

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, JULY 2, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 493.

## Immediate Attention.

A letter from Miss Charlotte Mason says, "We are anxious that the Grange Fresh Air Work be soon inaugurated, for we have several children ready and waiting for some one to write us saying they are willing to receive them."

Woman's Work Committees, this is our work. Will you not be kind enough to canvass your Grange homes at once and see how many can be cared for? Who will be first to give these poor children or working girls a good time for just two weeks. Write to Miss Charlotte Mason, 65 Erskine St., Detroit.

MARY A. MAYO.

## How Can The Grange Secure State Legislation?

BY O. H. HALE, MASTER NEW YORK STATE GRANGE.

This question is easily asked but not so easily answered. Resolutions and requests are made but little, seldom going further than the table of our members, unless followed up by personal effort by some one having authority from our state organization to speak and act in our behalf. The Grange was slow to learn that other bodies, corporations, or individuals were acting upon the principle that if you wished your business half done, *send*; but if well done, *go*, was carried out to the letter by them.

About 1880 our State Grange appointed a committee to be known as a standing committee upon legislation. It is the duty of this committee to look after all matters coming before the legislature that are of interest to the farmer to support or oppose, as our interest may demand. They are required to report to the Master of the State Grange their views upon all bills coming up, and recommend such action as they think best to be taken, to appear before the Legislature as the representative of the Order, to make a general report at the meeting of the State Grange of their doings, with such recommendations as they think best upon legislative matters.

New York is controlled largely by the cities, as they have nearly one half of the representatives, and with a few *dough faces* from the country they are able to control.

Yet we have done fairly well since 1880, except upon taxation of personal property and lower rate of income. We are urging all of our members to attend the caucuses and not allow the party machine to entirely run the caucus.

This is a brief outline of our work here. While we do not allow partisan questions in the Grange, we do encourage a free discussion of the economic questions of the day, which I believe is doing much good by bringing our farmers to see that their interests are identical and that if anything is accomplished they must work for a common object, namely, their own interests.

North Stockholm, N. Y.

## Open Grange Meetings.

BY ALBERT A. SMITH, LECTURER RHODE ISLAND STATE GRANGE.

For the best interest of the Order the Subordinate Grange should hold one or more open meetings during the year for the purpose of talking to those outside the Order, showing them the benefits of our society, making them familiar with our principles, and creating a desire to join us and help us and themselves.

Every Grange should have Children's Day, an open meeting with exercises which will amuse and instruct the children, not only children of Patrons, but all children in the vicinity of your Grange. We have gained in our membership by this means. It is in the children where the greatest hope of the Grange is placed.

We should have patriotic open meetings, encouraging the love of our country and its flag, and I sincerely believe that the farmer in his home, if taught to love his country, is a greater safeguard against a foreign or domestic enemy, than a large standing army. Our influence will be felt outside the Grange more than we can realize.

We need, socially, helpers from without

the Grange. All owe a social duty to their homes and families, also to the community, our neighbors, and all that surround us. How better can this be accomplished than by open meetings and field days, with talks from our best speakers and words from outsiders, words of commendation and helpfulness.

At Pomona Grange meetings I believe that if the discussions and literary exercises are open to the public, it will create enthusiasm in the Order and outside the Order, and increase the membership as well as the interest to those outside our lines. A surprise will often be given when the improvement manifest in the language and easy deportment of our members is shown.

Installations of officers of State, Pomona, and Subordinate Granges may well be public at times. The ceremony when well conducted will impress outsiders favorably and convert some few at least to our views and induce them to join our numbers. The dedication of our halls is a proper time to have people from outside present with us.

It seems wonderful to me, the results accomplished by the Grange in our little state of Rhode Island. The Agricultural College at Kingston is an offspring of Grange effort, and we have to thank your state for one of our professors who gained something of his enthusiasm for agriculture in his Grange work in Michigan. I allude to Prof. J. D. Towar. [Bro. Towar was an enthusiastic member of Capitol Grange, No. 540. Ed.]

If anyone had prophesied when we of No. 2 and No. 3 met in the vestry of the Methodist church at Arnold's Mills and took the first steps about organizing, that within nine years an Agricultural College would be established through the influence of the Grange, that two Grange halls would be built in northern Rhode Island, each hall and its furnishings costing more than \$3,500, he would have been called a fool or an insane person. This has not been done in private meetings, but many open public meetings.

I believe in advertising our Order as surely as I believe in advertising any good product of the soil, when I wish to acquaint the public of its use and value.

Woonsocket, R. I.

## Township Unit Plan.

BY E. A. HOLDEN.

Thinking that the readers of the *Visitor* will be interested in a few statistics which I have spent considerable time to obtain and put into shape, I ask for a little space in your valuable sheet. It is the Township Unit Question again.

It would seem that the overwhelming defeat of this measure in the last legislature would settle the matter for some time to come. The fact that the measure received but three votes in the Senate would argue that the people of the state were emphatically opposed to its adoption; for it is reasonable to suppose that the Senators voiced the opinion of their constituents. A statement made by the framer of the bill, which was shortly after its defeat, led me to believe that the friends of the measure were not satisfied with their defeat, and that the thing would bob up again in the near future. The statement was to the effect: That the measure would be brought before each Legislature until it will be passed and that it would become a law inside of six years.

This statement, together with the attitude of its supporters toward those who opposed the bill, led me to believe that he was in earnest and that the fight was only fairly begun.

This, with other things, set me to thinking. My whole life's work up to that time, save four years while in college, had been connected with the public schools and more especially with the rural schools. As pupil, as teacher, as county commissioner, and as clerk in the office of Supt. of Public Instruction, I had seen our rural schools from nearly all points of view, and had come to feel that in the rural schools lay the principal educational problem of the day. I was opposed to the Township Unit System, because my experience and limited knowledge of the conditions, needs, and surroundings of the rural schools had taught

me to fear evil effects of such a system. However, I stood ready to be convinced if shown that the change would benefit the rural schools.

It was under these conditions and in this frame of mind that I conceived of a plan to determine the relative merits of the two systems. A tree is judged by its fruits, a man by his works, and in like manner a certain system or mode is best judged by the results when put into practical operation. Not infrequently a system that in theory seems to be about perfect proves a dismal failure when put into practical operation. There is little object in theorizing when practical results are to be had; and they are obtainable in this case.

Under the law making the Township Unit system optional with the townships of the northern peninsula and special acts there are (were in 1894) seventy-four townships in the State where this system is vogue. They comprise about one-half of the whole number of townships of the seventeen counties in which they are located. This affords a fine opportunity for comparison. The number of townships which have adopted this system varies in different counties from one to all the townships in the county. The townships where the schools are still managed under the district system border on and many times surround the townships that have adopted the Unit system. It will readily be seen that surrounding conditions, tendencies and influences are the same and that any difference in school advantages or cost of their maintenance can and should be attributed to the system. Below is a table comparing the school advantages and cost of maintaining them under the two systems. By way of explanation I would say: These figures are for the year 1894 and taken from the inspectors' reports on file in the office of Superintendent of Public Instructions. These reports may be examined at any time by those who are interested in school statistics. The '94 reports were taken because they were the latest reports on file at the time this table was made. These statistics apply to the rural or ungraded schools only. The graded school statistics were taken out and in a few townships under the Unit system, where there was no way of separating the graded schools the whole townships were thrown out. The original table giving the data for each township, the totals, averages, and comparisons for each county together with the grand totals, averages, and comparisons is in my possession and open to inspection. Several weeks were consumed in gathering the data and making the comparisons. Great care was taken to verify all the work and it will be found correct:

Township Unit System.	No. of districts.	No. of children of school age.	No. of pupils enrolled in the schools.	Per cent of attendance.	Average No. of months of school.	Cost of maintaining the schools.	Average annual cost for each pupil enrolled.	Average monthly cost for each pupil enrolled.	Variation in length of school maintained in different districts.
161 7081 4090 65.8 7.5 \$94196 \$20.21 \$2.69 0 to 10	160 6898 4709 68.3 7.1 \$55751 \$11.84 \$1.67 0 to 10								

By the above table it will be seen that the Township Unit system gives eight more days of school, reaches two and one-half per cent fewer pupils and costs over seventy per cent more than the district system. On this basis the Unit system would increase the cost of maintaining all the rural schools of the State \$1,352,324 annually, reach 7,584 fewer pupils, and give an average of eight more days of school. For the same number of days school it would cost 61 per cent or \$1,178,000 more and accommodate 7,584 fewer pupils.

This increased cost would have to be raised by direct taxation, and it would be safe to say that it would double the taxes already paid for the support of the rural schools. If what is true of the rural schools should be true for all the schools it would more than double all the direct taxes now paid for the support of the schools.

It may be that it would be a very desirable thing to increase the farmers' taxes over one and a third million dollars annually but it will be difficult to make them see it that way. It has often been said that the grangers and rural people do not know

what they are doing when they oppose the Township Unit system. Perhaps they do not, but whether knowingly or unknowingly they have, according to this table, saved the tax payers in the rural districts alone, over a million dollars annually by opposing it.

While there are no special statistics in the State Supt's report along this line there are several tables there which, if studied carefully, will indicate what has been shown above. For instance, table VIII gives the cost per capita for maintaining the schools in each county. Take next to the last column giving the cost per capita for maintaining the rural schools. There are seven counties in which the average cost exceeds \$20 per pupil. Of these seven, five are the only counties in the State where all the townships are Unit districts, and one of the other two has a majority of its townships under this system. There are six counties in which the cost is between \$17 and \$20. Five of these are counties having part Township Unit districts. For an explanation of the increased cost examine table VII. The last two columns give the amount paid school officers for services. In Alger county the officers receive \$741 for looking after 18 schools or \$41 per school, while the officers receive but \$305 for looking after 184 schools in Allegan county under the district system. In Baraga, officers received \$358 for managing 11 schools, while in Barry they received \$215 for 148 schools. They received \$1001 for 15 schools in Dickinson, while in Eaton there were \$547 paid for 147 schools. In Montmorency county the officers for 12 schools under the Unit system received \$366 while the officers for 10 schools under the district system received but \$44. Without extending this line of comparison further it will be seen that the machinery part of the Unit system is expensive. By referring to the inspectors' reports one can readily pick out half a dozen townships under the Unit system where the officers get over \$5 for every pupil that attends school in the township. Now the question arises, does this extra cost secure more efficient officers and better management? This may best be determined by visiting the schools, or by examination of the reports made to the department of Public Instruction. The former is impracticable while the latter may easily be done. The department receives reports from 1200 townships, over 80 of which are from Township Unit districts. It became my duty as clerk in the office to examine and verify 428 of these inspectors' reports this last winter. Thirty-five of these 428 reports were from Unit districts. Out of these thirty-five I had occasion to return nine for correction. Some of them were in bad shape and several have never been satisfactorily explained. In one there was a discrepancy of \$1000 between the receipts and the expenditures; another reported \$120 less on hand at the beginning of the year than the former report had reported on hand at the close of the previous year; and on another was written that the treasurer had gotten intoxicated and that it was impossible to get a statement of the finances. I might specify further but space will not permit. Out of the other 393 reports less than nine had to be returned for correction and of all the district and township reports from the townships under the district system less than one in twenty had to be returned.

Surely where tried in Michigan the Township Unit system has not been a howling success. It comes dear and with much tribulation. True, it is comparatively a new thing in Michigan, and it may be that its trial is under unfavorable circumstances. Be that as it may, it is well enough to know the facts as they are.

In the next issue I shall make some comparisons where the Township Unit system has been in force for years and has all the conditions as favorable as may be.

Lansing.

If you are interested in social purity you can get "The New Crusade," formerly "The Mother's Friend," official organ of purity department W. C. T. U., Mary Wood Allen M. D. editor, by sending us 25 cents extra when remitting for the *Visitor*.

## Field and Stock.

### Cultivating a Demand for Mutton.

BY H. A. DANIELLS.

Of all meats good mutton is the most nutritious, the easiest digested, and the most healthful. By good mutton I do not mean old ewes that are of no further value as breeders, but lambs, or at least yearlings, of some good mutton breed, well fattened. Shropshires, Hampshires, Southdowns, and their crosses are all good mutton if well fattened and nicely dressed; but our choice is a Lincoln or a Lincoln-Merino cross breed, dressing about fifteen or twenty pounds to the quarter. If such mutton was common at our hotels a demand would spring up that would be hard to supply. Already a taste for good mutton is apparently growing in Americans, and in the near future it is to be hoped as great demand will arise here as there is in England. Sheep are the most profitable animals for the farm, if there is a market for them at remunerative prices. The feeding of sheep in this and other states has grown to be quite an industry. With the prospect of sheep having friends at Washington again, they have doubled in value within a year.

