CRANGE VISITOR

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

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WHOLE NO. 494.

For Free Silver.

I saw an article in the Visitor of May 21, entitled "Against Free Silver," and the first stunning argument presented is "That all the advocates of free silver are sworn enemies to progress." Now perhaps the Republican party of the state of Wyoming should be classed as enemies to progress, when they met in convention and emphatically instructed their delegates for Mc-Kinley and free silver. I am satisfied that that convention possessed more wisdom and are more in favor of progress and prosperity than any one man or all who make such acquisitions.

The predictions of our best statesmen and politicians are, that there is good reason to believe that all the states west of the Missouri river will go solid for silver next November: this does not agree with another argument in said article, viz., that all the ignorance is in the free silver faction and that enlightenment is fast becoming fatal to the free silver cause. Another grand argument presented is, that the people are becoming informed and are fast deserting the sinking ship. Now I insist upon it, that all the argument in said article referred to, when compared with the doings of Wyoming and other great western states is without foundation and not reliable. Again the brother makes an admission or rather an assertion, which per-haps he might better have omitted, that the silver dollar is no fraud, but the freesilverites would make it so. Then further on, he says "I can conceive of no evil that would be so menacing to a free people as to place a debased, dishonest dollar in the place of honest gold, and thereby repudiate honest oblgations." Oh Consistency, thou art a jewel!

The State Grange is again attacked and accused of prostitution and of bolstering up a disreputable and dying issue; an issue that will soon be in sweet repose with the greenback doctrine. Perhaps the greenback doctrine is dead, but the greenback dollar is not, and we hear echoing back from the old doctrine "We stayed the cremating hand, and saved the people of this government three hundred forty-six millions of dollars." I have only this to say to the Grange: "If I belonged to an order that would vote sixty-four in favor of, and only ten against, a principle that I considered so debasing and so dangerous to the nation under whose flag I sleep, I would sever my connection with such order at once and forever, and never again admit that I ever belonged to such an organiza-

tion."

He refers to what he says is called by cranks, "the crime of seventy-three." We will not call it a crime, as crime means something punishable by law. I suppose he refers to the demonetization act. Well let us see. In 1873 congress passed an act destroying the legal tender power of the silver dollar. Then followed the Black Friday picnic, and this was succeeded by seven years of the hardest times the

seven years of the hardest times the people of America ever experienced. It took the people five years to find out the cause of the hard times: they eventually discovered the cause was produced by the government destroying all the greenbacks, except the three hundred forty-six millions already referred to. During the winter of 1878 and 1879 congress passed the Bland act, which partially remonetized silver. It also passed a bill to make silver certificates and another to stop the further destruction of greenbacks, (and this is where the old greenback principle made itself felt, which has already been mentioned). When these laws were carried into effect and the silver and silver certificates put into circulation, times became good again. Gold was forced out and put in circulation, and from 1880 to 1892 we had a period of prosperity never exceeded in this country.

In the summer of 1893, Mr. Cleveland called an extra session of congress and in accordance with Mr. Cleveland's wishes it disannulled the Sherman purchasing act. This act virtually demonetised silver again and established the gold standard.

Since that law was passed, times have been getting worse and worse and worse, until at the present time we are having a business depression only equaled by that from 1873 to 1880. The people are seeing the result of three years' experience and are bound to have a change, and that is what the Grange is working for. Although it is a bonanza for the bond holder and the money lender, it is servitude and serfdom for the laboring man.

Now according to the comptroller's reports there have not in the last three years been less than nine hundred millions of dollars in the yaults of the United States treasury, and it might as well be in the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, as far as doing the people any good is concerned. It pays no interest, neither does it pay the bonds, but it lies there dormant, and now I want to ask this profound exponent to place his finger upon a single instance where any other civilized nation with over nine hundred millions of dollars in their treasury have to resort to bonding their government annually for from sixty-three millions to one hundred millions to defray expenses, and that too in the time of profound peace? But the gold standard of values has driven this great nation of wealth to just that kind of business.

Now our worthy brother closes with the same argument that he has used all the way through, and says he would not write thus, but the good of the Grange is at heart, and he hates to see any of its members pursuing a fallacy and a fraud, thereby disgracing our noble Order. We will look at this last argument just a moment. In the first place, we flatly refuse to take such assertions as facts, even though they come from the source they do, and simply throw it back in his teeth, and boldly assert that it is he who is trying to deceive the good people of our noble Order, and I will attempt to prove my position (which he has not even attempted to do) and in so doing will take his own yard-sticks to demonstrate my position.

Prior to 1873, we, the government of the United States, had a standard of value of our own which was good for one hundred years. It consisted of dollars, dimes and cents: England had pounds, shillings and pence, and all nations had their standard of measuring value. Old Rome had her sheckels of silver and ducats of gold.

In 1873 congress demonetized silver and made the yard-stick of gold. Other nations soon discovered the bright shining stick and at once wanted to use it. There was great clamoring for the stick at home and abroad, and all getting hold of the stick, pulled and hauled until it was stretched to nearly nine feet, or in other words the dollar was worth two dollars and ninety cents, and still continued to measure all products by the same stick so that it took nine feet of produce to pay the debts that we contracted to pay with three.

In the winter of 1879 and 1880 the people succeeded in placing another yard-stick, and prosperity began and continued until 1892 when the new stick was removed and the old gold stick again began to stretch and in three short years it has more than doubled its length, by placing wheat at 49c, pork at 3c, butter at 9c, eggs at 6c and so on. Now if there be any fullacy or fraud in either the gold standard alone, or the bimetallic principle, I leave it for the good people to judge for themselves.

Master of Delta Grange, No. 307.

The Township Unit Plan.

BY E. A. HOLDEN.

In the last issue of the VISITOR I gave the results of a comparison of the rural schools of Michigan under the Township Unit system with an equal number of rural schools in the same counties under the district system. The fact that nearly all of these schools were situated in the newer portion of the state and that many of them had not been under the new system long made me feel that such a comparison would not mean so very much unless borne out by comparisons in older settled sections.

After having made the investigations spoken of in my first letter, I determined to investigate the workings of the Township Unit System in Indiana. By the kindness of Mr. Pattengill I was permitted to spend several weeks in Indiana for this purpose.

In this letter I shall make a comparison of the three northern tiers of counties of Indiana bordering on Michigan, with the three southern tiers of counties of Michigan bordering on Indiana. I regard this as the best possible opportunity for comparison. The school management of Indiana is one of the best perfected systems of Township Unit management in the United States. The schools there have been under that system for over thirty years; and the system as it now exists has been in operation over twenty years. In Michigan the district system has been in operation for even a greater length of time.

These counties were selected because the other conditions are very similar. They were settled largely by the same kind of people; their soil, climate, and nearness to large centers of population are alike; and they are traversed by the same railroads. The striking difference is the difference in school management, and this is just what we want to compare. A better opportunity for comparison could not be had unless there could be found two equal areas under the same state management, with the conditions in other ways as similar, and having the two systems as distinctively in force for as long a period of time; and this is impossible.

Below are the tables of comparison—three in number. The first compares the bordering tiers of counties, the second compares two tiers of counties, and the third three tiers. The second table includes the first and the third includes the other two. The data are all taken from the official reports of school officers on file in the offices of Superintendent of Public Truction of Michigan and Indiana for the year 1894, and the Michigan State census for the same year. The State cen-

Territory compared.	State.	No. of persons of school age enrolled of all not married.		Total net ex- pense of main- taining the public schools.	No. of months of school	Percent of enroll- ment	Av. annual cost per pupil en-	Av.mo.cos per pupi
All the schools in	Michigan	000						Dallomo
All the schools in	Michigan	82,175	28,163	\$312,899.18	8.2	87.5	% 11.11	€ 1 35
1st tier of counties	Indiana	52,481	82,572	531,082.81	œ	62	16.30	2.04
Rural schools in	Michigan	18,291	15.219	130.717.27	20	89 0	0 70	1 00
1st tier of counties	Indiana	25,118	19,334	265,811.09	7.7	77.	18.75	1.78
All the schools in 2	Michigan	64,855	54,648	652.865.31	20	200	11 07	
tiers of counties	Indiana	88,336	59,517	874,186.72	7.6	67.4	14.69	1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Rural schools in 2	Michigan	32,819	27.181	240.253.79	20	93	0	3
tiers of counties	Indiana	49,738	38,465	479,857.04	7.3	71.3	12.47	1.71
All the schools in 3	Michigan	92,004	78.942	865 619 72	2	8.	10.07	
tiers of counties	Indiana	141,554	91,883	1,865,859.74	7.4	64.9	14.86	2.01
Rural schools in 3	Michigan	51,360	42,852	354.485.54	20.	89 4	8 97	1 00
tiers of counties	Indiana	81,254	59,821	733,870.85	7.1	73.6	12.28	1.73

sus was resorted to only where there was a different basis for the school reports in the two states. For instance: In Indiana the census enumeration includes those of school age who are not married, while in Michigan it includes all persons of school age. Therefore the number of persons of school age in Michigan who are married, was ascertained from the census and subtracted from the whole number of school age. In Indiana the report blanks call for the total number of persons enrolled of whatever age, while in Michigan the reports call for the number of persons of school age enrolled. Hence, the number

of persons under five and over twenty years of age enrolled was determined from the census and added to the number of school age enrolled. In this way everything was brought to the Indiana basis for sake of comparison.

The tables are double, giving a comparison of all the schools and then of the rural schools alone. The reader is invited to give careful attention to these tables for the figures tell the story and I shall not undertake to strengthen the argument with words, further than to make necessary explanations and add other facts that do not appear in the tables.

The following comments are based upon table three, comparing the three tiers of counties, for, as previously stated, it embraces the other two tables. The facts brought out by this table might be summarized as follows: Based on this comparison the Township Unit System would in Michigan, in all the schools, give 8.6 per cent or 14 days less school, reach 21 per cent or 139,000 fewer children, and costs 35 per cent or \$2,132,000 more than does the *district* system. In the *rural* schools it would give 12 per cent or 20 days less school, reach 10 per cent or 30,-000 fewer children, and cost 48 per cent or \$837,000 more annually. To put it differently: It would cost 49 per cent or \$3,-000,000 more annually to maintain all the schools of Michigan the same length of time that they are now, and afford educational advantages to 139,000 fewer children. It would cost 70 per cent or \$1,352,-000 more to maintain the rural schools of the state the same length of time they are now maintained and the schools would reach

30,000 fewer pupils.

The direct tax for the support of all the public schools in Michigan under the district system is \$3,700,000. Under the Township Unit System it would be \$6,700,000. It will be seen that on this basis the average tax payer who now pays an annual school tax of \$10 would under the Unit System pay over \$18, and he who pays \$20 would have to pay over \$36.

