Special train will leave Lansing at 8 a.m.,
and arrive at Detroit at 11. Returning leave
at 7 p, m. Round trip \$1.

A Delightful Sunday at Ottawa Beach.

Den't you want to spend a day at Ottawa Beach and breathe Lake Michigan air once tais summer? The D. L. & N, railway will run an excursion to that point on June 30 at very low rates to afford everybody a chance to visit this delightful resort. Make up a party of your friends and go. Train will leave Lansing at 8:30 a. m. and arrive at Ottawa Beach at 12 noon, stopping 10 minutes at Grand Rapids. Returning train will leave Ottawa Beach at 8:30 p. m.

Returning train will leave \$1.30 p. m.
8:30 p. m.
Round trip rate \$1.25. A delightful day may be spent at the beach, among the groves and bathing, sailing, etc. Ample accommodations for feeding a multitude are provided at the Beach Hotel and the Macatawa.

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