Eloa, Mich.

### Educating for Beef Eating.

Is it practicable to educate the consumers of beef for a better taste for the same, so that they will buy prime beef rather than that of poor quality? I shall endeavor to answer the question in the affirmative. There are at present two very important factors at work against the more general selling of prime beef, to wit, its scarcity, and its selling at prices too high to come within the reach of the masses, I think but few people buy cheap beef because they prefer it to the prime article, but from necessity. It is the laboring classes that consume the bulk of our meat supplies and all must agree that the past few years haven't been the best for the wage earning classes. When labor is well employed the laborer must be better fed than when idle.

In watching the custom of the average retail butcher we find that with the exception of perhaps a few of his more wealthy customers the call is for the largest amount of meat for the least money. All will admit that other things being equal, the knight of the Cleaver prefers to see his shop hung with prime beef, rather than with meat that should have found its way to the canning factory. But when his customer has only from five to twenty cents to spend for meat he must cut from other than prime beef. Our people have a taste for prime beef, if we can only furnish them the means with which to gratify their taste. Prime beef can never be produced, so that it can sell with any profit at prices now prevalent for much of the meat sold, so that a more general use of prime beef will come along the line of full employment of labor at a fair remuneration.

I believe that this is too grand a nation to long allow its people to be driven to eating old cows and canners without sending up a "great big kick." I, for one, believe we are to see a change ere many years. Oh! that it may come ere we, as free born American citizens, forget what that most delicious of all meats tastes like!

In striving to hold the taste our people have for prime beef, let us not overlook the fact that we are way short on cattle. There should be on every farm in Michigan at least two good steer calves grown the coming summer. They will be wanted and at prices that will afford a profit in their production. Brother farmer, get your calves going now and next November we will ask, that America be preserved for the American people. All who can should read "A Talk with the Butcher" on page 754 *Breeder's Gazette* of May 6.

We have the taste for prime beef—only furnish the wherewith with which to gratify it.

FARMER.

### Dairy and Food Commission.

From Bulletin for May.

Erroneous impressions seem to prevail in regard to some particulars of the work of the Dairy and Food Commissioner. One is that because prosecution does not follow in every case where analysis shows adulteration of an article of food, nothing is being accomplished. It is believed that improvement of the quality of food products furnished the people of the State is what the people desire as the result of the work of this office. If that can be secured, the end aimed at by the law is accomplished. If that can be secured without prosecution, and thus save to the people the costs attending such prosecution, it would seem that it would be at least as satisfactory as if attended with the annoyances and vexations and expense attending recourse to the courts. The facts fully warrant the statement that in almost every case so far, that result has been secured. Among Michigan dealers especially, both wholesale and retail, all that has been necessary to stop the sale of unlawful goods

has been to call attention to the fact, either by publication in the bulletin, by correspondence or by personal interview by the inspectors. The real truth in the matter as it appears at the present time is, that in our State, manufacturers and dealers are in favor of the law and are anxious to comply with its provisions and do so gladly; this is true almost without exception. The vast majority of the citizens of this State are law abiding and certainly so far as the investigations made by this office go, the dealers in food products are not an exception to the rule. To make them, as some people seem to think should be done, the victims of such a course as would place them nominally at least in another class, simply because the law gives to any one the authority to take such action, seems neither wise nor just.

An impression also seems to prevail in certain quarters, that because the percentage of adulterated articles as analyzed does not show a larger per cent of decrease, something less is being accomplished than should be; but this, under the circumstances, is not a legitimate conclusion. These samples as selected by the inspectors are, in every case, taken because they are supposed to be adulterated and are selected for that reason alone. The steady decrease in the number taken is proof that steady improvement is being made in the quality of the goods in the stocks of the dealers, as the search for adulterated articles is as earnestly prosecuted as at first; hence the improved condition of the trade makes the number a continually decreasing one, and the decreased percentage of adulteration cannot be based upon the analyses of samples as published in the bulletins.

During the past month, work has been done in Detroit, Mt. Clemens, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Tecumseh, Adrian, Blissfield, Bronson, Marshall, Norvell, Ravenna, Conklin, Newaygo, Sparta, Zeeland, Plainwell, Martin, Shelbyville, Bradley and Wayland.

Careful investigation shows that the name of Johnson & Wheeler, given as the firm having sold goods from which sample No. 270 was taken, was an error; as the goods were not from their house.

May 29, two parties charged with selling butterine for butter pleaded guilty in the recorder's court in Detroit.

### Bee Culture and Horticulture.

Written for the joint meeting of the teachers and farmers of Oceana and Newaygo counties, at Hesperia, February 13, 14 and 15 by Bro. George E. Hilton Fremont, Mich.

The apiarian industry in the United States is practically a development of the last forty years, although isolated individuals were engaged in this work long prior to that time. The importance of the industry at the present day is not generally realized, and the following figures will probably be surprising to many well informed individuals: There are in the United States 110 apiarian societies; 8 journals devoted exclusively to this industry; 15 steam factories for the manufacture of bee hives and apiarian implements. There are 300,000 persons engaged in the culture of the bee, and according to the United States census report they produced in 1869, 14,702,815 pounds of honey, and in 1889, twenty years later, 63,894,168 pounds. According to the eleventh census the value of the honey and wax production of the United State at wholesale rates was \$7,000,000, and a conservative estimate of the present annual production is twenty million dollars. As supplementary to these figures it may be stated that in addition to the 15 steam power factories there are a very large number of smaller factories, using mainly hand and horse power, which are engaged in the production of supplies, such as hives, smokers, honey extractors, sections, comb foundation and other apiarian apparatus.

It is estimated that the present existing flora of the United States could, without doubt, support, with the same average profit, ten times the number of colonies of bees it now supports. This branch of agricultural industry does not impoverish the soil in the least, but, on the contrary, results in better seed and fruit crops. The total money gain to the country from the production of this industry would undoubtedly be placed at several times the amount given in the foregoing figures were we only able to estimate in dollars and cents the result of the work of the bees in cross fertilizing the blossoms of fruit crops. In support of this it is only necessary to refer to the fact that recent investigations by the department of entomology at Washington have shown that certain varieties of pear are nearly or quite sterile unless bees bring pollen from other distinct varieties for their complete cross fertilization.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF THE HONEY BEE.

I desire at this time to call your attention to some of the different species and races. A knowledge of the structural peculiarities and the life history of the bees will aid any one who essays to manage them for profit in determining more accurately what conditions are necessary to their greatest welfare. It is not to be under-

stood that such knowledge will take the place of an acquaintance with those conditions under which actual practice has shown that bees thrive, but that it forms a good basis for an understanding of whatever practice has found best in the management of these industrious and profitable insects. It will also assist in pointing out in what way practice can be improved.

Besides the common brown or German bee, (*Apis Mellifica*) imported from Europe to this country sometime in the 17th century, and now widely spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, several other races have been brought here: the Italian in 1860 and later the Egyptian, the Cyprian, the Syrian, the Palestine, the Carniolian, and the Tumsian. Of these the brown or German, the Italian, and in a few apiaries the Carniolian, are existing pure in the United States. The Cyprians, the race native to the island of Cyprus, have produced the largest yield of honey on record from a single colony in this country, one thousand pounds in one season. Their objectionable features are, they are very cross, and when storing surplus fill the cells quite full before sealing, and thus the capping rests against the honey, presenting a semi-transparent or "watery" appearance which is very undesirable in the production of comb honey.

Through the agency of U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Italian bees were introduced direct from Italy in 1860. There had previously been repeated individual efforts to secure Italian bees in Germany, where the race had been introduced some years earlier, and a small number of queens had been landed here alive in the autumn of 1859, but most of these died the following winter, and the few remaining alive seem not to have been multiplied as rapidly as those obtained in Italy by a purchasing agent of the Department of Agriculture and landed here early in 1860. Their good qualities were soon appreciated. For this reason, together with the fact that they cap their surplus combs whiter than some other races, and because less skill is required in subduing and handling the Italians, they have retained their popularity over bees which, though better honey gatherers, are more nervous under manipulation. Their golden yellow color has also proved so attractive to many that the good qualities of the more somber breeds—gentler, better winterers, and better comb builders—have not received due consideration.

German, common black or brown bees are found commonly throughout our country from ocean to ocean, both wild and domestic. Exactly when they were introduced from Europe is not known, but considerable evidence exists that there were no hive bees (*Apis Mellifica*) in this country for some time after the first colonies were established. Also it was not until near the close of the last century that they waded the Mississippi, and less than half a century has passed since the first were successfully landed on the Pacific coast. So without a doubt there is no hive bee that is a native of the United States.

But I fear I am burdening you with this historical portion of my paper and will endeavor to apply my self more closely to the subject. I think I have written something upon this subject, but the interests of the bee keeper and the horticulturalist are so mutual that I feel a few more thoughts from myself and others may not be burdensome. If we are both successful we are both enthusiastic. I need not remind anyone who plants trees and grows fruits, of the genuine pleasure that thrills his soul when nature responds to his intelligence, thought and careful direction. He builds a world in which he himself lives. He desires no other intoxicant to insure his happiness. Horticulture is one of the fine arts, and requires the skill of a master. It is just as impossible for the thoughtless, brainless man or woman to reach the highest round in the ladder in propagating fruit, or carrying on a successful apiary, as it is to appreciate success if achieved. But, after all man's skill in planting; after searching the world over for improved varieties; after propagating, grafting and hybridizing, he must rely mainly upon nature's methods of fructification. The balmy winds of spring and industrious bees are needed to fertilize the bloom to insure a harvest of fruit. For this purpose there is no question but that the bee is of great service to the grower of fruits.

No other insect appears in such vast numbers at this very important time in the spring when their agency is so much needed to fertilize the orchard and small fruits. If the winds and other insects aside from the bee were the only means of carrying the pollen from flower to flower, how often would perfect fertilization fail from too much or too little wind during the brief opportunity when the bursting buds are sighing for the life-giving dust from the neighboring flowers. Not only has nature provided the honey to entice the bee, but the pollen, so essential to the plant and just as essential to the bee in furnishing the proper food for its young, is placed in close proximity to the nectar, so that in getting either, the bee is unwittingly carrying the dust from flower to flower, or

working out the wise plans of Providence as relates to plants and catering to man's tastes at the same time.

The Creator did not place the drop of nectar in the flower because it is needed to perfect either the flower or the fruit, but for no other purpose than to tempt the bee to brush its hairy legs against the anthers, and carry the pollen dust from one flower to another. So the horticulturalist cannot but look upon the bee as his friend, and certainly the horticulturalist is a friend to the bee and bee-keeper. What then is to hinder these two vocations going hand in hand, since each is helpful to the other. They should at least be on the very best of terms, as each furnishes inducements for the other to live and profit thereby.

A great deal has been said about bees injuring fruit, some fruit growers claiming that bees puncture the ripe grapes, suck the juices and destroy the crop. But from the physical structure of the bee this is said to be impossible by scientific entomologists. It has no jaws like the hornet; it is made to suck, not to bite, and on close observation and after repeated experiments, it has been found that where bees have been seen helping themselves to ripe fruit the skins had been ruptured by the weather, or over ripeness, or that hornets, wasps, or birds had first been infringers. But after the skins have been broken from any cause, if there is a scarcity of honey, the bees always anxious to be doing something, will endeavor to get their share of the plunder. Therefore as regards bees injuring fruit, I believe that today the more intelligent class of horticulturalists are with me. And while I do not like to tire my listeners, I feel I cannot dismiss this subject, which to the lovers of fruits, flowers and bees, is a genuine source of delight, without quoting a few lines from "The planting of the apple tree," by that venerable sylvan poet, our own Bryant, who saw so much of future hope and promise as he sifted the soft mould about its tiny rootlets:

"What plant we in this apple tree?  
Sweets for a hundred flowery springs  
To load the May wind's restless wings,  
When from the orchard row he pours  
In fragrance at our open doors,  
A world of blossoms for the bee."