We have no separate data for the direct tax paid for the support of the rural schools, but a little investigation along this line in any county will bring out facts that will surprise the most sanguine. I carecomputed this for Ingham and Branch counties with the following results: In Ingham county the direct tax for the support of the rural schools is a little over \$13,000. Under the Unit System it would be \$35,000 or over 2½ times as much. In Branch the direct tax for the support of the rural schools is a dittle less than \$8,700. Under the Unit System it would be \$21,250 or a little less than 21/2 times as much. In either of these counties the farmer or farm owner who now pays \$10 school tax would under the much praised Township Unit System have the privilege of paying \$25 school tax, and he who now pays \$20 would under the other system be invited to pay \$50.

What is true of these two counties will probably hold true of other counties. And still the farmers and grangers have been called foolish and old fossils for opposing the Township Unit System. At the time this measure was last before the Legislature the Grange and especially the members of the Executive committee of that order were severely criticised for their opposition to the measure. But I say all honor to those men who led the opposition and to that order which so unanimously petitioned the Legislature not to pass the measure. An annual saving of \$3,000,000 to the tax payers of a state is no small

In my next letter I expect to show that not only does this much praised system cost more, shorten the length of school, and reach fewer children, but that it tends to poor citizenship and a waning school spirit among the people.

Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

Field and Stock.

Mr. Terry's Views.

Here is the reply Mr. T. B. Terry made when he was taken to task recently because he expressed himself in terms not suited to the views of those who see nothing but despair and hopelessness before the farmer. In reply to his critics Mr. Terry said: "There are, however, some things that are not quite right. We may be paying more than our share of the taxes. Our officers may be getting salaries too large in proportion to our incomes. It is hard to pay old debts now with produce so low. But I do not believe the world is all wrong or that the farmer has no chance. To illustrate what I mean, let me say that I met a farmer recently, who was making a great outery about how he was being robbed to pay men large salaries. I quietly asked him what all his taxes amounted to for a year. He cooled down a little as he mentioned \$30. Now is it quite possible that he is paying \$10 or so more than he ought to in strict justice, and still he is losing under his stables and around his barn from \$100 to \$150 worth of fertility, at market prices, every year, and has been doing it for 25 years. He could stop this leak himself very easily, and I think he would better do it than spend the time growling about the \$10 loss. I can point him to spots on his farm where a few tiles and a little work would save him more crops every year, on the average, net, than it would take to pay all his taxes. I have always thought it better to help myself, where I could, first, and someway these other wrongs seem of much less account afterwards. If we are to await before putting on steam until everything is just right, according to our notion, we may as well draw the fire and let her rust out, and be done with it.'

Dairy Notes.

Milking cows should be practiced according to the following prescriptions:

1. Work rapidly; slowness causes loss

2. Milk thoroughly, to the last drop, bebause the last milk is the best.

3. Milk at the same time every day. 4. Milk crosswise, that is to say, one fore teat on the right and a hind teat on the left and vice versa; the milk thus flows

more copiously than by parallel milking. 5. Milk with four fingers and not with index and thumb, a fault too common with milkers.

6. Do not employ any kind of milking machines.

7. To milk young, restive cows, raise one of the fore feet. Never strike them.

8. Always keep the hands clean and also the cow's udder and dairy utensils.

9. During milking, avoid distracting or

disturbing the cow.

Those who neglect any of these prescriptions infallibly lose milk.

One of the regulations of the Illinois State Board of Health is that dairy cows

shall be cleaned every day. The best farm institutes are held in the dairy sections. That speaks well for the

intelligence of the dairymen. Thirty-two states in the Union now have laws prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine

when colored in imitation of butter. New York city consumes over threefourths of a million quarts of milk perday. Last year the daily average was 768,560

quarts. Good feeding should not be governed by the price of dairy products. Neither should the enthusiasm of the dairymen fluctuate with the market. Constancy is needed in

both cases. The makers of oleomargarine claim that they have as much right to color their product as have buttermakers. This is all fallacy, for butter is not colored in imita-

tion of any other product. Considerable excitement has been caused in Ohio by the enforcement of the antioleomargarine law. The men engaged in the sale of that product have been arrested and fined, but still continue to transgress the law.

An unfailing test of an easy milker is flat ends in the teats. Cows having flatended teats milk easy, the outlet being large; those having pointed ends to their teats milk hard, because the outlet is small, and much squeezing is done to force out the milk.

Don't hire at any price a man who has a bad temper; he will ruin your cows. Don't hire one who is not a good milker, he will dry off your cows. Don't employ a man or a boy who is not willing to learn or carry out your instructions. -Kan. Farmer.

Small-Fruit Culture For Market.

BY WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, ASSISTANT POMOL-OGIST, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRI-

CULTURE. [Reprinted from the Yearbook of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for 1895.]

It is the purpose of this paper to present in compact from the general principles upon which the successful culture of small fruits is founded. It is designed for beginners rather than for experienced grow-

ers, and is therefore largely devoted to points which the man without experience is likely to ignore, or at best to regard with insufficient attention. Some of the methods suggested may need modification to meet the needs of the individual grower, but it is believed that such changes as may be necessary will suggest themselves to the thinking cultivator who carefully considers his particular location and surroundings.

The growing of small fruits requires a comparatively large investment of capital per acre and also a better soil than is necessary for the production of most of the tree fruits. It is therefore better suited to the small farm, under the direct supervision of the owner, than to the large estate, whose proprietor cultivates by proxy. To balance the comparatively large capital required we have the fact that, aside from the value of the land and permanent improvements, the chief outlay is for labor, which may be done by the grower and his immediate family, while the returns are much quicker than from the tree fruits or the grape. In a few sections, so situated that large markets, either near or remote, are accessible, the culture of one or another of the small fruits may be profitably undertaken on a large scale, but these instances only serve to emphasize the fact that small fruit culture is primarily a homestead pursuit. The narrow bed or garden border of fifty years ago, enriched dug, and weeded by hand, has developed into the field, fertilized, plowed, and cultivated by horse power, yet the requirements of the various species remain much the same, the methods of accomplishing the desired results alone differing. As practiced by advanced growers in the United States, the methods followed in the culture of small fruits are peculiarly of American development; while with the exception of the currant, the varieties extensively grown are of American origin.

The fruits to be considered are the strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, currant, and gooseberry.

CHOICE OF LOCATION.

No small-fruit plantation is likely to be profitable if located far from a market or convenient shipping point. In selecting a location special attention should be paid to the character of the roads, if the fruit must be hauled by wagon for any considerable distance. If railroad or steamboat transportation is to be depended on, the efficiency and enterprise of existing lines should be investigated, as the character of their service will be of great importance when fruit shipments begin.

In any given locality the most important consideration should be the selection of a sife reasonably safe from killing frosts in spring. Away from the influence of bodies of water such sites are usually found on small plateaus or gentle slopes, terminating in abrupt ravines or valleys where prompt and thorough cold-air drainage exists. Flat land, remote from open water and unbroken by ravines or hills, should always be regarded with suspicion, particularly if underlaid by a cold and badly drained subsoil. Bottom lands, in which admirable soil for small fruits is often found, are usually too uncertain in their fruit production, owing to frequent frost injury.

The soil requirements of the different species vary considerably, but all thrive in a moderately deep loamy soil that holds moisture well at all times without becoming

soggy during protracted rainfall. The exposure to be sought varies with the latitude, the climate, and the aim of the grower. If earliness is requisite to secure profitable prices, and the locality one in which late frosts are infrequent, a southern slope is preferable; if, on the other hand, a uniform and regular demand exists, regardless of a few days difference in time of ripening, a gentle northern or northeastern exposure should be selected. In most localities, however, the matter of slope is of much less importance than that of comparative elevation of the site. It should lie higher than the adjacent land without being bleak, and should furnish a soil of at least fair fertility.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.

The selection of the proper preparatory crop is a matter of much importance. In general some hoed crop should precede the planting of any of the small fruits. With the strawberry at least two years of cultivation should intervene between well-established sod and the planting of berries, in sections where the white grub abounds. Corn or potatoes, well manured and kept free from weeds throughout the season by thorough cultivation, are good preparatory crops. In trucking regions almost any of the annual vegetables will do to precede small fruits. The objects to be attained are (1) to free the ground from seeds of annual weeds; (2) to eradicate established perennials of every sort, including grasses; (3) to get rid of noxious insect larvæ, and (4) to leave the soil in that lively and mellow condition which the grower character-izes as "good tilth." If any portion of the field remains wet long after rains during any portion of the year, it should be drained before planting. In most soils and locations tile underdrains are preferable, though boards, poles, or stones are sometimes used to good advantage. If all of these are impracticable, land naturally wet can sometimes be made to yield fairly good crops by planting on ridges thrown up with the plow and depending upon open ditches to remove the surface water.

Stumps, loose roots, and stones large enough to interfere with the cultivator should all be removed before the final plowing. The grower should bear in mind that thorough preparation of the soil materially increase the probability of securing a good stand of plants, on the one hand, while it greatly decreases the amount of hand work necessary in hoeing and weeding, on the other. This is particularly true in new ground and on all old soils of a clayey or tenacious character.

The preparatory plowing should be as carefully done as for a garden crop, and in most soils it should be as deep as possible without turning up much of the sub-soil. Surface soils less than 8 inches deep should be plowed to their full depth. Where a compact or retentive subsoil is found, its stirring with a subsoiler will benefit the crop in most regions by affording prompter drainage and promoting deeper root growth. If the planting is not done until spring, most soils suitable for small fruits will be benefited by a deep fall plowing, followed by a shallower cross plowing as early in spring as the land is workable, or by thorough and repeated working with one of the numerous forms of disk or spading harrows now in use.

This should be followed by a lighter pulverizer or smoothing harrow before the soil becomes lumpy. The roller or plank clod crusher can sometimes be used to advantage, but if the soil be taken at the proper stage of dryness the treatment noted above will rarely fail to accomplish the desired result. Too much attention can hardly be bestowed upon this matter of soil preparation, yet it is often slighted by small-fruit planters. Errors in fertilizing, cultivating, or pruning can sometimes be corrected by subsequent good treatment, but deficient preparation can not be overcome during the existence of the crop.

MANURING.

Unless the soil is very rich from previous fertilizing, the crop will be largely increased by the application of well-rotted stable manure, say 20 tons to the acre, applied before the final plowing or thoroughly worked into the soil with a spading harrow. If stable manure is not obtainable, finely ground bone and muriate of potash can be profitably used on many soils. Nitrate of soda can sometimes be applied in moderation with profit. If the soil is of a sandy nature and known to be deficient in nitrogen, a preparatory crop of crimson clover will doubtless be advantageous in climates where this plant succeeds, or other leguminous crops may be grown and plowed in. Hard-wood ashes are excellent on most soils and, in general, commercial fertilizers rich in phosphoric acid and potash may be profitably used. The selection of the fertilizer that can be most profitably used on any particular soil must be determined by local experiment, however, and upon the very field in question unless tests have been made on similar soils in the immediate neighborhood.

It should be said that among growers who ship their fruit long distances there is an increasing tendency to favor commercial fertilizers rather than stable manure, on the ground that the fruit thus grown is firmer and of better carrying quality. This applies particularly to fruit grown in the humid climate of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where most fruit plants incline to make a rank growth, which produces watery fruit, and where rains during the ripening season are frequent. A considerable gain results also from the absence of weed seeds from prepared fertilizers, these often proving very troublesome in fields enriched with stable manure.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION.