### City Boy and Country Boy.

A number of gentlemen discuss in the *Boston Globe* the relative advantages of being born in city or country for boys with their own way to make in the world. It is probably the fact that a majority of the men who have made the greatest successes in the city, in mercantile or manufacturing life or in the professions, have been born and reared in the country. This does not prove, as it seems to, however, that a country bringing up is superior to that of the city. It only goes to show that country boys who have the most ability, pluck and ambition usually make for a city early in life, because it affords so many more opportunities for them to rise. The boys who stay in the country are not the most capable ones usually. This is unfortunate for rural life and progress, but it is the fact. The reason farm communities stay in a dead rut, generation after generation is that the high spirited and ambitious have largely gone to the city, leaving the cullings of the family behind. It ought not to be so. In truth, it need not be so, for in our time, with increased demand for country products, with improved ways of farming and dairying and fruit and vegetable growing, there is as good chance of obtaining a modest competency in the country as in the city and of doing it far more comfortably.

There never was a time when rural life could be made so genuinely profitable and pleasant as can be done now. The enterprising farmer can have in his home at no great cost many of the conveniences and luxuries of the city home. Social and educational advantages as well are coming to the farm family also.

The chief advantage claimed for the country boy by his champions in the *Sunday Globe* is the splendid stock of life and energy he brings with him from the sun, the sky, and open air of the surroundings in which his childhood has been passed. General Augustus P. Martin, chairman of Boston's board of police commissioners, appears to consider limited advantages really favorable to a boy's progress, because he makes then the best use of such advantages as he has.

Those, on the other hand, who believe the city boy has the best chance to rise in the world lay great stress on the fact that he has opportunity to get his eye teeth cut early. This is indeed the fact. Best of all answers, however, to the question whether the city or county boy will get on better in life is that of Alexander S. Porter. "It depends on the boy."

Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.  
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.  
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.  
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.  
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.  
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.  
Ripans Tabules cure headache.  
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.  
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.  
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.  
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

**WOMAN'S WORK.**

**A Word from Sister Royce.**

EDITOR VISITOR: I find the Chicago philanthropic societies only too glad to cooperate with our Grange sisters and other farm sisters in giving summer outings to the many worthy ones who, without our aid, must stay in the crowded city. Sisters, the time fast approaches when the oppressively hot days will render life for the poor of the city almost unendurable. One must see to realize in full what summer life is in the crowded tenement houses of the city. The good women of the city spend days and weeks gathering the funds and making the plans for giving a few weeks' sweet, helpful life to the worthy poor, and cannot we just take a little extra work, (and oftentimes not any extra, for many are very helpful) in order to give comfort to those less fortunate than ourselves? In many cases we see the immediate fruits of our labor in the improved condition and words of appreciation of our guests. But if we do not see, remember that no act of kindness can be lost. The kind Father has promised to reward us "according to the deeds done in the body."

"Cast thy bread upon the waters.  
Hoping to receive more letters of inquiry for fresh air people than we are able to answer, I am your co-worker,  
Mrs. J. H. ROYCE.

Baroda.

**Decently and in Order.**

BY MRS. MARY L. DOE.

At the request of Miss Buell I will attempt to add a chapter to her report of the Parliamentary Law class as given in a former number of the GRANGE VISITOR.

Too much cannot be said to impress the value of time saving as alluded to by Miss Buell. In this busy age we have no right to rob people of their most valuable possession, time. A good presiding officer will begin a meeting at the appointed moment, or at least as soon as there is a quorum present. Members finding that the business does not wait upon their tardy coming will learn to meet that officer promptly. Reports should be brief and concise. Minutes should be a record of business only and not a running criticism on subjects and speakers.

When complaints are made that the members of any organization are losing interest and the meetings are not well attended, the cause can, in many cases, be traced to waste of time permitted by the presiding officer, by being late in opening and closing meetings, thus causing weariness and dissatisfaction in those who are prompt. The suspension of many organizations is due to lack of knowledge of business methods and parliamentary law, not only on the part of officers but of members who waste time in irrelevant discussion. Again if only a few members are conversant with parliamentary usage these few may, and often do, defeat the will of the majority and thus gain unworthy ends producing inharmonious and final disaster which might have been avoided had the majority been familiar with business methods. These are some of the reasons why everybody should study what to do and what to avoid in the conduct of public meetings.

Having found in actual practice great confusion in regard to the proper way to receive the report of a committee, it may prove helpful to explain that a motion to receive when the committee is ready to report is unnecessary unless there are objections; if there are, then such a motion may be made before, but never after, the report has been read, for then it has been received and is already the property of the body. If the assembly desires to approve the work of the committee without adopting the suggestions made in the report, a motion to accept will be in order, but if it is desired to make the report the action of the assembly it must be by a motion to adopt. Thus it seems that these three words, receive, accept, adopt, so often used interchangeably, have widely differing parliamentary uses.

There is sometimes misapprehension in regard to the difference in effect between indefinite postponement, to lay upon the table, or to postpone to a definite time. A motion to postpone indefinitely is not really a motion to postpone, but to suppress, for if such a motion prevails, the subject cannot be again brought up for action except as new business. A motion to table delays the consideration of a subject until it is called from the table by a majority vote, and thus may be easily crowded out by other business, as taking from the table will be opposed by all who are opposed to the measure and perhaps by some who favor it, but who are more deeply interested in other subjects pressing for consideration. When a motion is postponed definitely it becomes a special order of business and should be called up by the Chair at the appointed time without a motion, and the assembly proceeds as though the subject had not been delayed.

These are a few of the many important

lessons to be learned in a class where all are learners and the class is an object-lesson to its members in securing the rights of minorities as well as those of majorities, and of gaining privileges for the timid, equally with those more fluent of speech. In short, the proper use of parliamentary law insures justice to each and all.

Lansing.

**What the Grange has done for Women.**

Read by Mrs. Alice Carpenter, Lecturer, Inland Grange, Traverse District Grange, held at Monroe Center March 11 and 12, 1896.

Whatever tends to build over against the cares and worry of the daily routine of the farmer's wife and invites her into a circle of kindred minds for an afternoon or an evening every two weeks, is worthy of being counted a boon to woman. She meets her sisters (and brothers) and in the interchange of thought, gets mutual help, and goes home rested in mind and body.

In her intercourse with others in these social treats she discusses methods of doing work and plans for adorning the home, that she can readily put into practice. The Grange did much for woman when it made the farmer and his wife equal in the work and management of the Order. Its influence has always been on the side of equity, and working as it is in line with other forces, has helped much in compelling the world to recognize and allow her to take up professions and vocations that have but recently opened their doors to her, indeed the Grange is in advance of some of our churches in according to woman her rightful place, who, though she comprises two-thirds of the membership and does a like amount of church work, cannot go as a delegate to General Conference—because she is—a woman.

Another benefit that woman has derived from the Grange has been to arouse and develop latent talent. Many of our women have become, by awakened thought, the life of the Grange to which they belong, who never dreamed of possessing even the courage to face an audience. However, we can't help but think that away back in the long ago when the Grange was in embryo, the farmers thought that they needed and must have to aid them in their work in the Grange as in the home, our wonderful powers of ingenuity as displayed by the careful homemaker in her turning this way and that, to bring new garments out of old, changing back to front, upper side to lower, inside to outside, and so on through the category that most farmers' wives know so well, (especially since the grasshoppers and drouth came and the money went abroad or somewhere), and which accounts for the good appearance of so many farmers' homes.

We hail with appreciation any society that places woman on the plane that God intended her as man's helpmeet in all the walks of life, and, as workers together in this Order let us realize that "The Grange cannot rise higher than the homes represented by it, the homes cannot be better than the members which compose them" and with and in the light of this responsibility endeavor to attain by mutual progress to be perfect homekeepers.

Brothers, we are glad you thought of us at first and took us in. By your aid and by hard study and improvement, woman stands on an equal footing with man, at the front of all social reforms today, and we hope the day is not far distant, when our united protest at the ballot box may put down the greatest menace and enemy of the farmers' home.

**Home Influence.**

BY MRS. MARY ROBERTSON.

"To Adam," says Bishop Hare, "paradise was home; to the good among his descendants, home is paradise."

What fond memories cluster around the word home. It brings recollections of our early days and we forget for a time our burdens and care, as we are wafted on memory's wings back to the home of our childhood.

Some of us perhaps have wandered far away. The wide ocean may roll between; but nevertheless we see in memory's picture the peaks of our native hills. There stretches the meadow, where with childish glee we picked the crimson tipped daisy. We are children again, chasing each other along the shell girded shore, stopping here and there to mark our names in the sand, watching the white capped waves roll in, only to wash them out. We awake from the fond dream to find we are not children any more, that life with its stern realities is staring us in the face. Our burdens have become lighter for the time.

Home influence may be for good or evil. It was an evil influence that crept into Adam's home, and its effects will be felt for all time. What home is depends largely upon the parents; especially upon the mother. The father may be all that is true, noble, and generous, but the mother is the household angel, the one grand centre.

Everything depends upon the early training of children. A certain man once said that if he might have the spiritual culture of a child till he was ten years old,

he would willingly surrender him into the hands of the teachers of any faith, resting secure in the permanency of early teaching. This plainly shows that the one is entrusted with anything so sacred as the moulding of a young child's character, to make or mar it, rests under grave responsibilities; for on the young depend the weal or woe of every nation.

This is a great nation. How came it so? The fathers and mothers who, bowed down by the weights of persecution, oppression and tyranny, but scenting the air of freedom from afar, left the vine clad hills of the Rhine; the fertile valleys of France, the ancestral home of England, and the rocky glens and heath clad mountains of Scotland, crossed the wide waste of waters in their frail barks to these shores that they might make homes for themselves and their posterity in this new world. Suffering every privation, enduring the cold of winter and the heat of summer, these sturdy pioneers toiled bravely on, and the beautiful land they made together with their sterling qualities, their love of truth and liberty, their religious teachings and glorious examples, are the heir looms that have been handed down from generation to generation and made this country what it is today, the greatest in the world. Its influence is felt in every clime.

History tells us that nearly all great nations lose power after a time. They become rich, arrogant, and oppressive, then comes their downfall. The rulers of these nations lived as they were taught. Loving folly better than country, they followed in the footsteps of their predecessors and were involved in ruin.

"The effect of education can never be done away with," says George Eliot. When England was ruled by Mary, known better as the "bloody Mary," the fires of persecution burned brighter than ever before. Head after head of the noblest in the land rolled from the block to the scaffold, cruelty of every description prevailed. Inheriting the traits of her fierce old father, Henry the VIII, the bluebeard of England, educated in such a court, the evil effects clung to her and made her the tyrant she was.

Mary, Queen of Scots, carried the evil effects of her education into her Scottish kingdom. In her turreted chamber of ancient Holyrood, she braved the nobles and the staunch John Knox, but to no avail. Her early teaching lost to her a throne and in after years her beautiful head.

I know a man who is now an honored and respected citizen, but in years gone by his home was one of intemperance. Sunk to the lowest depths there was nothing too vile or mean for him to do. His wife and children fled from his approach and many times would have starved or frozen, but for the timely aid of kind neighbors. This man had two sons handsome, bright, active little fellows. They grew to man's estate as fine types of manhood as one would wish to see. But they are all that vice and intemperance can make them, bold, fighting, desperate men, a disgrace to their sex and a poison to the air of every good community. "No wonder," moaned the stricken mother "that I have not a son worthy the name of man."

Thus the vile education and influence has thrown such men upon the world to come in contact with the good and true. It is a crime of greater magnitude than we are aware.

But we have better examples than those. They come under our daily observation. The effects of the training of all noble men and women will always be felt. The teachings of Blaine and Gladstone will cling to America and England with such a tenacity that time itself will never shake it off. Emerson says, "Men are what their mothers made them." This is strong language, yet in most cases it holds true. The mother of Milton was a noble woman, full of Christian charity and had much to do in moulding the character of her boy.

"My mother sent me here," said a man on the gallows. I believe that there are such mothers. Lincoln owed his greatness to his mother. Think you she looked into the future and saw her son at the head of the nation? Did she see him with the magic paper in his hand which was to thrill the hearts of four million people and loosen the cords of bondage? Did the mother of Bonaparte see him led on by the ambition she instilled into his young mind, hurl monarchs from their thrones, benefiting his family thereby? Did she see the streams of blood he caused to flow; the heaps of slain? Did she hear the wails of the widows and orphans mingled with the roar of cannon at Waterloo? Did she see the greatest tyrant the world has ever known caged like a wild animal on that lonely isle of the sea, sitting in his rat infested hut, moaning his destiny until released by death? Again, did the mother of Sherman, when she saw her young son playing around her knee in mimic warfare, think that he would one day lead a host on his famous "march to the sea?"

We have many noble examples of what good mothers have done to make their children what they are by loving sacrifice and self denial, but time and space forbid

their mention.

My sisters of the Grange, you who toil for home's love with the hope that when you are done with all things earthly you may have a better home in heaven; do you see the necessity of the influence of the home?

Fathers, are you aware that your sons watch you and imitate you sometimes to your confusion? What father does, the boy loves to tell about and what mother does, is a girl's boast. Plant your stand and firmly set it high ever looking upward yourselves, your children as a rule will not depart from it.

Let the home influence predominate. The influence of the morning and evening kiss will follow your children out into the busy world and the sweet thoughts of the place where father's and mother's love await them, will soothe them when weary and often times save them when tempted. It may make them better men and women and citizens. And as the years roll on and the far distant shore appears to our views, may the home influence prepare us to meet the kind and loving Father who is waiting to welcome us to the home not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

Hesperia.

**The Juveniles.**

**Influence.**

A honey bee flew, shaking downward the dew,  
And sang to the heart of a rose:  
"Your work is all done by a kiss from the sun,  
And idly your petals unclose;  
While from flower to flower I'm constantly  
winging,  
Winging, singing and honey bringing.

"This morning I found roaming around,  
A lily with downcast eyes;  
And she told me to say, if I saw you today,  
Your love was a sweet surprise;  
She knows through the flowers I'm constantly  
winging,  
Winging, singing, and messages bringing.

"A perfume she sent by the wind as it went,  
But she feared it might blow away;  
And I looked at her too, and thought, as of you,  
You have nothing to do all day;  
While from flower to flower I'm constantly  
winging,  
Winging, singing, and honey bringing.

"You forget," said the rose, "there's work in repose;  
The butterfly silent has lain,  
And if some heart that's dear, our beauty can  
cheer.

We shall not have blossomed in vain;  
If it were not for us, you could not be winging,  
Winging, singing, and honey bringing."  
—Selected.

**Watchie Shaw.**

Watchie is the dearest, and biggest, and wisest of Newfoundland dogs. You should just see what big, white paws, and what a nice white nose—the rest of him is black and so curly.

He lives, or his folks do, which is all the same thing, in a pretty brown house with piazza and bay windows at the front and sides, and Watchie, when his cares permit, lies on the piazza or at the top of the stairs leading to the basement door. But he hasn't much spare time—O, no! Does little Miss Todlekens, his mistress, go out to give her big wax doll an airing in its baby cart, Watchie walks solemnly beside her and her confidential friend, little Eugene, unless where there is not room, then he walks by the cart with big, honest eyes, which say plainly, "I can take care of this party,—don't crowd them!"

Is the candy shop visited by the friends—with a penny grasped in each fat, little hand? Then with curly tail waving in air like a flag, the faithful guardian waits outside.

But Watchie, like us human folks, gets sadly puzzled sometimes. Little Todlekens was taken away for a few days visit, and Watchie walked solemnly around to find her, and every day waited patiently for hours, (poor fellow) at little Eugene's door thinking she might be there. Does Miss Nelly, his young lady mistress, go down town, her progress is sadly hindered by the big paws of her faithful attendant treading on her trailing dress.

When Todlekens was very tiny,—just learning to walk, in fact she used often to fall down; then with the utmost gravity would Watchie take her little petticoats in his great mouth and carefully set her upon her feet. But his greatest glory is when the whole family—there are only five, counting him too—go on the street together, he always finishes the procession, laughing as only good doggies can, showing every tooth in his head.

When I go "down street" he comes to meet me, and we walk together till we come to his own gate. Then I let him in, and he says "good-bye" with his eyes, and Todlekens looks through the bay-window at "the lady who loves our Watchie."  
—Wide Awake.

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# THE GRANGE VISITOR

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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

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 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 justice, progress and morality.

How about that August picnic?

An idle Grange is a dead Grange.

Have you arranged for one or two "Fresh Airs?"

Do you read the VISITOR nowadays? There were never better articles in it than some we are now publishing.

All Patrons will regret to hear of the serious injury of Bro. C. G. Luce, from the falling of a large barn door upon him.

Notice our record in Michigan as shown by the secretary's report on page 8. That is good; but we must do better another year. The Grange is not dead yet.

Don't forget the primaries. Look out for members of the legislatures. Have a care for state officers. Choose honest, competent men for the county work. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

The inefficient character of much of our public service is usually attributed to the controlling influence of bad men in politics. Undoubtedly there is much of truth in this belief. But the mere fact that many corrupt and inefficient men are in politics and hold public offices is not the real or final reason for the condition of the public service. Why are not more strong, honorable, representative citizens in politics? This question is often answered by thoughtful people by saying that our politics represent, not our best national life, but our average political conceptions. There is good reason for this view. The very character of our country as a democracy predicates a government which, if true to its origin, is representative of the people. Hence we should expect that the frailties and weaknesses, as well as the honor and virtue, of our people will find expression in our public life. The strength of our government lies in the belief that the honor and virtue of our people are more potent than their frailties and weaknesses.

But the question naturally arises, in actual, practical politics, do not the more ignoble traits of our democracy dominate to an extent unwarranted by their relative strength in our private and business life? In other words, is not our public life on a lower level than is our private and business life? We confess that this seems to be the fact. It certainly is the popular opinion on the subject. One explanation for this condition of affairs is that the "good" people are unorganized. Reform efforts are carried on in a "hit and miss" style. We have often asserted and firmly believe that "organized good can whip organized evil every time." But the forces of evil are either bold when organized or subtle when unorganized; while the saints are often either too cowardly or too simple minded. The plain remedy is deliberate, high-minded organization, and persistent and courageous use of the machinery thus built.

We believe, however, that there is a deeper reason than any we have yet mentioned for this apparent lack of worth in the public service of our country. Broadly speaking, the real cause is the existence of personal selfishness among our citizens. It causes many dishonest men to seek political preferment and many honest men to abjure it. It is expressed by the former in an eagerness for the spoils, "rewards of party service" and in being "taken care of"; by the latter in neglecting to attend primaries and conventions and refusing to run for the legislature and to perform jury duty. It either considers the public treasury a common granary, or it regards public service as an onerous task and one to be relegated to schemers. Many strong and able men utterly refuse to accept a public office. They "don't want it," or they "can't afford it." This we denominate selfishness. It is unpatriotic. It places one's self above one's country. It is the curse of our nation in times of peace. It must be educated out of our people in some way. For it is responsible for the larger share of the evils of our public service.

Whatever one may think about the various questions that are at issue before the country in the coming national political campaign, he cannot help feeling that they are of the greatest importance. We predict a campaign based on a fight for principles. Since the war our chief political parties have been growing gradually closer together in platform until it has come to be felt that the issues of a presidential campaign are of little moment except to disturb existing business conditions for a half year or more. But the present is to be no milk-and-water affair. Personal favoritism is to be sunk in a struggle between political and economic principles. This feature of our politics is a most welcome one. It will serve in a large measure to clear the political atmosphere of impurities, and to decrease the influence of the spirit of selfishness which we have been inveighing against.

There is one plank in the Republican national platform that we can discuss without fear of getting into a partisan and ungranger-like row. That is the declaration that "we believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party." We do not know what prompted that plank, and hence cannot weigh its significance. At first thought it would seem that so small a portion comparatively of our public domain is yet unoccupied that the enactment of such a law would be of little consequence. But its mention in the platform presupposes its importance. It is therefore upon this supposition that we discuss it. Our views may be changed by further enlightenment, but our present belief is that the homestead policy is responsible for some of the rashes and pimples, if not for the dyspepsia, that afflict the agricultural industry. Our thought has been fixed by a recent tour in Northern Michigan.

In the first place we question the policy of giving away land. There is no question as to giving away franchises. There can be no question that our wealthy lumbermen and mine owners have fed on the undeserved and unrequited bounty of the government. Is it any healthier, any safer, any juster, to give away land, even for homes? We believe that the moral effect is bad, to say nothing about the abuses of the homestead law. Then again, the homestead act has induced an abnormal utilization and development of our agricultural lands. Coupled with the immigration of a multitude of foreign incompetents, we believe it has helped to bring about the present stagnation in staple farm products. It has created a spirit of restiveness and discontent, the perpetual finding and losing of an Eldorado. It has often settled the poor lands first, which by economic law would be occupied last. It has many times encouraged incompetent farming, has turned onto the soil thousands of men who will never make more than a bare living by the plow, and was thus partly responsible for the now happily antiquated idea that "anybody can farm." We do not assume for a moment that there have not been attendant benefits. But we do believe that the free homestead policy has enough arguments against it to condemn it against further resurrection.

The recent high school and college commencements are suggestive of a few thoughts. There is a great increase in the number of well educated young people. Every year are turned out thousands who, by reason of their training, ought to grow into able and useful as well as cultured citizens. It is especially noticeable that in taking advantage of these opportunities the girls predominate. We wonder if the fact that women are displacing men in so many lines of work is not partially due to the better education that the girls are getting. This may be an unwarranted generalization. Yet after all it seems a fair conclusion. If true it contains a significant hint to young men who want to be heard

of in the world. Temporarily the better education of the girls will result in a race of men with relatively more love of business and less love of culture; but ultimately it will produce a generation of men more cultured than the present one. For the women of the present will largely determine the men of the future.

The best thing that can happen to the average young man who has just graduated, is to have to shift for himself in some good, hard, ordinary work. Students of books too often learn to feel that they are going through a process that transfigures their common clay into some rich porcelain that will not bear ordinary use. We don't want our schools and colleges to make costly and delicate pottery, but to mold and fashion plain, ordinary, everyday implements to be employed in some useful service. Now if the young graduate has to do something common, something that "anybody can do," it may tend to eradicate any exaggerated notions he (or she) may have absorbed in regard to abilities, purposes, and equipment.

The chief count against the higher education of our youth is that it too often fails to impress the student with an idea of "what he is here for." Not in purpose, but too often in results, it substitutes means for ends, a completing of the course for the training it should bring, accomplishments for mental muscle, a little French for power of observation, a little music for ability to think hard and long. There is a lack of mental discipline. The most of men are not philosophers who dig out truth, but are men who must act the truth as well. The schools should teach boys and girls to do as well as to think. Self made men so called are strong because they have had to think and to perform, and both strenuously. The educated person should be able to think more clearly and to perform more intelligently than the uneducated one. If schools do not give this power they are not educating, they are merely stuffing. Culture ought not to mean loss of power, but rather a great gain in power. The cultured man should be a leader in practical movements. The question is not, shall the state support higher education? but is higher education accomplishing its true mission? We confess that it is not doing all it ought. We have tried to show wherein it is failing.

The Outlook is one of the most level headed papers in the country. It never speaks without due consideration, and its endorsement of a movement is pretty good evidence that the promoters of the reform are on the right track. We take pleasure in quoting the following from a recent issue:

"Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, contributes to the June 'Forum' an exhaustive article on the election of Senators by a popular vote. He urges strongly that there is no more ground for maintaining the indirect election of Senators by legislators than of returning to the indirect election of Presidents by electors. The idea enunciated by Roger Sherman in the Constitutional Convention that 'the people immediately should have as little to do as may be about the government' is displaced among all classes by Madison's idea that the government 'should rest on the solid foundation of the people themselves.' The National constitution, Senator Mitchell maintains, should be changed to harmonize with the firmly established change in national opinion. Apart from this broad philosophical reason for the direct election of Senators, Senator Mitchell urges others even more convincing. Benton once maintained that the only effectual way of preserving our government was 'to confide the election of our chief magistrate to those who are farthest removed from the influence of his patronage—that is, to the whole body of American citizens.' In a similar way, says Senator Mitchell, it is now the part of wisdom to confide the election of Senators to the body furthest removed from the corruptions of wealthy and unscrupulous aspirants. Senator Mitchell brings no charges respecting the present strength of moneyed influences upon legislatures, but urges that the direct election of Senators by the people is necessary if the distrust of the Senate as the representative of a class is to be removed. Senator Mitchell further calls attention to the influence upon state politics exerted by the presence of a national issue in legislative elections. Often, he says, every question of importance to the state is forced into the background and legislators are chosen without reference to anything but their senatorial preferences. Senator Mitchell concludes his argument by pointing out that the legislatures of ten States have already memorialized Congress in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment, that the House of Representatives has indorsed it by more than two-thirds majority, and that the Senate committee on privileges and elections has this year reported favorably upon it. He therefore believes that public sentiment is ripe for the reform. It is needless to say that we are in entire agree-

ment with Senator Mitchell's conclusions, and would endorse them still more heartily if, by a system of direct primaries, the nomination of Senators as well as their election could be intrusted to the whole people."