The best time for planting small fruits is yet a disputed question, except in the North, where fall-set plants of most species are subject to winterkilling. There are few localities where spring planting is not the safer method, though often the soil can be more thoroughly prepared and the planting be more cheaply done in autumn than in spring. If done in autumn, in regions where the ground freezes to any considerable depth during winter, the newly set plants should be well mulched to prevent winter injury.

All planting should be in straight rows of equal distance apart. In the case of the bush fruits it is often advantageous to have the rows laid off both ways, so that the cultivator can be run in both directions, at least during the first season. If the land is hilly and inclined to wash, the rows should be laid around the hills, conforming to their curves, but on land reasonably level the rows should, if possible, run north and south and should be as long in that direction as the shape of the field will permit. Overcrowding of plants should be avoided, as fruit of large size is rarely produced by plants having insufficient food, air, and sunshine. If more that one variety of any fruit be planted, or if plants of the same variety be obtained from different sources, each lot should be separately planted and labeled. Failure to do this often leads to expensive uncertainty in later years when plants are desired for new fields or for sale. Many a careless or dishonest plant grower or dealer has escaped responsibility for misnamed or damaged stock through the inability of the planter to positively trace the plants to his establishment.

Plants should be promptly examined upon receipt, and should be at once heeled in, if planting cannot be done immediately. In no case should they be permitted to dry out or be left with roots exposed to the sun or to drying winds. If dry when received, they can often be freshened by placing the roots in water for a few hours. If the weather is dry at planting time, the "puddling" of the roots by dipping in a thin mud of clay and water to which fresh cow manure has been added will often go far toward insuring their growth.

Before setting out, each plant should be carefully examined, and all broken or decayed roots, leaves, or branches should be removed. Plants found diseased or infested with injurious insects should be promptly destroyed, unless the affected portions can be readily cut off and burned. The roots should always be placed in contact with the fresh, moist soil, whether the planting be done with the hand or with dibble, spade, or other implement.

Cultivation should immediately follow planting, and should be repeated at frequent intervals during the spring and summer. The appearance of weeds should not be waited for, as the cultivation is for the crop rather than for the destruction of weeds. In general it should be shallow rather than deep, though when the soil becomes hardened by the impact of heavy rainfall or the tramping of berry pickers the grower should not hesitate to break it up by running a sharp cyltivator, or even a light one-horse plow, to the depth of 3 or 4 inches between the rows. If the soil is properly prepared and the cultivation regularly kept up, this tearing up will rarely be necessary except after the harvesting of a crop of fruit. Provided the soil is in condition to work, once a week is not too frequent for the shallow cultivation of the small fruits during the growing season, and during the July and August drought that frequently prevails the surface soil should rarely remain unstirred longer than four or five days. Toward the end of summer, particularly on rich and moist soils, cultivation of the bush fruits should be less frequent, and it should entirely cease before the first frosts occur. The use of the hoe in small-fruit plantations should be avoided as far as possible, but when needed hoeing should be promptly done. With land in good tilth and clean at the start, with fertilizers free from grass and weed seeds, the necessity for the expensive and laborious use of the hoe as formerly practiced is greatly reduced. But in order to accomplish this the land must be free from clods, sticks, and stones, the cultivator teeth sharp, the horse steady and true, and the man active and careful.

Beauty is Heart Deep.

"Beauty is but skin deep." That is a skin deep saying. Beauty is heart deep. It is out of the heart we desire it. It is. out of the heart it grows. This is not a mere saying like the other. It is the fact and secret that we are eager to penetrate. There is, indeed. a skin-deep beauty; a mere unearned, unlived, bodily inheritance; but out of some heart, through some lifeearning, it must always have been originated and evolved. The grandest beauty may wait, its secret glory not shown forth, for a lifetime; covered in with a plain, even ungainly exterior, as a noble building is roughly boarded up while it is being carefully wrought to its perfection. Many a woman goes through the world like this. Or the true beauty may be so tender in its beginnings that it needs to be hidden, shielded-not made sign of before its time -lest it should be spoiled and perish in the exposure. . So the final heritage waits, while a present outer poverty is permitted, which like the opposite condition, may have come down through some strain of ancestry; the outer betrayal of a far-back, inner want. Of such waiting, a little further on, a wonderful loveliness may be born. A plain woman, with beauty in her soul, has often been the mother of a marvelously beautiful child. Beauty is a seed in the nature. It will germinate, bud, leaf out, blossom. If the beauty is inside you, and alive, you willsometime, somewhere—be a form of beauty. How else did God make out of His own beautiful thought, the beautiful world? You have only got to live, love on and wait. You shall have your birthright. Certain of this, will you care if even it does not wholly come to you within the threescore years and ten? When you

come of age you shall possess your estate.

Only—never barter it away for a mess of

pottage you happen to be hungry for.— Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY in July Ladies

Home Journal.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The Bloodless Sportsman.

Hast thou named all the birds without a gun? Loved the wood-rose and left it on its stalk?

I go a-gunning but take no gun;
I ish without a pole;
And I bag good game and catch such fish
As suit a sportsman's soul; For the choicest game that the forest holds, And the best fish of the brook, Are never brought down by a rifle shot And never are caught with a hook.

I bob for fish by the forest brook, I hunt for game in the trees, For bigger birds than wing the air, Or fish that swim the seas. A rodless Waiton of the brooks, A bloodless sportsman, I—
I hunt for the thoughts that throng the woods,
The dreams that haunt the sky.

The woods were made for the hunters of dreams, The brooks for the fishers of song;
To the hunters who hunt for the gunless game The streams and the woods belong. There are thoughts that moan from the soul of the pine,

And thoughts in a flower bell curled;
And the thoughts that are blown with the scent
of the fern Are as new and as old as the world,

So, away! for the hunt in the fern-scented wood
Till the going down of the sun; There is plenty of game still left in the woods For the hunter who has no gun.

So, away! for the fish by the moss-bordered brook
That flows through the velvety sod;
There are plenty of fish still left in the streams
For the angler who has no rod.

-New York Sun. -New York Sun.

Our Country Schools.

BY EMMA A. CAMPBELLE.

How to educate a child is a parent's greatest problem. If he lives in the city he is confronted by the educational mill through which his children must be run; if living in the country, lack of organization and consequent unpedagogical and hap-hazzard work confronts him. But here if his problem is solved, he must solve it himself. No one seems inclined to help or interfere. The schoolmaster's clubs frankly admit they are not working along that line, the State Normal school certainly is not. The motto there is "Room at the top," and the country school is considered below the lowest rung of the ladder on which the teacher rises to pedagogic fame. What Normal graduate ever begins to teach in a country school unless forced by dire necessity? Our county commissioners use the office as a stepping-stone to something better, and so the problem is still on our hands. Are we alive to its

Thoreau says, "only that day dawns to which we are awake." Are we awake to this opportunity? In visiting schools in connection with Woman's Works, I ask how many members of the school board have visited the school? Not one. How many patrons of the school have called? Not one. One teacher said to me "If a farmer has a valuable colt which he has placed in the hands of a trainer he will be down to the track every day or two to see how he prospers, what progress he is making; but he will place his children in my hands to train and never come near for months." What excuse can be given

for such indifference?

What is the first duty to the country school? It is of the highest importance that a man vitally interested in their welfare be chosen for Superintendent of Public Instruction. There will be no lack of aspirants to the office, some of whom can doubtless show long years of educational work, but let us inquire into the nature of this work. A man may have spent all his life in doing ideal work in an ideal school and still know nothing of the actual work of even the graded schools of our cities and villages, still less of the work that is required to bring order out of chaos in the heterogeneous mass that constitutes our country schools. In my judgment the man who has proven himself a live county commissioner is the one to choose. Have we such a man? In the School Journal of Nov. 2, 1895, F. W. Parker of Cook county Normal says we have. Speaking of Oceana county he says, "Mr. McClure has waked up the whole country to the interests of real education.—In every schoolhouse there is a good library, and literary works in the country homes have been substantially increased.—He has established courses of winter lectures in all the small towns in the country.-He has aroused a great enthusiasm in regard to the schools and has done this by very common-sense methods. The two lines he has followed—the introduction of good literature and the discussion of school questions with the people—are producing excellent results." The Grand Rapids Democrat says it is his work that has given Oceana the best county schools in the

Such work as is here described is what we need in all the schools of the state, and is it not time that we demand of every one of our commissioners that he wakes to a sense responsibility, for while the attention of other men must be taken up in large measure by material things, he is set apart exclusively to care for the things of the

state.

mind. No clergyman, no college president, has the field for usefulness, the chance to so effectually serve his generation, to so impress himself upon the civilization of the future as has he, and should not his choice be entirely independent of and far above political considerations. It would be well if more of our commissioners were women, for whatever we may think of universal suffrage and the like, we are doubtless agreed that both by nature and training, women are peculiarly fitted to care for the education of the young.

Of the officers in the school district little can be said-under our present method they must be made of the material the district can afford, but it is certainly the duty of every man and woman entrusted with the care of a child, to go to school-meeting, that as good a choice as possible may be made, for they delegate to these three men the right to choose the teacher for their children. We would be very careful to whom we entrusted the hiring of men who should care for our stock and farm ma-

Prof. Daniel Putnam says, "We may trust the life of an animal in the hands of an unskilled person but not the life of a child. The teacher has to do not only with the physical but also the mental and moral nature of the child. The mind is the most costly, the most valuable material which we can conceive placed in the hand of the workman." How careful then should we be in the selection of that work-

The teacher's profession has been ranked with that of the preacher. There is a certain standard of manners and morals demanded of the man who would stand in the pulpit; a standard equally high should be demanded of the one who would sit at the teacher's desk. Still it is not unheard of that men will be employed to teach, who smoke, use profane language, or indulge in vulgar, boorish habits. Who is so fortunate as never to have heard of school or neighborhood exhibitions where the main feature was the exhibition of the vulgarity or boorishness of the teacher, either allowing himself, or encouraging others to blacken the face, dress in squalid garments or women's clothes, to engage in mock domestic broils? Young women can be found in the teacher's desk who, in their own way, are just as lacking in good taste and refinement. I visited a school where I found the teacher using school hours preparing for an exhibition; she was training the children on a performance the end and aim of which was to ridicule "old maids." Boys and girls of twelve and fourteen were taught how to conduct themselves properly (?) in courting, love-making scenes. Truly, thought I, here is a work for the W. W. C. I trust such debasing influence in our schools are rare, but I fear not. If there is no public sentiment in our rural neighborhoods that appreciates good English, sanctions good manners, demands good morals, let us make haste to create one.

Rhetoricals in schools are to be commended, but it is not at all necessary that the subjects be vulgar or their development clownish; nor is it enough that there is no harm in them. Life is too short and time too precious to spend any part of it in learning that which has no positive value. We underestimate the capacity of children when we give them silly little jingles to recite. I have seen the eyes of a little girl of six sparkle with delight as she recited "The Stag Hunt" from "The Lady of the Lake.'