### A Suggestion.

Let every Subordinate Master order the Secretary or some one qualified to do the work, to write to every nominee, as soon as nominated to represent the district in which the Grange is situated, to define his position on every question that is of any interest to the members in that district. Let his answer be read without any comment to the Grange assembled. If any member does not understand any part of the gentleman's answer let him (or her) ask, and let any member (if possible) explain the meaning. Then put this letter on file for future use.

Put this plan in force and in a short time the farmers would learn their power and they would use it, too. They would soon leave their old parties and go to those that would grant them the desired legislation.

True, some of these office seekers would "hedge," others would lie, but it would not be long ere they would be left at home.

Those who would not answer at all would also, in a short time, be left at home, and, best of all, the farmers would settle the tariff, the liquor and the money questions, and many minor ones pertaining to our individual states, while the Grange, our loved Order, would still be the tie that would bind our hearts to one another, the silent power that would, should and could, if we act wisely, revolutionize our land from dark oppression to free sunshine.—*J. H. Bristol in Grange Bulletin.*

### The Redfern Bill.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: I have read with great interest the discussion of the Redfern bill. I think Mr. Webber is correct in his remarks; it is not the ignorance of the people in regard to the results of the use of intoxicants that is the trouble, for there is not a hamlet anywhere but has its object lesson, and the masses of the people will not look at statistical figures anyway. I think judicious laws that can be enforced, the better way. I think there should be some changes in the present law, that would make them more easily enforced.

I will indicate some changes that I think would be beneficial. First; the revenue derived from the tax on the sale of liquor should all go to the county poor fund, no municipality should get a dollar of it. If they did not get the tax they would not grant so many permits, and when the seller went contrary to law they would not have the excuse for not prosecuting him, that he has paid us a lot of money to help build our streets and walks, and we must not be too hard on him. Second; the punishment for violation of the liquor law should in all cases be imprisonment. No saloon keeper should be allowed to pay a fine, for that is no punishment to him for a few gallons of water will soon pay it back. But lock him up for thirty or sixty or ninety days and there is real punishment. Third; no person should be allowed to buy liquor and give it to another to be drunk at the bar. I attribute 90 per cent of the evils of intemperance to the habit of treating. A saloon keeper said to me once if he was going to frame a temperance law that he would prohibit treating and would not allow any furniture in the room but the bar and stove. Such a room would not be a pleasant place to lounge in and the man that wanted a drink very bad, and he would want it quite badly, before he would go into such a place to get it, would go alone and get it. At least our young people would not go there and form a habit that would be a curse to them all their lives. No statistics or prohibition will ever stop the use of liquor, and the only hope we have is in restrictive measures and making the common use of it unpopular.

Yours Fraternally,  
HARRISON BRADSHAW.

Lapeer Co.

### Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best blood purifiers acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

### May Interest You.

Lafayette Co., Miss., Feb. 22, '96.  
Ma. O. W. Ingersoll,

DEAR SIR: I have used your paint, also many others, can say, so far as I know, your Paint has no equal.

Very Respectfully,

C. C. HUGHES.

See adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.

**The Strongholds of Dairying.**

While dairying is highly developed in the north and east, and in the northwest is making rapid strides, on the Pacific coast and in the southern states much remains to be done. In New York, where butter and cheese are both so prominent, there was an average of a little more than 30 cows per square mile of land surface when the last federal census was taken. The average in Iowa was 27.25, ct. 26.4 and a few other eastern states not far behind. Many states, notably in the west, have greatly increased their rate in the past five years. New York led in production of butter, this averaging 2367 lbs in '89 with Iowa a close second at 2272 lbs, followed by Ct. Pa. and Ohio, the last named turning off an even ton of butter per square mile. Showing the meager attention given the industry in some parts of the country, the average in California was but 173 lbs., Oregon and Washington each 52 lbs., Idaho 13 lbs., Florida 16 lbs., and Arizona only 1 lb. per square mile.

In cheese, New York led with an average of 2605 lbs., Wisconsin coming next with

1003 lbs., and Ohio 546 lbs. The south is an enormous consumer of northern cheese. The average production per square mile in '89 was only 1.6 lbs. in Ky., 1.25 lbs. in N. C., 1/2 lb. in Texas, and less than 1 lb. in Ala., Ark., Del., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., and S. C. The following table shows the population per square mile in '90, together with the average number of milk cows and production of butter and cheese:

A SQUARE MILE OF LAND SURFACE.			
State	Popula- tion	Cows	Butter lbs
Maine	22 11	5 26	568 64
Massachusetts	278 48	21 40	1,294 81
Connecticut	154 63	26 40	2,149 20
Rhode Island	318 44	22 06	1,195 28
New York	125 95	30 24	2,397 23
Pennsylvania	116 88	20 61	2,138 48
Ohio	99 19	19 50	2,090 07
South Carolina	38 16	3 35	190 17
Texas	52	3 83	122 56
Illinois	68 33	19 43	1,476 34
Indiana	61 65	16 09	1,396 08
Iowa	34 66	27 25	2,274 95
Michigan	36 46	8 73	911 43
Kansas	17 47	9 4	617 32
Minnesota	16 44	7 32	614 58
Missouri	38 08	12 38	649 42
Wisconsin	30 98	14 56	1,108 46
California	7 75	2 03	173 41
Oregon	3 32	1 20	32 08
Washington	5 22	1 06	52 09

—Orange Judd Farmer.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

**Potatoes,**

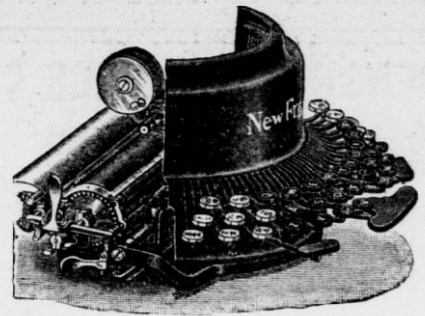
Tomatoes, Melons, Cabbage, Turnips, Lettuce, Peas, Beets, Onions, and all Vegetables, remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

**Potash**

in liberal quantities by the use of fertilizers containing not less than 10% actual Potash. Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars boasting special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for the asking.

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If you have ever visited Northern Michigan you are going again this year and want to know about train service, etc.: if you have never been there a description of this Summer-land will interest you. In either case send for the G. R. & I. Red Book for '96, containing maps, descriptive views, list of hotels, rates and through car arrangements. Through sleeping cars from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Detroit will be run on fast trains to Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs and Mackinaw via Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. For further information address

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PURE WHITE SISAL, made by the best mill in the country and runs full 500 feet to the pound, 50 pounds in a bale. Price per pound.....	5 1/2 cents
STANDARD—runs full 500 feet to the pound. Price per pound.....	5 3/4 cents
STANDARD MANILLA—is sometimes sold for Manilla—runs full 550 feet to the pound. Price per pound.....	5 7/8 cents
MANILLA QUALITY—the best—runs full 600 feet to the pound. We would recommend our Manilla Twine, 600 foot, as being the best in the country and the most economical in the long run. Price per pound.....	6 cents
PURE MANILLA—runs 700 feet to the pound. Price per pound.....	7 1/2 cents

All prices on Binder Twine are net cash. No discount. We can ship Pure White Sisal or 600-foot Manilla from St. Paul or Minneapolis, if desired.

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**A Price That Cannot Be Duplicated.**

We have just imported a large lot of Granulated Sugar from Germany, so as to be independent of our un-American sugar trust. This sugar is packed 100 pounds in a bag, and is a good white granulated color and very much sweeter than that made by our un-American trust. We have to pay the United States Government a duty of 25 cents per hundred pounds, and pay the freight from Germany to Chicago, but we are still able to sell it for much less than our un-American trust ask for theirs. TRY A BAG.

100 pounds in a bag. Price..... **\$4.69**

**A WAIST SENSATION!**

All our famous 39-cent Waists are sold, but as the public seem to like the price and as we never carry over any garments from one season to another, we have decided to sell all the \$1.00 to \$2.00 qualities of Shirt Waists for

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Made of fine Percalé, Madras and English Cambric, in latest designs. All have laundered collars and cuffs and full set of studs. Every one fast-color and the most perfect-fitting shirt waists made.

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Over 50 Styles. Best on earth. Horse-high, Bull-strong, Pig and Chicken tight. You can make 40 to 60 rods a day for \$12 to 20c. a Rod. Illustrated Catalogue Free. T. SELMAN BROS., Ridgeville, - Indiana.

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The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction - Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.

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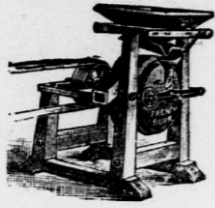
The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

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For other worlds to conquer. Alex should have changed his name, got a new tin sword and taken another whack at this same old world. That's the way some fence men do, but the PAGE fence conquest cause no weeping on either side and a "return engagement" is always welcome.  
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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The Best.

Mills for Farmers and those doing a Custom Meal and Feed Grinding Business:



(28 Sizes and Styles.)

BECAUSE they grind more with same power, don't wear out or break down. Grind fine table meal and all kinds of grain, including ear corn for feed. A boy can keep them in order.

(Five First Premiums at World's Fair.)

Flour and Buckwheat Mills

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Estimates furnished on application. See list of prices for 1896. Write for "Book on Mills."

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College and Station

Crimson Clover.

Press Bulletin No. 9, Michigan Experiment Station.

Returns from seventeen counties in the Lower Peninsula indicate that crimson clover passed the winter of 1895-6 much better than the preceding winter.

The reports indicate that many still practice seeding in the spring, notwithstanding that directions are generally given to sow in summer or early fall.

We would again state that crimson clover is an annual and that its use as a general farm crop in Michigan appears to be extremely limited.

S. S. Bailey, East Paris, Kent Co., April 20: Mr. Bailey sowed an acre early in August after strawberries on well drained sandy loam.

A. B. Burgess, Cadillac, Wexford Co., April 13: I sowed ten pounds of seed April 24, 1895, on a side hill, part clay and part sand.

John E. Duham, Oshtemo, Kalamazoo Co., April 19: I sowed seventeen acres after rye about the 20th of August on sandy loam.

W. F. Raven, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., April 8: I have between ten and twelve acres of crimson clover sown July 4 in corn and covered by going over the field with the cultivator once each way twice in a row.

the clover covered the ground and at the present time it seems to have passed the winter in first class condition.

C. M. Bowen, Chelsea, Washtenaw Co., April 21: I sowed 4 1/2 acres the 5th to 10th of August on rye stubble and among white beans.

G. R. Agnew, Erie, Monroe Co., April 9: I seeded ten acres with oats last spring, partly on clay upland and partly on low land consisting of muck more or less mixed with sand.

J. H. Taylor, Douglas, Allegan Co., April 13: I sowed 1/2 bushel of seed in August on sandy soil in a peach orchard, and on another part of my farm where the soil is a clay loam I plowed under some crimson clover last season after the seed had ripened.

T. T. Lyon, South Haven, Van Buren Co., April 6: A block of crimson clover was sown Aug. 24 immediately after a shower and came up promptly.

R. Morrill, Benton Harbor, Berrien Co., April 9: I sowed two acres about September 1. It made a small growth last fall but has surprised me by coming through in perfect condition.

W. H. C. Mitchell, Traverse City, Grand Traverse Co., April 22: I put in 16 acres of crimson clover on gravelly, sandy loam Aug. 14 and 15, 1895, immediately after our first rain.

NOT A SICK DAY For Over Thirty Years!

RESULT OF USING AYER'S PILLS

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills for over thirty years have kept me in good health, never having had a sick day in all that time. Before I was twenty I suffered almost continually—as a result of constipation—from dyspepsia, headaches, neuralgia, or boils and other eruptive diseases. When I became convinced



that nine-tenths of my troubles were caused by constipation, I began the use of Ayer's Pills, with the most satisfactory results, never having a single attack that did not readily yield to this remedy.

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1000 TONS, bought and paid for, for this season's sales. Two kinds, Sisal and Manila. Quality the best. Prices the lowest. There's just one wise way to buy Binder Twine. That's by sample. Take the sample in your hand. TEST IT. Look the price in the eye. There you are, fully posted.

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of almost everything that's used in life, have our GENERAL CATALOGUE and BUYERS' GUIDE always with you. Buy Right. Money saved is same as earned.

We hand it to you if you call at our great 10-acre Store, or send it for 15 cents, in coin or stamps, to pay part of postage or expressage.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

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FRUITS and VEGETABLES providing you use the right kinds of trees and seeds.

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The very best Tested Vegetable, Flower and Grass Seeds—and such full packets you never did see. But you must know how to plant and cultivate the orchard garden. We tell you how to your heart's content in THE NORTH AMERICAN HORTICULTURIST, published monthly at 50 cents a year with choice premiums if paid in advance. Agents wanted. Catalogues and sample copy free.

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Also Horse Rakes, Hay Tedders, Mowers, Cultivators, Hay Presses and other implements at cash prices satisfactory to the farmers. If our goods are not found to be as represented, we will return the money of the goods. Address

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- And sent out post-paid on receipt of cash order, over the Seal of a State Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary. Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred, \$0.75. Secretary's ledger, 85. Secretary's record, 50. Treasurer's orders, bound, per hundred, 35. Secretary's receipts for dues, per hundred, 35. Treasurer's receipts for dues, per hundred, 35. Applications for membership, per hundred, 35. Withdrawal cards, per dozen, 25. Demits, in envelopes, per dozen, 25. By-laws of the State Grange, single copies, 10c; per dozen, 75. "Glad Echoes" with music, single copies, 25c; per dozen, 2.50. Grange Melodies, single copy, 40c; per doz., 4.00. Opening Song Card, 2c each; 75c per 50; 100 1.35. Rituals, 7th edition (with combined degrees), 25c each; per dozen, 2.75. Rituals, 5th degree, set of nine, 1.80. Rituals, Juvenile, single copy, 15. Notice to delinquent members, per 100, 40. American Manual of Parliamentary Law, 50. Digest of Laws and rulings, 25. Roll books, 25. Sample package co-operative literature, 15. Kelley's History of the Grange, 75. 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.

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Kathleen Hesselgrave, a pretty young English artist, and Arnold Willoughby, a Bohemian amateur, meet casually at the Royal Academy gallery in London. They hold mutual views upon art and upon the stupidity of the judges who have rejected their pictures. Rufus Mortimer, a rich American idler, joins them. He is a friend of the Hesselgraves and is surprised to find Kathleen in the company of Willoughby, whom she knows as a common sailor dabbler in art. **CHAPTER II**—Kathleen lives with her mother in fashionable lodgings. The aristocracy visit there, and one day at a reception the company discuss the mystery of young Earl Axminster, who has fled the country disguised as a sailor. Canon Valentine, the lion of the party, thinks the aristocracy of England is well rid of him. His habits are too good. **III**—Willoughby is the earl. He is stranded by the failure of the picture, refuses help from Mortimer and goes to sea to earn money to continue the study of art. **IV**—Mortimer pursues Kathleen on love's quest. She likes him and with difficulty holds him off. **V**—Mortimer, Willoughby and the Hesselgraves meet in Venice. Mrs. Hesselgrave is alarmed at Kathleen's enthusiasm over the sailor painter and his works. **VI and VII**—The young artists roam through romantic old palaces together. Willoughby a guest at Kathleen's home. The maiden half reveals her love for him, and both confess to themselves that they are in love. **VIII and IX**—Mortimer proposes and discovers Kathleen's passion for Willoughby. **X**—Canon Valentine appears in Venice with the news that the missing earl has been traced and has perished in the shipwreck. He recognizes Willoughby on sight, but promptly denies it. **XI**—Kathleen admits to her mother that she is certain of the identity of Willoughby with the missing earl, but will preserve the secret for her lover's sake. **XII**—Mrs. Hesselgrave finds the secret too good to keep, tells Willoughby that Kathleen knows it, and he leaves her house in anger. **XIII**—Willoughby abandons Venice suddenly without giving Kathleen a chance to explain. **XIV**—Parliament declares the missing earl officially dead and settles the inheritance on a distant relative. Willoughby resolves not to contest it, as he prefers to be taken by the world at his "Market Value." **XV**—Canon Valentine and Mrs. Hesselgrave die, thus leaving Willoughby's secret unguessed except by Kathleen. The remaining chapters show how Willoughby keeps his purpose. He is shipwrecked and makes a hit in literature, through which Mortimer traces him. Mortimer is promised to find him for Kathleen and proves to him that Kathleen loved him before she knew his real character and has loved him through all. He scores a secondary success and marries Kathleen, but renounces all claims to his earldom.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### A LITERARY DEBUT.

After that serious accident Arnold Willoughby lay ill in his bunk for several days before he felt fit for anything. Meanwhile, as is the wont of sailor folk on such hard voyages, he was left entirely to himself, or scantily tended at moments of leisure by his rough companions. At last one day, more to still the throbs of pain in his shattered right hand than anything else, he asked for the manuscript of his Venetian cipher.

"Oh, that?" his messmate said as soon as Arnold had clearly explained just what it was he wanted. "That bundle of yellow papers? I threw them out one day. A pack of rubbish. I thought 'twasn't nothing."

"What? Threw it overboard?" Arnold exclaimed, taken aback and horrified at such vandalism.

The messmate nodded. "Yes, th' old yaller un," he answered. "Them loose sheets, all torn an' stained, if that's what you mean. They wun't up to much. I didn't set no store by 'em."

"And the notebooks?" Arnold asked, with that little tremor of fear which comes over one when one fancies the work of months may have been destroyed or rendered useless by some casual piece of unthinking carelessness.

"Oh, the notebooks! No; not them. They're safe enough in yonder," the sailor answered, nodding backward toward the locker by the bunk. "I thought they were more like, and I didn't chuck 'em."

"Get them out," Arnold cried nervously. "Let me see them. I want them." It occurred to him that in his present necessity he might be able to make something out of his painstaking translation even if the original manuscript itself had really perished.

The sailor brought them out. Arnold glanced through them rapidly. Yes, yes, they were all there, quite safe, and as the drowning man clings to the proverbial straw so Arnold Willoughby in his need clung to that precious manuscript. He laid it carefully under his pillow when he slept, and he spent a large part of his waking time in polishing and improving the diction of his translation.

When at last they returned to Dundee, Arnold found he had to go into hospital for a fortnight. No sooner was he out again, however, than he made up his mind, gained hand and all, to go up to London and look out for Kathleen Hesselgrave. The impression printed upon his brain by that episode of the icebergs persisted with double force now he was fairly ashore again. Should he not give his one love at least the chance of proving herself a truer woman than he had ever thought her?

He went up to London by sea to save expense, carrying his precious manuscript of the Elizabethan sailor. As soon as he landed he took a room in a small lodging house in the seafaring quarter. Then he set to work at once to hunt up the London directory so as to discover if he could where the Hesselgraves were living.

He knew nothing, of course, of Mrs. Hesselgrave's death, but he saw by the directory that she was no longer ensconced in the old rooms at Kensington. The only Hesselgrave now known to the big red volume, in fact, was Mr. Reginald Hesselgrave

of Capel court, city, set down, with half a dozen other assorted names, for a flat in a small lodging house in the abyss of Brompton.

Now, Arnold remembered quite well that Kathleen's brother was named Reginald, so to the unfashionable lodging house in the abyss of Brompton he directed his steps accordingly.

"Is Mrs. Hesselgrave living here?" he asked the slipshod maid who opened the door to him.

The slipshod maid mumbled "yes" in an inarticulate voice, holding the door in her hand at the same time after the fashion of her kind, as if to bar his entrance, but Arnold slipped past her sideways by a strategic movement, and the slipshod maid, accepting accomplished facts, showed him up with a very bad grace to the rooms on the first floor which Reggie had occupied before his marriage, and which he was now compelled by hard decree of fate to share with Florrie.

The slipshod maid pushed open the door, and with the muttered words, "Genelman to see you, mum—Mr. Wilby," disappeared down stairs again with shuffling rapidity.

But the moment Arnold found himself face to face with the vision of beauty in the fluffy black hair, cut short all over and frizzled like a Papuan's, he saw at once this couldn't be his Mrs. Hesselgrave. "I beg your pardon," he said, hesitating, "I think there must be some mistake. I wanted to see Mrs. Hesselgrave."

"I am Mrs. Hesselgrave," Florrie answered, with dignity. Five foot two can be dignified when it makes its mind up to it.

Arnold started a little. "Then I suppose you must be Mr. Reginald Hesselgrave's wife," he exclaimed, taken aback. "I didn't know he was married."

"He's not been married very long," Florrie admitted, with her pretty, coquettish smile, which recent misfortunes had not entirely clouded. "Did you want to see Reggie? He's just now come in, and he'll be down in a minute."

Arnold took a seat and waited, but he couldn't resist the temptation to ask at once meanwhile the latest tidings of Kathleen. Florrie had by this time acquired from her husband a considerable dislike of that hard hearted woman, who wouldn't marry a rich man—such an easy thing to do—on purpose because she didn't want to be used to dear Reggie. So her answers were of a sort which made Arnold suspect she didn't particularly care for her newly acquired sister-in-law. By the time Reggie came down indeed she had made her position tolerably plain to Arnold, and had also managed, with innate feminine astuteness, to arrive at the conclusion that this was the other man whom Kathleen had known a couple of years ago at Venice. Nay, so convinced was she of this fact that she made some little excuse to leave Arnold alone in the room for a minute while she ran up stairs to communicate her suspicions on the point to Reggie. This vile interloper, the other man, must be promptly crushed in the interests of the family. When Reggie himself at last descended, he fully shared Florrie's view. The very eagerness with which the stranger asked after Kitty's health showed Reggie at once he had very good reasons for wishing to see her.

Now, Reggie, though a silly young man, was by no means a fool where his own interests were concerned. On the contrary, he was well endowed with that intuitive cunning which enables a man to find out at once whatever is most to his personal advantage. So, having arrived instinctively at the conclusion that this was the other fellow of whom his sister had spoken, he proceeded, as he phrased it himself, "to put a spoke in the other fellow's wheel" on the subject of Kathleen.

"Oh, no, my sister's not in town," he said, with a slight smile and a quick side glance at Florrie, as a warning that she was not on any account to contradict this flagrant departure from historical accuracy. "She's gone down into the country—to Cromer, in fact," Reggie continued, growing bolder in the details of his romance as he eyed Arnold Willoughby. "She's going to stay there with some friends of ours to meet another old Venetian acquaintance whom I dare say you knew—a charming young American—Mr. Rufus Mortimer."

Reggie delivered this home thrust direct, watching his visitor's face as he did so to see whether it roused any appreciable emotion, and he was not disappointed with the result of his clever move. It was "Check!" most decidedly. Arnold Willoughby gave a sudden start.

"Rufus Mortimer?" he exclaimed. "She's going down to Cromer to stop with some friends in the same house with Rufus Mortimer?"

"Yes," Reggie answered carelessly. Then he smiled to himself a curious and very significant smile. "The fact is," he went on boldly, determined to make the spoke in the other fellow's wheel a good big round one while he was about it, "they're very thick together just now, our Kitty and the American. Between ourselves, as you're a friend of the family's and know the dear old mater, I don't mind telling you—I rather expect to reckon Rufus Mortimer as my brother-in-law elect before many weeks are over." And this last remark, so far as Mr. Reginald's own expectations were concerned, could not be condemned as wholly untruthful.

"Are they engaged then?" Arnold asked, quivering. His worst fears were confirmed. Failing the earl in disguise, Kathleen had flung herself into the arms of the American millionaire as next best among her chances.

"Well, not exactly engaged, don't you know," Reggie responded airily. "Not

quite what you can call engaged perhaps, but it's an understood thing all the same in the family."

Arnold Willoughby's heart sank like lead. He didn't know why, but somehow, ever since that afternoon in the ice channel, he had cherished day and night a sort of irrational, instinctive belief that after all he was mistaken, and that Kathleen loved him. Yet now he saw once more he was in error on that point. She was really nothing more than the self seeking, money loving, position hunting girl that her own mother had so frankly represented her to be that fateful day in the rooms by the Piazza.

Poor Kathleen! She was indeed unfortunate in her relations. At Venice it was Mrs. Hesselgrave, in London it was Reggie who so cruelly misrepresented her to her much misled lover.

Arnold didn't stop long, nor did he ask for Kathleen's address. After all, if she were really going to marry Rufus Mortimer, it would be a pity for him to intrude at such a moment on her happiness. Mortimer was rich and would make her comfortable. Money was what she wanted, and if Kathleen wanted it—

Even as he thought that hard thought he broke off in his own mind suddenly. No, no; it wasn't money she wanted, his beautiful, innocent Kathleen—of that he felt certain. And yet, if she really meant to marry Rufus Mortimer, it was at least his duty not to step in now between the prospective bride and her rich, new lover, who could do so much more for her than ever he himself could do.