"The stag at eve had drunk his fill,

Where danced the moon on Monon's rill." etc. What boy but would feel his pulses thrill with the recital of the scene between Fitz James and Rodrick Dhu on Benledi's mountain side?

"Come one and all! this rock shall fly From its firm base as soon as I." but would be strengthened in after life to meet trials in heroic mood, though they came in full force, and suddenly, like Clan Alpine's warriors?

In much of the choicest literature there are portions suitable for school purposes. "The mind is the most valuable material which we can conceive placed in the hands of the workman." Are we not careful where valuable material is housed, and wrought, lest it become soiled? There is abominable language scribbled about the premises of our country schools, enough to make angels weep. Let us not deceive ourselves that our children can daily come in contact with this filth and not be soiled. Jesus said "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." Surely then, our first duty to the schools is to clean out this filth and obscenity, to keep our innocent little ones pure in heart. Ypsilanti.

I Haven't Time.

How often we hear this stereotyped reply to a request of the W. L. for work on program, coming so often from those known to be fully capable and whose surroundings give, or should give them time for attention to such matters; a few thoughts suggest themselves. We remember the occasion of a meeting of the Grange when the order of business, nearly every one appointed gave this excuse "I haven't time." At last one brother arose and said, "I am a man of leisure, I have all the time there Now, as we all knew or thought we knew him as a busy man, we understood him as meaning that no one could have more than all the time at their command. One definition given by Webster, of leisure is, "without hurry" and we believe this was the kind of leisure referred to by the brother, not vacant time or lack of employment. Hurried work is usually unsatisfactory and productive of more or less confusion:

Solomon said, "There is a time for every purpose and a wise man discerneth judgment, he hath regard to the need and oc-Now as to time, the earnest thoughtful person and the philosopher, will tell you time is opportunity. The business man says, "time is money." One poet calls it an "unfathomable sea whose waves are years." Another defines it a Another defines it a "mystery sublime" and a third wrote "we take no note of time but from its loss, to give it then a tongue is wise in man. is the signal that demands dispatch, "how much is to be done." Most of us often feel the force of the truth expressed in the last line. Continually are we reminded how much is to be done to meet the demands for necessaries, for the development of brain and body, for the comfort and convenience of those around us. A successful after dinner orator is reported to have said, "one ought never to speak except he sees the opening and conclusion, the intermediate will take care of itself. This remark may apply well to addresses but the principle will not do to accept as a tenet or operative cause in solving the problem of how to make life a success by making the most of our time and opportunities.

The ministry of helpfulness is one of the sweetest and noblest privileges given to mortals. Even more, it rises to the sublime in that it often requires a faith to believe in a result not yet in sight. Faith is belief. A life spent in timely activity evinces a beauty and power of the highest practical value, and the excellence of a performance lies largely in its timeliness. If we could realize the force of Bishop Hall's sayings, "Every day is a little life and a whole life is but a day repeated. Those therefore that dare lose a day are dangerously prodigal. Those that dare misspend it are desperate." We should not so often in our estimate of success as opposed to failure, forget there is a higher standard than the merely material one. In our ardent pushing commercial age we need to keep constantly before ourselves the thought that to succeed financially may be to fail morally. Some one has said that half the failures in life may be attributed to the fact that men and women are forced to work at that which they dislike. Yet can we not point to people whose whole life's work, involved selfdenial, sacrifice and endurance, yet their toil was hallowed by sincerity, generous impulse, and unselfish devotion, and with all the adversities of life here, they never forgot the higher life in the Great Beyond. nor did they sink to the level of accepting this idea of existence.

Life drives us till we're out of breath, With striving, begging, giving We have to work ourselves to death,

That we may get a living. The Grange has helped weary sisters and brothers to see the bright side of farm life, and by its kindly association and social pleasure made them almost young again; truly we have seen the look of rest and quiet enjoyment come to stay on the worn countenance, and what a world of opportunity, improvement and inspiration it has opened for the younger members. Oh brothers and sisters, you who are young and in the prime of life, do not say, "I haven't When asked to contribute your mite by song, recitation, or paper. Freely have ye received freely give and so realize the truth and force contained in these lines written by our own Michigan poet, Will Carleton, a fragment from his Ode to Whittier.

"This lesson con of worth superlative; He who upon our earth would truly live, Must bend his efforts both to gain and give, So thought the great Whittier." MRS. HUNKER,

Hillsdale.

The Juveniles.

The Rescue From the Wreck.

A thrilling story of German heroism at sea, which goes far to offset some of the reports regarding the loss of the Elbe, comes from Schleswig-Holstein. One stormy morning a fishing village was awakened by a gunshot off the coast. Hastening to the beach, the people saw a ship wrecked on a reef a mile away. The crew were in the rigging. A life-boat was run out, but Harro, the leader of the crew was absent.

Eight men, however, rowed out to the wreck. The crew were got into the lifethe selection of committee work came in | boat, with the exception of one who was

lashed high up on a mast. He was half frozen, and as the storm was increasing and the life-boat overloaded, it was decided that he could not be taken off. When the life-boat returned to the shore, Harro had arrived. He asked whether every one had been saved, and was told that one re-

"I will fetch him," said Harro. "Will you go with me?"

The men refused, saying that it was im-

"Then I will go alone," cried Harro, and sprang into the life-boat. At this moment his mother came running down and begged him not to venture out, reminding him that both his father and brother Uwe had been drowned. Uwe was his youngest brother, and as he had not been heard from for years he was supposed to be dead.
"For love of me," Harro's mother beg-

ged, "don't go!"

"But the man on the mast!" exclaimed Harro. "Are you sure he has no mother

to mourn his death?"

Harro's mother said no more, and her son and four other men set out for the wreck, which was now quite under water. The waves were so furious that it was difficult to approach. At last the life-boat reached it, and Harro climbed the mast and fetched the half-frozen man down. He was laid in the bottom of the life-boat, and Harro bent over him and remained so until the boat was so near shore that his voice could be heard. Then he waved his cap and shouted: "Tell my mother we have saved Uwe!"-New York Sun.

Springs and Rivers.

"Father," said Ned, "if a drop of water could tell all its story, what would it have to say as to what became of it, after reaching the ground?"

"Some of the rain which falls is drunk up quickly by the trees and plants. Some falls on the hard road and runs down the

"But why does it run down always?"

said the boy.

"We have already seen that the earth pulls everything towards its center. Now the bottom of a hill is nearer the center of the earth than the top of it is. So the water that falls on the hillside or roadside must flow downwards.'

"And what becomes of the rain that the earth soaks up?"

"It pushes its way down through small cracks in the soil until it reaches a bed of clay or rock, which will not let the water pass through. "And what does it do then?"

"What would you do if, like a bird, you were shut up in a cage, my boy?" "I should try to get out.

"That is just what the water does. As more rain trickles through to join it, it tries to find a crack or soft place by which it can get out. The water soaks through the little cracks in the ground until it finds a hollow place in the hillside into which all the water runs. Then when the hollow is full it finds a way out through the

"Water that springs from the ground in this way is called a spring. This water begins at once to run down the hill. It is only a very small stream at first. The schoolboys jump over it, and walk in it with their shoes and stockings off. Flowers grow along its sides. Frogs play in it. The fish in it are very, very small. No one thinks much of it, but that does not trouble the little rill.

"I know where there is a stream just like that, father," said the boy, "and when I have sailed my paper boat on it I have often wished I could get in it and go sailing on, on, to see where the stream gets to at last.'

"Well, Ned, I have been thinking that a very good trip in your holidays would be for us to take a boat and row down the Hudson, and then you would be able to see where the waters of the rills go and what use they are."

"Oh! that would be jolly, father. When can we start?"—Our Little People.

First Class.

Susquehanna Co., Pa., Aug., 1895. Dear Sir: I purchased O. W. Ingersoll's Rubber Paint to paint my house in May 1890 which looks well at this time. I recommend this paint as first class. Truly Yours,

O. R. TITUS. See adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.

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 mucuous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was perscribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular perscription. It is composed of the best blood purifiers acting directly on the mucuos surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testamonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Chio.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

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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.

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

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.

and a universal protherhood.

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.

tion for rural pursuits.

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

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

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

On page 6 is something on immigration that is worth reading.

We call attention to the first of a series of articles by Bro. Mars, addressed to young men. We hope young men will read and profit, for Bro. Mars is a man who has succeeded, in the broad sense, and his advice is worth something.

The money question will be the question upon which political parties will divide during the coming campaign. By reason of this fact the money question must be barred from discussion in Grange, so long as it may remain a partisan football. The Declaration of Purposes is explicit on this point. We quote: "No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss partisan or sectarian questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings." Whatever Patrons may have thought about the policy of our last State Grange in discussing the financial question, we do not see how it can properly be discussed now, having become the leading issue between the great political parties. We print in this issue of the Visitor an article on the subject which has been in our hands some weeks and which is entitled to a place in our columns. But we must ask our readers to remember the quotation from our Purposes, and to refrain from discussing the matter in the VISITOR.

We mean by this that the question must not be argued pro and con. We think it would be entirely legitimate, if we could secure the proper writers, to have either side of the question presented, without argument in rebuttal. But we must decline further articles discussing the money question.

We do not assume to be a final authority on the Grange constitution, but if the sentence we quoted from the Declaration of Purposes means what it says, no Grange is justified in passing a resolution favoring any candidate for any elective office, whether he has been regularly nominated or not. This we are well aware has been done repeatedly, and we have often printed such resolutions in the VISITOR. But it looks as if the Grange were stretching it fundamental law in so doing. The Grange principle of non-partisanship must be a principle to be closely followed and not a policy to be invoked when convenient and dis-regarded because nobody "kicks." It is far safer to err on the side of cautiousness than it is to treat our principles as elastic. We speak of these things less because of any specific events that have occurred than because a heated campaign is about to open, and in our earnestness there may be danger of overstepping the bounds of prudence and infringing on those principles which are the very safety of our noble

We were struck with an idea presented to us the other day in one of the preliminary farmers' institute society meetings which are being held over the state. We

asked if there was any interest in apple culture in the vicinity. The answer came, "Yes, I think there may be this year, because apples in our section promise a good crop." Now is it human nature, or just "farmer nature" to be interested in a thing because it is for the time being prosperous? We would naturally suppose that the greatest interest in apple culture would be evoked when the orchards fail to yield: that people would be eager to discover the reasons for failure which, in the nature of things in Michigan, may be assumed to be temporary. It is a well worn saying that when a product is high everybody rushes to its production; when it is low everybody leaves it. Natural enough perhaps. But shrewd men try to do the reverse, or else they decide to hang to their business through thick and thin. Aren't there many farmers who are too easily discouraged by adverse conditions and too highly elated by promising circumstances? A good deal of farming, from the business side, seems to be done in blindness. Possibly it must ever be so.