As soon as he was gone Master Reggie turned philosophically to Florrie and observed, with a smile: "I settled his hash, I flatter myself. He won't bother her any more. I've sent him about his business. And a precious good thing for herself, too, if it comes to that, for just fancy a girl like Kitty being tied for life to a fellow in sailor clothes, and badly cut at that, with no right hand to brag about!"

But as for Arnold, he took his way sadly down the crowded streets, with the last remnants of a heart well nigh crushed out of him.

However, as long as a man lives he has to think about his living. Bread and cheese we must have, though our hearts be breaking. Next day accordingly Arnold called at a well known firm of publishers in the city, Stanley & Lockhart by name, to ask whether any decision had yet been arrived at about the manuscript translation from an Italian original he had sent them by post from Dundee a fortnight earlier.

The senior partner, an acute looking man with very little hair on his head to boast of, gazed hard at his visitor.

"Well, yes, Mr. Willoughby," he said, with a dry business smile. "I've looked at your manuscript, and our reader has reported on it, and I'm free to tell you we think very well of it. It's one of the most brilliant bits of historical fiction we've had submitted to us for a long time."

"Oh, I beg your pardon," Arnold interposed, coloring slightly. "I think you're laboring under a misapprehension. Have you read the introduction? I there explain that it's translated from an Italian manuscript."

"Yes, yes," Mr. Stanley broke in, smiling still more broadly. "I know all that, of course. It's admirable, admirable. Nothing could be better done. Falls in exactly with the current taste for high spiced and strongly flavored historical romance, with a good dash of bloodshed, and the introduction itself is one of the best parts—so circumstantial and solemn and with such an innocent air of truth and sincerity."

"But it is true, you know," Arnold cried, annoyed at being doubted, which was the one thing a man of his sensitive honor could never put up with. "I found the manuscript at Venice in a tiny little shop exactly under the circumstances I there describe, and I translated it into English during my spare time on board ship in two northern voyages."

"Indeed!" the publisher replied, with a quiet, self-restrained smile. He was accustomed to dealing with these imaginative authors, some of whom, it is whispered, do not entirely confine their faculty of fiction to mere literary products. "And where is the manuscript now? It would be an interesting document."

"Unfortunately it's lost," Arnold Willoughby answered, growing hot. "One of my fellow sailors took it out of my locker while I was confined to my bunk with this injured hand of mine and destroyed it or threw it overboard. At any rate, it's not forthcoming. And I'm sorry for that, as it's of historical importance, and of course it would be useful in proving the authenticity and value of the narrative."

"Very useful indeed," Mr. Stanley replied, with a meaning smile, which again annoyed Arnold. "However, the question now is not as to the authenticity or authorship of the narrative at all, but as to its money worth for purposes of publication. We will agree that it is essentially a work of fiction. Whether it was written by you or by Master John Collingham of Holt, in Norfolk, it's still a work of fiction. He may have designed it to amuse or to deceive the council of ten, but any way I tell you he was a first rate novelist. I deal in these things, and I flatter myself I know a work of art when I see it. Well, now, then, let's get to business, Mr. Willoughby. What I should propose to do is to buy the copy-right outright from you. And as this is a doubtful venture by a new author, suppose we make you an offer of £50 for the manuscript?"

Arnold's heart gave a wild leap. Fifty pounds! Why, as things now went, 'twas a perfect Paoletti! On £50 he could subsist for a twelvemonth. Since he ceased to be earl of Axminster he had never for a moment had so large a sum at one time in his possession.

He didn't know he was making a bad bargain, and indeed that even if some one else of greater experience had stood by his side to warn him against selling a piece of property of unknown value outright like that for the first sum offered he would probably have answered, and perhaps answered rightly, "I'd rather take £50 down and be certain of my money than speculate on what may perhaps be a bad investment." Fifty pounds down is a big sum to a beginner, and the beginner would most often be justified in jumping at it.

At any rate, Arnold jumped at it. His face flushed with pleasure.

"I should be delighted," he said, "to accept such an offer. And the book would come out?"

"At the beginning of the new season. Very well, then, that's settled." Mr. Stanley took up a blank form of agreement lying carelessly by his side, and filling it in rap-

idly with name, date and title, as well as valuable consideration, handed it across forthwith for inspection to Arnold. "Is that right?" he asked, with a wave of his pen.

"Quite right," Arnold answered, "except that of course you mustn't say 'Written by me.' It ought to be 'Deciphered and translated by me.' I can't sell you as mine what I have never written."

The publisher gave a short snuff of suppressed impatience, but drew his pen half angrily through the peccant words.

"There. Will that satisfy you?" he asked. And Arnold, glancing at it, took up the proffered pen and signed his name at the bottom.

Mr. Stanley drew a check and handed it over to him. Arnold scanned it and handed it back.

"I'm afraid this won't do," he said. "It's crossed, I see, and I happen to have no banking account. Could you kindly give me one drawing simply to bearer?"

"No banking account?" the publisher cried. This was certainly the very queerest sort of literary man he had ever yet come across.

"No," Arnold answered stoutly. "You must remember I'm nothing but a common sailor."

The man of business drew a second check, tearing up the first as soon as he had done so.

"But where did you learn Italian?" he asked. "And how did you pick up all this intimate knowledge of Elizabethan England and Spain and Italy?"

"You forget that was all in the manuscript," Arnold answered simply. The publisher waved his hand again. "Twas an impatient wave. There was really no dealing with a fellow like this, who told a lie and stuck to it."

"Ah, true," he mused reflectively, with the same curious smile. "Well, Mr. Willoughby, I should say you have a great future in fiction before you."

Arnold hardly knew whether to accept that remark as a compliment or otherwise. But as he descended the publisher's stairs that morning he had got rid of the copy-right and all property and interest in a work entitled "An Elizabethan Seadog" to Messrs. Stanley & Lockhart, their heirs and executors, in consideration of the sum of £50. And Mr. Stanley was saying to Mr. Lockhart in the privacy of the counting house: "I'll tell you what it is, Lockhart. I believe we've got hold of a second Rider Haggard. I never read anything more interesting in my life than this sailor fellow's narrative. It has an air of history about it that's positively astonishing. Heaven knows where he learned to write such English as that, but he writes it admirably."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

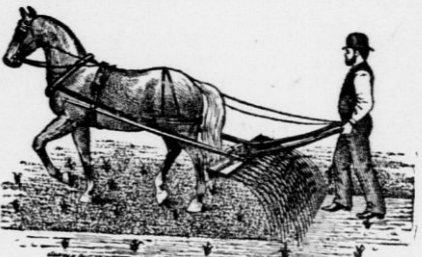
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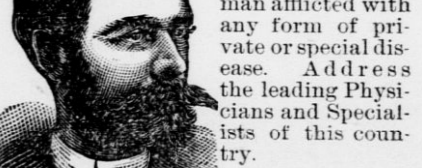
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P. S.—See Confidential Trade Circular, p. 40.

Grange News

Ingham county Pomona Grange held a very interesting meeting at Felts Grange Hall, June 12 and 13. An educational program was most excellently arranged and carried out.

SECRETARY.

Resolutions passed at the last session of Ingham county Pomona Grange.

Whereas, the interests of the public schools are second to no other interest in our country and should receive the attention their importance merits, and

Whereas, the work of Commissioner D. E. McClure of Oceana county as an educator has proven him to be the friend of the rural schools, a promoter of their best interests, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Pomona Grange of Ingham county in convention assembled, that we believe his nomination and election to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction would be for the best interests of education in our public schools.

Resolved, that we respectfully ask the Republican State Convention to place him in nomination for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Master, HUGH BLAKLEY, Sec'y, DELLA PROCTER.

As Portage Grange No. 16 has had no report for a long time in the VISITOR, we wish to state we are alive and doing business at the old stand, PRO BONO PUBLICO. June 6 we conferred the 4th degree on two candidates preparatory to our meeting with Montour Grange, which by invitation we held with them at their Grange hall on June 13 in the beautiful village of Scotts, Kalamazoo county. About 75 Patrons gathered in their commodious and elegantly decorated hall at about 10:30 a. m. on that beautiful June Saturday. Grange was opened and conducted in form in the 4th degree in the forenoon. A beautiful dinner at one o'clock was furnished by the ladies of Montour Grange in the spacious basement of their building; they did not forget ice cream, cake and strawberries in the list of dessert. It would be superfluous to attempt to specify the different articles in the makeup of that dinner, it was simply immense. In the afternoon an open meeting was held for the discussion of questions for the general welfare of the farming class everywhere. These embraced labor, taxation, representation and salaries. Space in the VISITOR will not even permit a synopsis of the discussions that afternoon. But we wish to note one resolution introduced by Bro. D. T. Dell of Vicksburg, and which passed almost unanimously, recommending a change in our State Constitution, and the enactment of a law embodying the main feature of "the initiative and referendum," so much advocated lately.

There were in addition to Montour and Portage Granges as a whole, representative members from Vicksburg and even Parkville, in St. Joseph county. The discussions were interspersed with music both vocal and instrumental. Everybody enjoyed it immensely, and went home with a better appreciation of the precepts of our noble Order.

GEO. T. HALL, County Deputy.

ENSLEY CENTRE GRANGE.

No. 544 mourns the loss of Sister Emily A. Chapman, an old and active member of the Order.

MRS. J. H. HASKINS, MRS. G. A. WHITBURN, MRS. W. S. HILLMAN, Committee.

Ensley Centre Grange, No. 544, old and young members and invited guests celebrated June 16 in grand style by a "picknick" at Whitefish Lake. Everybody indulged in the festivities of the occasion, and a roll call with response of 37 was called at dinner time.

Despite the "harvesting season" we are trying desperately to hold interesting meetings.

NOTICE OF PROGRESS.

We are half way through another year. It is well to see what has been accomplished and recall what hopes have failed of fruition, that the latter half may be benefited by both success and failures.

Below is a list of the Granges added to our active list since Dec. 1, 1895. Those reorganized are, in nearly every instance, practically new Granges, there being very few former members in them.

JENNIE BUELL, Sec'y State Grange.

Ann Arbor.

ORGANIZED SINCE DEC. 1, 1895.

Table with 3 columns: Granges, No., Counties. Lists various granges and their locations.

REORGANIZED.

Table with 3 columns: Granges, No., Counties. Lists reorganized granges.

Table with 3 columns: Location, No., Name. Lists various locations and names.

Magazine Notes.

THE OUTLOOK. Frances E. Willard, the founder of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is the subject of a sketch by Lady Henry Somerset, in the Illustrated Monthly Magazine Number of the Outlook this month. It is accompanied by a series of pictures of unique interest.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The Review of Reviews for July is a strong political number. The portraits of prominent men of all shades of politics are numerous and interesting, and the editorial comment on the present situation is luminous. The Review is the only monthly which is able to keep fully abreast of all political movements and changes. It is never caught napping.

The Bay View Season.

People planning a vacation and others after superior educational advantages will be much interested in the Bay View Assembly and Summer University Announcements, just out. A more delightful place, where there are so many alluring pleasures and advantages, cannot be found in all the land.

No less famous is the Summer University which last year enrolled 800 students from all parts of the Union. The University embraces seven thoroughly organized and equipped schools, with a staff of over forty instructors from leading institutions.

The University opens July 8th, the Assembly a week later, both closing August 12th. All railroads give half rates, selling days being from July 6th to 10th, inclusive, return limit August 15th. The expenses at Bay View are extremely moderate, room and board ranging from \$5.00 a week and up, and those who must further economize will be surprised over the wonders that can be done in obtaining one's self by the aid of the well supplied bakery and provision store, and a 40c oil stove.

The Bay View Magazine for June gives all information. J. M. Hall, Bay View, will send it on application.

Hon. E. J. Phelps on Arbitration.

Of the living Americans who have seen distinguished service in diplomacy the most conspicuous is the Honorable E. J. Phelps, former Secretary of State. He has written for our foremost authorities on international law. Out of his experience Mr. Phelps has written for the July number of the Atlantic Monthly an article on Arbitration, which is well referred to our relations with Great Britain.

The Students' Standard.

The "Students' Standard Dictionary" now in preparation by Funk & Wagnalls Company will contain upward of 50,000 words and from 800 to 900 pages.

The volume which will be issued under the supervision of Prof. F. A. March, has been edited by the Rev. James C. Fernald, editor of the department of Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions by the Funk and Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, assisted by a staff of skilled workers formerly engaged on the same undertaking.

The "Students' Standard" will preserve the distinguishing excellences of the Standard Dictionary. Among others these comprise the clear definition of every word, the Scientific Alphabet to indicate exactly the pronunciation of every vocabulary word, and precise etymologies.

The New Crusade.

Fifty cents per copy. Wood-Allen Publishing Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

The July number of this excellent little magazine maintains the usual high standard. It contains an able and scientific article on "Heredity" by Louise C. Purington, M.D., and another of Mrs. J. H. Kellogg's practical and helpful papers, "Teaching Children Self-Control." The White Cross and White Shield Departments are given up to an extract from a very forcible sermon by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones on "No Sex in Crime."

This partial enumeration is sufficient to indicate the valuable character of this little magazine. It should be in the hands of every parent and teacher, every young man and young woman. It deals with questions discussed by no other periodical and does so in the most delicate, scientific, practical manner.

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IMPARTIAL FRANCHISE—GOLDEN RULE OF POLITICAL EQUALITY.

Little more than a century ago the individuality of man was second in every way to his relativity. There were vassals, serfs, slaves, soldiers and sailors, toilers on the land and toilers on the deep.

The masses of mankind were everything indeed but men. This century is witnessing a similar transformation of ideas concerning women. The world has always valued women relatively as daughters, sisters, wives, mothers. Now they have an individual as well as a related life. They are, in short, becoming recognized as human personalities, owing an allegiance to their own nature as well as to the claims of those about them.

I have been told by missionaries that often among a people so simple hearted as the Armenians the man is wont to say when the suggestion that the women folk should learn to read is made to him, "My wife is so much cleverer than I that if she should learn to read she would do it so much better that she would begin to think that I was not the master of the house, and every man must bear rule in his own home." I suppose the missionaries do not think it wise to break to this benighted brother the fact that it is by no means necessary that he should "bear rule," but the noblest and happiest homes in these days of democratic development are those in which the dual and equal headship of the husband and wife, father and mother, man and woman, are recognized as the only just and golden rule fashion of settling the question that has been mooted since the world began. What an institution it is—the golden rule! How little we have looked into it! How slow of heart we are to comprehend its universality, its practical utility, its necessary relation to the common joy!

It is in the nature of ignorance to magnify false distinctions. To the Indian his tribe is all, to the statesman his nation, to the philosopher the world, since the wider intelligence alone perceives that community of interest which a wider outlook alone reveals.

In like manner the ignorant man—or the unphilosophic—makes much of sex distinctions, overlooking the larger generalization of humanity which includes man and woman equally, for it has been demonstrated that sex does not determine any single function of human life, except that it debars a woman from being a father and a man from attaining the vicarious sacrifice of motherhood. In the lower orders of mammalian sex cuts absolutely no figure in the allotments of their toil under the law of man's self interest.

Probably some Yankee farmer will triumphantly point to the cow as an animal of the female sex whose work is differentiated from that of the male bovine in a manner analogous to that between man and woman in less enlightened days, but then he does not know that in great nations of Europe and the east no such distinction prevails. Our contention is and always will be that woman is, first of all, a daughter of God, whose powers of thought and action should be left free that she may know the truth, and that next she is a daughter of humanity, whose relation to the state should be equal to that of her brother, man.

The empress of Japan takes the leadership of the Red Cross and makes no distinction between Chinese and Japanese in her ministrations of mercy; today she is the central figure in her empire for Christian progress. The dowager empress of China is the same in that great realm today; she is a reader of the New Testament, and as such outraged by the recent massacres as we are. The same place is accepted by the queen regent of Spain, who will not attend a bull fight, and was by the empress regent of Germany in her merciful work for the flood sufferers during the 100 days when Frederick the Good was nominally, but the empress really, at the helm of state; so was the empress regent of Brazil, when, during the absence of Dom Pedro, she freed the slaves. Why will not good men, beaten as they are at every turn in their struggle to make government more humane, see that it is only by unshackling the merciful hand of woman can they secure power enough to carry to success their measures of beneficence in a country where the side always wins that has most votes?

The general dictum of our opponents is that every male enemy of the home may vote if he keeps out of jail; every wicked man who leads the sons and daughters of the home astray may vote, but no one home maker shall vote in all the land, because, forsooth, she does not fight. But surely she who bears soldiers need not bear arms, and when she votes the pugilistic encounters on a large scale that we call wars will cease.

In primitive days we had the matriarchate, which means the rule of the mothers, and now for a painfully lengthened period we have had the patriarchate, or the rule of the fathers, but we begin to see the dawn of the amphichate, or the joint force of a joint world by the joint forces of its mothers and its fathers. Happy are they who put their willing, sturdy shoulders to the wheel of this white chariot of the sun.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

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A Chance to Make Money.

I read a few weeks ago how one of your subscribers made money selling Pancake Griddles. I ordered one, tried it, and it did the work beautifully. My lady friends came in, saw it, and were charmed, as they all hate the old way of baking pancakes and they mostly do all their own cooking. My brother suggested that we start in the business. We did so and have never made less than \$10 per day above all expenses. Our sales so far have been close to home, and our business is increasing right along, and we are going to stick to it until we have paid off the mortgage on our farm.

We sell 15 to 20 griddles every day, and some days more. The griddle is lovely and every housekeeper wants one. Get a sample griddle, show it to your friends, and you are sure to make money. No one else is doing it, so be poor when money can be made so easy as it is selling pancake griddles. For full particulars and sample griddle address (with stamp) H. M. HILL, E. L. GROSSO, Mich., and start on the road to success.

C. & G. T. Special Rates.

Excursion tickets will be sold by the Grand Trunk Railway system, lanes west of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, July 3rd and 4th, 1896, good to return up to and including July 31, 1896, at rate of one and one-half cents per mile each way for the round trip, between all stations.

Meeting of the Battle Creek Driving Club Races Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1896. Bicycle races, also a race between the great Fowler sextet and the fastest horse on the track. To conclude the week's sport there will be a grand display of fireworks at Goguc lake in the evening. Fare, 75 cents.

National L. A. W. Circuit meeting at Battle Creek July 13 and 14 fare for round trip good to return until July 15. Fare, 75 cents.

Peoples party national convention St. Louis, Mo. Tickets sold July 20, 21, good to return until July 27, 1896. One fare for round trip, \$1.40.

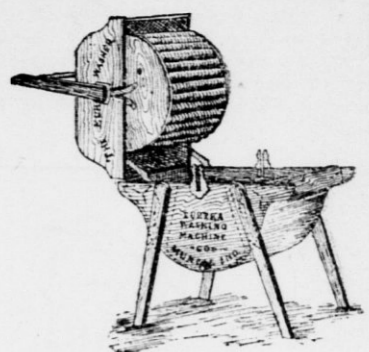
The Sea Side and White Mountain Special will pass Charlotte 11.15 p. m. June 24, July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Aug. 5, 12, 19 and 26. Passengers will be required to give notice for passage on this train so that accommodations for sleeper and meals can be reserved.

Democratic National Convention, Chicago. Tickets sold July 2, 4, 5 and 6, good returning to leave Chicago not later than July 12. Fare, \$1.68.

For the National Educational Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Round trip ticket will be sold July 3 and 6 at rate of one fare plus \$2 for membership (\$10.75). Tickets good until July 12 unless they are deposited with joint agent time limit will be extended for return journey until Sept. 1.

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Ask the secretary of your grange for full particulars.

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Advertisement for Premium Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, and Violins. Includes text: "WONDERFUL PROGRESS", "PREMIUM GUITARS, MANDOLINS, BANJOS, VIOLINS. FINEST ON EARTH."

ST. VITUS' DANCE

A Nervous Disease Characterized by Involuntary and Purposeless Spasms.

It Occurs Most often in Girls; is often Hereditary, but Articular Rheumatism and Scarlet Fever Predispose to it.

From the Chronicle, Chicago, Ill.

Notwithstanding the poor are always with us, Thanksgiving is none the less a day of rejoicing. Many charities have been dispensed and through numerous instrumentalities the necessities and comforts of many a worthy person have been relieved. Absent members of households reunite at the old homestead and gathered around the festal board, recount the incidents that have taken place and the various blessings that have been vouchsafed them, since they assembled at the last annual meeting by the same fireside. It is time for memory and for joy. Among the countless families of Chicago there is, perhaps, not one today that feels a deeper sense of gratitude to the Giver of all good and perfect gifts than Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Collier, of 494 Armour Avenue.

Mr. Collier, who is the electrician at the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad shops in this city came here from Hamilton, Canada, a little more than nine years ago accompanied by his wife and little daughter, their only child, Etta, then aged four. Little Etta was a bright and beautiful girl, but not a very robust one.

For the last few years she had been somewhat ill, but her illness was not such as to create any uneasiness in the minds of her parents, who almost idolized her. In the school she was regarded as one of the brightest scholars of her class, and was the envy of her classmates. Her intellect was phenomenal. She was possessed, however, of a very nervous temperament which is frequently the case with children of her advanced intelligence. Early in the month of June last, owing to sudden fright, she was thrown into violent spasms, to recover only to be afflicted with St. Vitus' dance in the worst form. The consternation of her parents may well be imagined.

Of course the best physicians were summoned at once, but their efforts to restore her to her normal condition were devoid of results. She continued to grow worse, her appetite wholly failed and commencing with her right arm her whole right side and lower limb became limp, numb, and useless and what little nourishment she was able to take had to be administered by others. To add to the seriousness of the case she was unable to obtain any sleep whatever. Her condition in this deplorable condition hovered between life and death with all the prospects of a premature grave before her, that one day on returning home from his duties Mr. Collier found awaiting him a newspaper, which an old acquaintance in Hamilton, his former place of residence, had sent to him by mail.

In the local columns he read of the case of a certain person he had known years before having been permanently cured of the complaint of which his own daughter was now suffering, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He had often heard and read of Pale People, but he had never seen one, and he was so personally familiar appeared, he not only doubted but positively disbelieved the statements. But he had no time in procuring the Pink Pills for his suffering daughter. This was on the 15th of September. Prior to this date and after consulting doctors of different schools of medicine, he had taken her to the Homoeopathic Dispensary where her case was discussed by all the members of the faculty who unanimously declared in the presence of the class that there was no longer any hope to be held out as it was a malady which, in the case at least, was incurable. It was therefore with a feeling of ut-

ter despair that Mrs. Collier first began to administer the Pink Pills.

She says a perceptible change came over the little one before even the second box had been emptied and how after having used six boxes her health is entirely restored. In the early part of her illness her intellect was very much clouded. She had become extremely dull of comprehension, hardly realizing the meaning of words when addressed. Soon today in the cheerful home of the Collier's on Armour Ave., she is the personification of health. Her nervousness has entirely disappeared, her intellect is bright, keen and active, her strength has returned and the roses in her cheeks attest to the complete recovery of her bodily health.

She is now ready to resume her music lessons and as soon as the schools open after the holidays she will again take up the studies which she so suddenly left off on that eventful June day. The sister-in-law of Mrs. Collier, Mrs. Lewis, who was present at the interview emphatically confirmed all that Mrs. Collier has said regarding the past and present condition of little Etta, adding that a famous physician in Hamilton invariably recommends Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in such cases as this and many others.

Mrs. Collier herself has for a number of years been a constant sufferer from a female complaint which so far has baffled the skill of the doctors, and during a period of less than six months her husband has expended over two hundred dollars in fees for medicines. She has now begun the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and while it is as yet too early to announce a cure in her case she feels so much improved as to express the belief that her physical troubles will shortly be of the past. These are some of the reasons why the Collier family return thanks on this our national day of praise and festivity.

The above is a correct statement of facts concerning my little daughter and myself.

MRS. A. COLLIER, Notary Public. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of December, 1895. DAN GREENE, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists. Thousands of boxes have been disposed of. This was one of the few remedies which was not cut in price during the recent druggist war. This fact shows that the price is within the reach of all. Their cures are positive and permanent. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, nervous prostration and "that tired feeling" which is a result of the latter. It also is a permanent cure for all diseases resulting from vitiated humors of the blood, such as scrofula, erysipelas and like diseases; diseases peculiar to women, such as suppurations, irregularities and all forms of weakness. The pills build up the general health, thicken the blood and send it through the veins with renewed life. And one very peculiar thing about this remedy is that there are no unpleasant after-effects. Thousands of former sufferers are now rejoicing to know that they are cured. Children may take them with perfect safety.

These pills are manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade-mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk. The public should beware of fraudulent imitations, as many unscrupulous medicine companies have been making far inferior imitations.