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Calhoun County Grange:

TO THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, MEMBERS OF FARMERS' CLUBS, AND ALL TAX PAYERS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN:

WHEREAS, It is a fact that very few of the taxpayers of the counties of the state know just how much their county officials are receiving for services rendered, and

WHEREAS, We have every evidence to believe that many of them receive not only their salary, but fees and perquisites amounting to many times their salary; therefore

Resolved, by Calhoun County Grange assembled, that we call upon all fair minded citizens, members of farmers, clubs, and also of the various County and Subordinate Granges of the state, to take the matter of a change of our state laws under advisement, making all county officials salaried offices, requiring them to keep a correct account of all fees and perquisites pertaining to each office, subscribing to the same under oath, and compelling them to turn all such fees and perquisites over to the county treasurers, the same to be used in defraying county expenses.

MARY A. MAYO, W. S. SIMONDS, A. F. MEAD,

It is hardly necessary to state that we are heartily in favor of the intent of the resolution. We have contended, in the VISITOR columns and in public talks, that tax-payers should give more attention to the evils right at home. We believe that far more money goes to waste in local affairs,-city, township, and county—than in the state's business. It is high time we took hold of the whole matter of taxation, and reform as well as charity should begin at home. Let us discuss this question and work together for its settle-

From the political standpoint there is abundant excuse for party government in state affairs because it strengthens the national organization. From the standpoint of the citizens it is somewhat questionable if it is any advantage. In fact, we have sometimes asserted that it is a disadvantage. It seems to us that at least there can be no question that our political parties should in their state platforms and politics pay more attention to the state government, which is of so much more immediate importance to the people of the state than any declarations they may make in regard to national issues. Let them support the national platform, but in addition declare for some state questions. Because this movement is so new and the politicians are so inexperienced in writing state platforms, we venture to promulgate one that will serve as a sort of guide by which these astute minds may, in some degree, meet the wishes of the plain people. We would not ask any party to swallow the whole thing bodily, but we just make some hints. Of course there ought to be the usual preliminary fire works, and then the platform would settle down to business about as follows:

We believe that the public servants of a great state should stand upon a platform pledged to specific lines of administration. We therefore enunciate the following

declarations of our beliefs on this subject: 1. We promise to practice the most rigid economy in the administration of affairs in every state department and state institution, and to appropriate no money that is not demanded by the greatest good of the people who, at the present time, feel acutely the burdens of even a moderate taxation.

2. We believe in such revision of our tax laws as shall more justly distribute the burden of our taxes, upon the basis of ability to pay.

3. We believe that every citizen should be guaranteed pure food, and we promise to enact and enforce laws that will insure to every consumer the goods he calls for, and to every producer freedom from the lism. But the gold standard man of Ger-

competition of fraudulent productions.

4. We believe in good roads and in the enactment of laws designed to secure the continuous and intelligent improvement of our highways, but without imposing further burdens upon the tax payer.

5. We believe that the affairs of the state should be conducted, as nearly as possible, upon the same principles as a private business; we therefore advocate laws designed to remove, so far as possible, all public servants from the control of party patronage, having them chosen for fitness solely.

6. We believe in true temperance and regret the evils of the saloon. We favor a thorough investigation of the liquor traffic and its effect on the purses, health and morality of the people of our state. Above all we favor the rigid enforcement of every existing law concerning the liquor business.

7. We believe that every child in our state should be educated to a fair preparation for citizenship; and we believe furthermore that every child should be given an opportunity, by the state if necessary, to secure the very highest and best education. But we believe that education should in every grade from the lowest to the highest be made as practical and useful as possible, fitting the student for the best work in the ordinary vocations of life.

8. Corporations should be under such state control that they can exact nothing from the people that is not perfectly just and fair, and especially that they shall deal fairly with men in their employ.

How can a Young Man Acquire a Farm?

BY THOS. MARS.

You have requested me to write an article of advice to young farmers, who do not own a farm, and who desire to become farmers. I have hesitated sometime in complying with the request, knowing what a difficult thing it is to lay down any special rule or suggestion that the average young man will adopt. But I am willing to do what I can in the way of suggestions. First; If a young man is willing to, and desires to become a farmer and good citizen, he must resolve to save a certain amount of his earnings. Let him set his stake at, say 50 cents of every dollar he earns, or if his labor brings him in \$150 per year, save \$75, put that at interest. The next year save \$150. This can be easily done by any young man who will study economy. Should his wages be more, his nest egg would be larger. This money will bring the young man an annual interest of 7 per cent, the yearly income therefore is a man working for him, and at the expiration of ten or twelve years there will be a snug sum of money that if properly invested will purchase a foundation for a nice home, and in the course of time with the same line of thought and economy the young man will find himself in the possession of a good farm with nice surroundings and a house good enough for a king, or a Michigan farmer which is better.

The success of a young man along this line depends much on the life he chooses. He cannot expect to prosper and at the same time spend his money for all the lux-uries that the present age affords. He must avoid livery bills, saloons, dance halls, theaters, and many other frivolities that I might mention. Many young men go west with a small sum of money thinking to find land cheap and grow up with the country. This is all right provided he resolves to do so and not complain of the hardships, and become a permanent settler of the country of his adoption. He must not be a tender-foot, if he does it will likely take the remainder of his life to secure his former foot hold. My advice would be, secure a home in Michigan, the best country in the universe. The depression of times makes it somewhat discouraging for a young man to start out with the determination of following farming or any other occupation. But with the will of determination and a fixed purpose there is no end to what may be accomplished. I would not have a young man seclude himself from good sosiety in order to save money and get a farm. But be sure to look well to the object in view. In the first investment be sure to purchase no more land than you can pay down for. Now and then a young man may go in debt for a farm and come out all right but they are few. A large per cent of the wrecks of this country are of those who have over reached their capacity to pay. Berrien Centre.

Why the Gold Standard Fails.

That a universal gold standard might be introduced is conceivable. But that it is practically impossible to obtain the gold necessary for that purpose, is today admitted by the most inveterate gold men. Accordingly the typical gold man of today always demands the gold standard only for his country. In London the saving is that England must adhere to the gold standard, but that it is very much to be desired that the rest of the world should adopt bimetal-

many wishes to have his country in agreement with England on the money standard. Austria-Hungary does not wish to depart from the German standard, nor Roumania from that of Austria-Hungary; and thus the present state of affairs necessarily leads to the extension of the gold standard, which is everywhere recognized as dangerous and impossible. One land after the other makes abortive attempts to introduce the gold standard, and lapses into fiat money. This is no longer the exceptional condition in the case of ruined finances, but it is the rule with all debtor countries. The attempts made in Russia and Austria-Hungary to introduce the gold standard will lead to no other result than that obtained in Italy; the gold has to be locked up or it will flow out of the country; and the first untoward event causes the reappearance of the gold premium, higher than ever. If the United States has thus far escaped fiat money, it is solely owing to the increase of the gold production. On this increase in fact depends the very possibility of the existence of the gold standard. The bad news from the Transvaal and from West Australia are more decisive than all declarations of British Ministers. If a crash is imminent in West Australia, as would appear from the reports of mining Councilor Schmeisser, if it is true that in the Transvaal the climax of the gold production has already been passed, if the wealth of Colorado is destined to be quickly exhausted by American energy-then it will not be long before all talk of a gold standard will subside; and that point may be reached in a few years .from "The Outlook for Silver," by Dr. Otto Arendt, Member of the Prussian House of Deputies and of the German Silver Commission of 1894, in North American Review for June.

The Grange.

We are always delighted to record any testimony concerning the growth and usefulness of farmers' organizations the object of which is to give to farmers families greater social privileges, better and more accuratr knowledge of the business of agriculture and a more catholic spirit concerning the evolution of higher manhood and womanhood.

With all the great advantages of rural life in moulding character there is in our country a serious weakness in the social development. The Grange is given to a correction of this lack and there should be no question concerning its permanent growth and saccess. In these latter years it has grown less exclusive and more liberal in its spirit. The great principles have not been sacrificed in the petty and unimportant details of the organization and there is no movement among farmers so well calculated to give standing and character to the business of farming. There never has been a movement which has done so much for the independence of womanhood in rural life. In no range of society has there been such marked educational development among women as through the influence and opportunities of the Grange. This was amply illustrated by the woman's section of the "Round Up" farmer's institutes held in this city last The addresses given would have honored any federation of women and the bright women who stood out so prominently in this gathering were given the opportunity which developed their ability through the medium of the Grange.

We are always glad to recognize these facts and give them publicity and we welcome all information emanating from the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry aimed at the betterment of rural life to a place in our columns.—Michigan Fruit

The COAST LINE to MACKINAC



CHICAGO 2 New Steel Passenger Steamers 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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No crop varies more in quality according to grade of fertilizers used than tobacco. Potash is its most important re- abundance of food, clothing and maquirement, producing a large vield of finest grade leaf. Use the more unreasonable and unnecessary. There is some deep dyed wrong someonly fertilizers containing at where, for the present state of affairs is least 10% actual

Potash(K20)

in form of sulphate. To insure a clean burning leaf, avoid fertilizers containing chlorine.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming 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.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

Be Engaged Rooms, but Then Found That He Was Not Welcome

An amusing story is told of the early days of the Margaret Louise home. The home, as is well known, was built by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard as a woman's hotel, under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian association.

The first day the building was open Miss Altman, the directress, was told that a gentleman had called to look at rooms. Taking it for granted that he wished to engage board for some woman relative, she sent an attendant to show him the rooms. He expressed himself as much pleased and engaged a suit. At nightfall the following day Miss Altman was informed by the horrified attendant that "a man had come to occupy the rooms" which he claimed to have engaged the preceding day. In the hall her startled eyes recognized the dignified gentleman of the day before, accompa-nied by a colored valet with a dress suit case in one hand, a portmanteau in the other, and with an expressman with a big trunk bringing up the rear.

Miss Altman advanced and politely requested an explanation. This caused the gentleman to grow very red in the face, while the valet rolled his eyes in disapproval and the expressman waited. The gentleman declared that he had come to take possession of the rooms he had engaged and had been refused the

"Oh, but you cannot occupy the rooms!" she exclaimed. "This is a woman's hotel." The valet dropped the portmanteau, the expressman smiled, while beads of cold perspiration bespangled the would be boarder's brow, as he explained, that going by, he had seen the place and, mistaking it for a select hotel, was so much pleased with his inspection that he had persuaded his nephew to come also and that probably the young man would arrive by 8 o'clock. Then, with many apologies, he beat a hasty retreat. That evening Miss Altman received the nephew, who proved to be a dashing young society man, who, when he heard of his uncle's innocent mistake, was greatly amused and laughed heartily. — New York

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. My wife, who had been an invalid for years, also began to use Ayer's Pills, and her health was quickly restored. With my children I had noticed that nearly all their ailments were preceded by constipation, and I soon had the pleasure of knowing that with children as with parents, Ayer's Pills, if taken in season, avert all danger of sickness."-H. Wettstein, Byron, Ill.

Highest Honors at World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla Strengthens the System. HARD TIMES AVOIDABLE.

Congressman Bartholdt has recently said some wise things on the dangers of overpopulation. His showing that there is abundance of room in this country, only 16 people to the square mile, or 40 acres for every inhabitant, taken in connection with other facts-viz, that there is abundance of money (hoarded) and

abnormal and unnecessary. Mr. Bartholdt says: Eternal vigilance being the price of liberty, we should meet, step by step, prejudice with reason, fear with fact. There is the fear of overpopulation industriously spread by the same pessimists who are constantly at work reforming the policy of the fathers. Let us look this specter squarely in the eye and watch how quickly it will vanish. According to the census of 1890, we had a population of 62,622,250. The United States, if populated as densely as Belgium, would have a population of 31 times the present number, or over 1,900,000,000 of

people! But in order to enable the reader to make his own calculation I attach the following table showing the area and population of these countries:

Area in square miles. tion. mile. 3,602,990 62,622,250 16 .3,555,000 880,200,000 107 .205,780 2,235,523 8 211,108 49,421,034 235 .11,373 6,030,043 530

The rate of our natural increase of population is, according to the census, 1.38 per cent-in other words, about 1,000,000 a year. Add thereto, if the present rate of immigration is maintained, an annual increase from that source of 250,000, and we will have, with a total annual increase of 1,250,000. about 75,000,000 people at the time of the next census and the end of the present century. At this rate not less than 25 generations will have gone down into their graves before this country will see a population as dense as that of Belgium is today.

Are we not capable of supporting as large a population relatively as the countries of Europe, and, if not, why

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.



That our house gives no evidence of "that tired feeling?" That you always find us hustling! If you don't know why, it will pay you to try, and order once or twice goods we quote under price.

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WE ARE SELLING GOODS UNDER PRICE.

Of course only seaosnable goods which are wanted to-day. Other houses shelve them a month hence, and try to palm them off on you next season as new goods. We prefer to sell them and make

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60-cent printed India Silk, all colored grounds, with appro-	
priate figures, 22 inches wide	ets
15-cent plain French Safeen, in pink, cream, light blue, red,	
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) ata
brown	
Mosquito Net, per piece of 8 yards, at 30) ets
Large Doilies, red and green—have been 50 cts. per doz.—now 23	octs
\$1.00 Shirts—fancy Percale, laundered, sizes 14½ to 17, at 49	ets
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American "A" Grain Bags, per bale of 100	00
45-inch Longfold Apron Lawn, with 7-inch border, plain, fan-	
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\$4 worth of remnants of everything, put up in packages, for \$5	2 00
\$12 Ladies' Side Saddles, moquette plush seat, padded leather	
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strong hair cinches, handsome and durable 8	7 75

cinch and covered martingales to ma Russet Riding Bridle, I Black Riding Bridles,	nsisting of \$8 Mosby saddle, with hair or uncovered wood stirrups, bridle and tch
KEEP COOL.	Four Bargains in Fans at prices which alone will keep you cool.
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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

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We have the Best and Cheapest. Write us.

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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 Percale, 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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portantly to restrict immigration characterization. into the United States is, that such First, we have the important fact their view of immigration in their question. own time, those who advocate the restriction of immigration today must be in the wrong? Does it fects our capability of taking care not sometimes happen, in the course of national development, that great and permanent changes in condition require corresponding changes of opinions and of policy?

an altogether different department Argentina and of Inda or the apof public interest and activity. For preciation of gold. We are internearly a hundred years after the the cutting away of the primeval regions where steam-ploughs and forest was regarded by our people not only with toleration, but with and steam-sacking machines can be the highest approval. No physical employed; but there has been no instrument could have been chosen reduction in the cost of producing which was so fairly entitled to be crops upon the ordinary American called the emblem of American farm at all corresponding to the civilization as the axe of the pion-eer. As the forests of the Ohio duce. It is a necessary consequence valley bowed themselves before the of this that the ability to employ a unstaying enterprise of the adven- large number of uneducated and unturous settlers of that region, all skilled hands in agriculture has good citizens rejoiced. There are greatly diminished. few chapters of human history which recount a grander story of human achievement. Yet today than either of those thus far menall intelligent men admit that the tioned, is found in the fact that we cutting down of our forests, the have now a labor problem. We, destruction of the tree-covering of in the united States have been wont our soil, has already gone too far; to pride ourselves greatly upon our and both individual states and the so easily maintaining peace and nation have united in efforts to undo some of the mischief which has do some of the mischief which has we have, partly also from been wrought to our agriculture and to our climate from carrying something like Phariseeism, been too far the work of denudation. In precisely the same way, it may European cousins, and boasting be true that our fathers were right superiority over them in this rein their view of immigration; while yet the patriotic American of today been largely due to overlooking may properly shrink in terror from social differences between us and

change in our national condition try of Europe which has not for a which may certify a change of long time had a labor problem; opinion and policy in this respect, that is, which has not so largely let us deal briefly, as we must, with two opinions regarding the immigration of the past, which stand in so nearly meeting the demands of the way of any fair consideration of the market at their fullest, that the subject. These two opinions hard times and periods of industrial were, first, that immigration condepression have brought a serious May be ordered with or without the lid. stituted a net reinforcement of our strain through extensive non-empopulation; secondly, that, in addition to this, or irrespective of this, immigration was necessary, in order to supply the laborary leaffy. in order to supply the laborers last few years, however, we have Eureka Washing Machine Co., who should do certain kinds of ourselves come under the shadow work, imperatively demanded for of this evil, in spite of our magthe building up of our industrial nificent natural resources. We and social structure, which natives know what it is to have even intel-

FRENCH BUHR MILLS Francis A. Walker on Immigra- of the opinion and policy hereto- is it a matter of course that every General Francis A. Walker writes forcibly in the June Atlantic on restriction of immigration. He says:

Indee for regarding limingration. Industrious and temperate man can find work in the United States. And it is to be remembered that, of all nations, we are the one which its least qualified to deal with a labor problem.

Send us fifty cents and we will forward to you at once, a beautiful, genuine Japanese fan. This fan retails in the large stores at 30 cents each. It is of fine parely mention at once, a beautiful, genuine Japanese fan. This fan retails in the large stores at 30 cents each. It is of fine parely mention at once, a beautiful, genuine Japanese fan. This fan retails in the large stores at 30 cents each. It is of fine parely mention at once, a beautiful, genuine Japanese fan. This fan retails in the large stores at 30 cents each. It is of fine parely mention at once, a beautiful, genuine Japanese fan. This fan retails in the large stores at 30 cents each. It is of fine parely mention at once, a beautiful, genuine Japanese fan. This fan retails in the large stores at 30 cents each. It is of fine parely mention at once, a beautiful, genuine Japanese fan. This fan retails in the large stores at 30 cents each. It is of fine parely mention at once, a beautiful, genuine Japanese fan. This fan retails in the large stores at 30 cents each. It is of fine parely mention at once, a beautiful, genuine Japanese fan. This fan retails in the large stores at 30 cents each. It is of fine parely mention at once, a beautiful, genuine Japanese fan. This fan retails in the large stores at 30 cents each. It is of fine parely mention at once, a beautiful, genuine Japanese fan. This fan retails in the large stores at 30 cents each. It is of fine parely mention at once, a beautiful, genuine Japanese fan This fan retails in the large stores at 30 cents each. It is of fine parely mention at once at the once which is of fine parely mention at once at the the fourth is objective, and con-labor problem. The first thing to be said respect- tion now directed upon our shores. cerns the character of the immigraing any serious proposition im- Time will serve for only a rapid

perly encounters a high degree of free public lands of the United incredulity, arising from the tradi- States. Fifty years ago, thirty tions of our country. From the years ago, vast tracts of arable land beginning, it has been the policy were open to every person arrivof the United States, both officially ing on our shores under the preand according to the prevailing emption act, or later, the homsentiment of our people, to tolerate stead act. A good farm of one to welcome, and to encourage im- hundred and sixty acres could be migration, without qualification had at the minimum price of \$1.25 and without discrimination. For an acre, or for merly the fees of generations, it was the settled registration. Under these circumopinion of our people, which found stances it was a very simple matter no challenge anywhere, that immitto dispose of a large immigration. gration was a source of both Today there is not a good farm Buy Binder Twine at Headquarters. strength and wealth. Not only within the limits of the United was it thought unnecessary carefully to scrutinize foreign arrivals either of these acts. The wild and were greeted with noisy gratula- Territory of Oklahoma, a few years Money saved is same as earned. tion. In those days the American ago, and, a little later, of the sopeople did not doubt that they derived a great advantage from this quently to the vast change in our source. It is, therefore, natural to national conditions in this respect. ask, is it possible that our fathers and our grandfathers were so far cannot and will not, sooner or later, rather, probable that the present and effort, be placed upon the land anxiety and apprehension on the of the United States; but it does of subject are due to transient causes itself alone show how vastly the or to distinctly false opinions, prejudicing the public mind. The gration has increased. The immigration has increased. challenge which current proposals grant must now buy his farm from for the restriction of immigration a second hand, and he must pay thus encounter is a perfectly legiti- the price which the value of the mate one, and creates a presump- land for agricultural purposes detion which their advocates are termines. In the case of ninetybound to deal with. Is it, however five out of a hundred immigrants, necessarily true that if our fathers and grandfathers were right in occupation of the soil out of the

A second change in our national of large numbers of ignorant and unskilled foreigners, is the fall of agricultural prices which has gone on steadily since 1873. It is not of the slightest consequence to inquire We shall best answer this ques- into the cause of this fall, whether tion by referring to an instance in we refer it to the competition of ested only in the fact. There has peace of 1783 opened to settlement been a great reduction in the cost the lands beyond the Alleghanies, of producing crops in some favored steam-reaping, steam-threshing,

much given to pointing at our the contemplation of the vast hordes of ignorant and brutalized has been owing mainly, not to our peasantry thronging to our shores. institutions, but to our more favor-Before inquiring as to general able conditions. There is no counof the soil were unwilling to under- ligent and skilled labor unemployed Let us now inquire what are the changes in our general conditions is likely to bring some abstract. changes in our general conditions is likely to bring some abatement which seem to demand a revision to our national pride. No longer

fore held, regarding immigration. industrious and temperate man can

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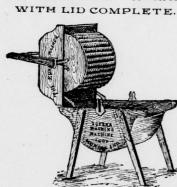
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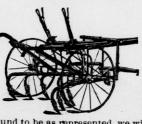


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Kathleen Hessiegrave, a pretty young English artist, and Arnold Willough y, a Bohemian amateur, meet casually at the Royal academy gallery in London. The told mutual views upon art and upon the upidity of the judges who have rejected then pictures. Rufus Mortimer, a rich American them. He is a friend of the Hesslez aves and is surprised to find Kathleen in the company of Willoughby, whom she knows as Joommon sailor dabbling in art. CHAPTER II—Kathleen lives with her mother in fashion able lodgings. The aristocracy visit there, and one day at a reception the company discuss the mystery of young Earl Axminster, who has fied the country disguised a sa 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 Hesslegraves meet in Venice. Mrs. Hesslegrave 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 of the world at his "Market Value." XV—Canon Valentine and 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 Parl

CHAPTER XXIV. AN ANGEL FROM THE WEST.

Rufus Mortimer lay stretched at full length on the heather clad dome of a Surrey hilltop. He was turning lazily over the pages of a weekly paper. He passed from the politics to the social "middles" and from the middles again to the reviews and the literary column. It was dull, deadly dull, the self laudatory communiques of second rate amateurs. His eye ran carelessly through the items of news and the hints of forthcoming works. "We understand that the article on 'Richelieu and His Contemporaries' in the current number of the South British Quarterly, which is attracting so much attention in well informed circles at the pres cile yet learned pen of Mr. J. Anstruther Maclaren, the well known authority on the age of the Bourbons." "Mrs. Rotherham's new novel, 'My Heart and His,' will shortly be published by Messrs. Rigby, Short & Co. will deal with the vicissitudes of an Italian gypsy girl, who studies medicine at Girton and afterward becomes convinced of the truths of theosophy, the principles of which are eloquently defended at some length by the accomplished authoress."
"Mr. Edmund Wilkes, Q. C., denies the report that he is the author of that clever society sketch, 'An Archbishop's Daughterin-law," which has caused so much amuse ment and so many searchings of heart in high ecclesiastical and legal quarters dur-ing the present season. We are also assured there is no good ground for attributing the work to the wife of the veteran Dean of Northborough, whose finished literary handicraft does not in any way resemble the crude and unformed style of that now famous story. The work bears, on the contrary, internal traces of being due to the sprightly wit of a very young lady acquainted with the clerical society of a northern cathedral town, but little at home in the great world of London." Rufus Mortimer almost laid down the paper in disgust. Better surely the fellowship of the eternal hills, the myriad buzz of the bees, the purple heather, than the solicitous

echoes of this provincial gossip.

But just as he was going to fling the journal down in his distaste his eye chanced to light upon a single belated paragraph wedged in between two others near the end of the column. "Messrs. Stanley & Lockhart will publish almost immediately a new and stirring romance of the armada period, entitled 'An Elizabethan Seadog,' purporting to be written by one John Collingham, a Norfolk sailor, who was imprisoned in Spain by the inquisition for refusing to abjure the 'damnable doctrine of her grace's supremacy.' It is announced as 'translated and edited by Arnold Willoughby' and is described in their circular as being one of the most thrilling works of

adventure published since the beginning of the present revived taste for the literature of romantic exploits."

In a moment Rufus Mortimer had jumped up from his seat on the overblown heather. In accordance with his promise to Kathleen, he had been hunting for weeks to find Arnold Willoughby, and now by pure chance he had lighted unawares on a singular clew to his rival's whereabouts. Rufus Mortimer was a man of his word

Moreover, like all the higher natures, he was raised far above above the petty meanness of jealousy. If he loved Kathleen, he could not help desiring to 'do whatever would please her, even though it were that hard task to find for her sake the lover who was to supplant him. As soon as he read those words he had but one thought in his mind-he must go up to town at once and whether Stanley and Lockhart could supply him with the address of their new

In five minutes more he was back at his lodgings, whither he had come down partly for rest and change after his fresh disap pointment, partly to paint a little purple gem of English moorland landscape for an American exhibition. He turned to his Bradshaw eagerly. An up train would be due in 20 minutes. It was sharp work to catch it, for his rooms on the hilltop lay more than a mile from the station, but off he set at a run, so eager was he to find out the truth about Arnold Willoughby. At the station he had just time to dispatch a hasty telegram up to town to Kathleen: "Am on the track of the missing man. Will wire again tonight. Have good hopes of finding him," when the train steamed in, and he jumped impetuously into a first class carriage.

At Waterloo he hailed a hansom and drove straight to Stanley & Lockhart's. He sent up his card and asked if he might see one of the partners. The American millionaire's name was well enough known in London to secure him at once a favorable reception. Mr. Stanley received him with the respect justly due to so many bard dollars. He came provided with the universal passport. Rufus Mortimer went straight to the business in hand. Could Mr. Stanley inform him of the present address of Mr. Arnold Willoughby, the editor of this new book, "An Elizabethan Seadog?"

Mr. Stanley hesitated. "Are you a friend of Mr. Willoughby's?" he asked, looking out over his spectacles. "For you know he poses as a sort of dark horse. He's reticent about himself, and we don't even know whether Arnold Willoughby's his real name or a pseudonym. He dresses like and pretends to be a common sailor."

"Oh, yes," Mortimer answered, smiling. "Willoughby's his own name, right enough, and he is what he seems to be, an ablebodied mariner. But he's a very remarkable man in his way for all that—a painter, a reader, extremely well informed and in every sense a gentleman. There are no flies on Willoughby.'

"No what?" Mr. Stanley asked, opening

"No flies," Rufus answered, with a com-passionate smile for English dullness. "I mean he's fresh and clever and original."

"So we gathered," the head of the firm replied. "Well, to anybody but you, Mr. Mortimer, we would refuse the address, but I suppose we may take it for granted in your case you want it for none but pur-

poses which Mr. Willoughby himself would approve of." And he smiled all benignity. "I hope so," Rufus answered good hu-moredly. "I want it, first, for myself, and, secondly, for a person in whom, I may venture to say, Mr. Willoughby is deeply interested.'

could have put in, for when a man's clearly skulking from the eyes of the world the person (presumably a lady) who is most deeply interested in him is oftener than not the one creature on earth he's most anxious to hide from. So the wise man hesitated.

"Well, I don't know whether I ought to tell you," he said at last, shading his eyes his hand. "But, to be quite frank with you, we don't exactly know whether we've got his real address or not ourselves. He has his proofs posted to him at a small seafaring coffee house somewhere right away down in the far east end, and that's hardly the sort of place where a man of letters such as he evidently is would be likely to be lodging."

Rufus Mortimer smiled once more. "I expect it's where he lodges," he answered. "At Venice he used to board in the house of a sort of inferior marine stores dealer. He's a live man, is Willoughby. He doesn't trouble himself much about the upholsteries and the fripperies."

The publisher, still half unconvinced, wrote down the address on a slip of paper, and Mortimer, just thanking him for it, rushed off to another cab and hurried away at full speed to the East End coffee house.

Fortunately Arnold Willoughby was in. He had little to go out for. Mortimer went up to his room—a plain small bedroom on the second floor, very simply furnished, but clean and comfortable. He was taken aback at the first look of the man. Arnold seemed thinner than at Venice, very worn and ill looking. But he started up at the sound of Mortimer's cheery voice, which he recognized at once, with its scarce ly perceptible tinge of pleasant and cultivated Pennsylvania accent. Then he held out his left hand. Mortimer saw for himself that the right hung half idle by his side as if paralyzed.

"Why, what does this mean?" he asked quickly.

Arnold smiled in reply and grasped his friend's hand warmly, though to say the truth he felt not quite at ease with the man who was to marry Kathleen Hesslegrave. He would have been glad in some ways to be spared this visit, though, now it was thrust upon him, he was really thankful in others that he was to know the truth and to put himself once more en rapport

with Kathleen. "Oh, nothing much," he answered, forc-ing a difficult smile. "I got crushed in an iceberg accident. Worse calamities hap-

pen at sea, though it's maimed my painting hand, which is always a misfortune."
"Is it serious?" Mortimer asked, with in-

"Well, the doctors tell me it'll never be with my left of course, but I must give up painting, I'm afraid, altogether."

They sat and talked for some time about the accident and how it had happened, but | though," neither of them said a word for many minutes together of the subject that was nearest both their hearts that moment. Arnold was too shy and reserved, while as for Rufus Mortimer, he felt under the circum stances he had no right to betray Kathleen Hesslegrave's confidence. At last, however, Arnold mustered up courage to make the doubtful plunge.
"I believe I have to congratulate you,"

he said, with a rather feeble smile, looking hard at Mortimer.

The American winced. "To congratulate me?" he answered. "I

don't quite understand. On what and why, Arnold gazed at him and hesitated. Ought

he to go on or hold his peace? It would be more discreet, perhaps even more honora-ble, to say nothing further; but, having once begun, he must get to the bottom of it.
"Well, about Miss Hesslegrave," he re-"I heard—that is to say—I understood you were going to be married to her. And I'm sure I don't know any man in the world more altogether worthy of her."

Rufus Mortimer stared at him. "Married to her!" he exclaimed. "Why, who on earth told you that? My dear fellow, you are mistaken. I'm sorry to say there isn't one word of truth in it."

"But her own brother told me so," Arnold persisted, unable to disentangle this raveled skein. "Her own brother!" Mortimer exclaimed.

'What-that wretched little monkey! He told you this lie? Why, whenever did you see him?"

"About six or eight weeks ago," Arnold answered, growing hot, "up here in London. And he certainly gave me to understand it was a foregone conclusion."

"What-he saw you six or eight weeks ago, and he never told Miss Hesslegrave!" Mortimer cried, justly angry and forgetting in his surprise all about Kathleen's secret. "I see what he did that for. The selfish little wretch! How mean, how disgraceful of him!"

"Why should he tell Miss Hesslegrave?" Arnold answered, looking hard at him. "Surely under the circumstances it would be best she should see and hear nothing more of me."

Rufus Mortimer hesitated. He loved Kathleen too well not to desire to serve her, and he felt sure Arnold was laboring under some profound delusion. But he made up his mind that under the circumstances it was best to be frank.

"You're mistaken," he replied. "Miss Hesslegrave is anxious to see you again in order to clear up a most serious misappre-hension. To tell you the plain truth, Willoughby, that's why I'm here today. I don't know what the misapprehension it-self may be," he added hastily, for he saw from a faint shade which flitted on Ar-The publisher raised his eyebrows. That notice that that quick and sensitive nature had again jumped at a conclusion was the very worst plea Rufus Mortimer adverse to Kathleen. "She hasn't betrayed your confidence, whatever it may be, and if I'm betraying hers now it's only because I see there's no other way out of it." paused a moment and wiped his brow Then the real man came out in one of those rare bursts of unadulterated nature which men seldom permit themselves. "You don't know what it costs me," he said ear-

nestly; "you don't know what it costs me." He spoke with such transparent sincerity and depth of feeling that Arnold couldn't help sympathizing with him. And yet, even so, after all his bitter experience, he couldn't help letting the thought flit through his mind all the same, Was Kathleen still trying to catch the earl, but keeping a second string to her bow all the while

in the rich American? He laid his hand gently on Rufus Morti-

mer's shoulder. "My dear fellow," he said, with real feeling, "I can see how much it means to you. I'm sorry indeed if I stand between you and her. I never wished to do so. There has indeed been an error, a very serious error, but it has been on her part, not on mine. She would have married me once, I know, but under a misapprehension. she knew the whole truth now, she wouldn't want to see me again. And even if she did," he added, holding up his maimed hand pathetically, "even if it was the painter she wanted and not—ah, no! I forgot—but even if it was the painter, how could she take him now, and how could he burden her with himself in this mangled condition? It was always a wild dream, but now it's an impossible one."

"That's for her to judge, Willoughby," Rufus Mortimer answered, with earnest-"Ah, man, how can you talk so? think you might make her yours with a turn of your hand, and won't, while I-oh, I'd give every penny I possess if only I dare hope for her. And here I am pleading with you on her behalf against myself, and not even knowing whether I'm not derogating from her dignity and honor by con-descending on her behalf to say so much as

He leaned back in his easy chair and held his hand to his forehead. For a moment neither spoke. Then Arnold began slowly: "I love her very much, Mortimer," ne id. "Once I loved her distractedly. I don't think I could speak about her so to

any other man: certainly not to any Eng-

lishman. But you Americans are somehow

quite different from us in fiber. I can

sav to von what I couldn't nossibly sav to

any fellow countryms , Now this I feel: She could be h py ith 70 do nothing for her no must out my own life the pes vaj i . with what limbs remain to me. It would be good for anything much again," Arnold answered bravely. "I can learn to write a painful explanation, and when it was over we must go our own ways, and in the end she would marry you."

"I think you owe her that explanation, though," Mortimer answered slowly. "Mind, I'm pleading her cause with you



Arnold Willoughby, deeply stirred, read it through in profound silence.

against myself because I promised her to do all I could to find you, and I interpret that promise according to the spirit and not according to the letter. But you owe it to her to see her. You think the misunderstanding was on her side alone. She thinks it was on yours. Very well, then; that shows there is something to be cleared You must see her and clear it, even if she didn't marry you she wouldn't marry me. So it's no use urging that. As to your hand—no, Willoughby, you must let me say it—if you can't support her yourself, what are a few thousands to me? needn't accept them. I could make them over to her before her marriage. I know that's not the way things are usually done, but you and I and she are not usual people. Why shouldn't we cast overboard conventions for once and act like three rational human beings?'

Arnold Willoughby grasped his hand. He couldn't speak for a minute. Something rose in his throat and choked him. Here at least was one man whom he could

trust, one man to whom earl or sailor made no difference. He was almost tempted in the heat of the moment to confess and ex-

plain everything.
"Mortimer," he said at last, holding his friend's hand in his, "you have always been kindness itself to me. I will answer you one thing-if I could accept that offer from any man I could accept it from you. But I couldn't, I couldn't. For the sake of my own independence I once gave up everything. How could I go back upon it now in

order to"-But before he could finish his sentence Rufus Mortimer stared at him in one of those strange flashes of intuition which come over women often, and men some times, at critical moments of profound emotion.

"Then you are Lord Axminster?" he cried. "Did she tell you so?" Arnold burst out, drawing his hand away suddenly.

"No, never. Not a word. Not a breath. Not a hint of it," Mortimer answered firm-"She kept your secret well, as I will keep it. I see it all now. It comes home to me in a moment. You thought it was the earl she had fallen in love with, not the sailor and painter. You thought she would only care for you if you assumed your title. My dear Willoughby, you're mistaken, if ever a man was." He drew a letter case from his pocket. "Read that," he said "The circumstances justify me in breaking her confidence so far. I do it for her own sake. Heaven knows it costs me dear enough to do it.

Arnold Willoughby, deeply stirred, read it through in profound silence. It was the letter Kathleen had written in answer to Rufus Mortimer's last proposal. He read it through, every line, with the intensest emotion. It was a good woman's letter, if ever he had seen one. It stung him like remorse. "If I had never met him, I might perhaps have loved you dearly. But I have loved one man too well in my time ever to love a second, and whether I find him again or not my mind is quite made up. I can-not give myself to any other. I speak to you frankly, because from the very first you have known my secret, and because I can trust and respect and like you. But if ever I meet him again, I shall be his, and his only, and his only I must be if I never again meet him."

Arnold Willoughby handed the letter back to Mortimer, with tears in his eyes. He felt he had wronged her. Whether she knew he was an earl from the beginning or not, he believed now she really loved him for his own sake alone and could never love any other man. She was not mercenary. If she were, she would surely have accepted so brilliant an offer as Rufus Mortimer's. She was not fickle. If she were, she would never have written such a letter as that about a man who had apparently disappeared from her horizon. Arnold's heart

was touched home.
"I must go to her," he said instantly. "I must see her and set this right. Where is

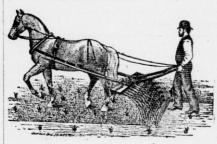
sne now, Mortimer?"
"I'll go with you," Mortimer answered quickly. "No, don't be afraid," he added with a bitter smile. "As far as the door, I mean. Don't suppose I want to hamper you in such an interview."

For it occurred to him that if they went together to the door in a cab he might he

allowed to pay for it, and that otherwise Arnold wouldn't be able to afford one. But Kathleeen's heart must not be kept on the stretch for 10 minutes longer than was ab-

(To be continued)

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regarding the prices of the fa-FOR PARTICULARS mous fruit lands, general farms, and city property, write to E. H. ALLYN, Real Estate Agency, Friederick Block, Traverse City, Mich.

Grange News

CALHOUN COUNTY GRANGE.

The last meeting of our county grange was held by invitation in Eaton county at the beautiful and span cious home of Brother and Sister Frank Andrews. Bellevue Grange enter-tained us royally. All that generous hospitality could do was done. Warm hearts prompted the assembling of our members. They gave us hearty greeting and good cheer. Calhoun county furnished a program of lively topics that were discussed in a most intelligent manner

In another column is one of the results of our day's work, a resolution that we trust will meet with the hearty support of every taxpayer, yiz.: a change in the state laws making all county officials salaried officers and compelling them under oath to turn all fees and perquisites over to the county treasury to be used in defraying county expenses. We believe a sufficient salary should be paid that per cent of all the property in the Unitwill employ good business men and that all moneys coming into each office as fees belong to the county and not to the officer.

We hold our August picnic at Clear Lake, township of Penfield, and expect a good time.

Madison Grange lost by death Sister Annie Gander, June 18.

Magazine Notes.

"The Declaration of Independence in the Light of Modern Criticism," by Moses Coit Tyler, Professor of History in Cornell University, posesses a well considered timeliness as the opening article in the North American Review for July. Professor Tyler discusses this venerable and "classic statement of political truths from many stand-points, but always in a loyal and patriotic spirit.

The July Arena contains a very striking and suggestive paper by the editor, B. O. Flower, entitled "The General Discontent of American Wealth Creators as Illustrated in Current Cartoons." Those who wish to make themselves acquainted with the real condition of the industrial population of this country and the causes which have produced this condition should not miss reading Mr. Flower's paper. It contains many illustrations which tell their own story in a most convincing way.

The August number of the New Crusade deals largely with the question of marriage. Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen contributes an article on "Marriage from a medico-scientific point of view. A symposium of physicians is held on the age at which marriage is suitable, knowing that it will not be enforced. and the effect of the parent's age on offspring. A paper by Julia Ward Howe discusses "Moral equality between the sexes." Reverence and its development is treated by Mrs. E. G. Green. Other articles of interest fill the pages. This little magazine is New York we had a body of contempti-keeping up to its level of good work, ble political legislators pass a law clos-and must prove a boon to thoughtful ing places for the sale of liquors on

LETTER.

remembrances and tokens and expressions of affectionate esteem, on her

Peoples party national convention St. Louis, Mo. Tickets sold July 20, 21, good to return until July 27, 1896. One fare for round trip, \$16.40.

The Sea Side and Will page Charlotte 11 28 p. m. Lynn 26 Lynn 26 1 1 28 p. m. Lynn 26 Lynn 27 Lynn 27

will pass Charlotte 11.26 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 accomodations for

sleeper and meals can be reserved.

Michigan Silver Party State Convention at Lansing, round trip tickets at 55 cents sold July 15 and 16, good to return until July 17.

Union Park race meeting at Saginaw, tickets at 1 and 1-3 fare (£2.95) for round trip tickets, sold July 14 to 17, limited to return until July 18.

sold July 14 to 17, limited to return until July 18.

Bicycle race meeting, Kalamazoo. Rate of 1 and 1-3 fare is authorized. Dates of sale July 15 and 16, good to return July 16 inclusive.

Detroit Driving Club race meeting, at Detroit, tickets sold at 1 and 1-3 fare, (\$4.05.) Dates of sale July 20 to 24, limited to return until July 25, 1896.

The Knights of Pythias of Bellevue will run their third annual excursion to Gull Lake, July 23. Leave Charlotte 7.45 a m- Fare for round trip 85 cents. Everybody invited.

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To those who contemplate taking a summer outing, we will mail for 2c postage our illustrated pamphlet, which contains a large number of fine engravings of every summer resort between Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Picturesque Mackinac. It has many artistic halftones of points of interest of the Upper Lake reigon. Information regarding both short and extended tours, costs of transportation and hotel

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ERRONEOUS THEORIES ABOUT LAW-MAKING.

It is quite evident to one who compares the condition of the country today with its condition in 1860 that radical defects as to the province of the legislature have prevailed for the last 35 years. Take the American farmers as an illustration of the effect of bad legislation during this period. Each recurring year has brought them smaller rewards for their labor until today they are confronted, in the midst of the richest and cheapest agricultural lands on the earth, by insolvency and ruin. Another striking example of the result to a large much knowledge of law as Toby acextent of special legislation in these ed States was owned by poor men, those worth from \$500 to \$5,000 each, while today we have become a plutocracy, and 80 per cent of the wealth of the people is owned by a small group of men whose numbers are about as 1 to 2,000 in proportion to the population. One would be an inaccurate observer who attributed all these changes to unjust legislation. Human industry, skill, foresight and economy account to some extent for the present inequality. But; notwithstanding this, it seems to me it must be admitted by every candid observer that these inequalities in wealth have resulted largely from special legis-

Another evidence of incorrect ideas as to the province of legislation is found in the growing tendency of lawmakers to attempt to remedy all the natural evils of society by legislation. Most people of our day think that a statute law is a sovereign specific for every evil. The popular remedy for bad morals, for social sins, for intemperance, for all kinds of human derelictions, is in an act of the assembly or in an amendment to the constitution. Wild eyed and long haired enthusiasts confer together and resolve and resolve and petition and petition for the suppression of this vice and that vice, with no apparent conception that there are certain instincts of human nature which it is impossible to suppress. Our obliging legislators are willing to pass any law which these impracticable enthusiasts recommend, at the same time well

Ensign Robbins, a rural legislator of Maine when the prohibitory law of that state was before the legislature, said that he "was for the law, but agin its enforcement." And so in the state of New York we had a body of contemptiparents. Terms 50 cents per year. Sunday in the great cities of the state, (Wood-Allen Pub. Co., Ann Arbor, where a considerable proportion of the Terms 50 cents per year. Sunday in the great cities of the state, people are in favor of the sale of liquor HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S LAST between certain hours on that day. And yet these very politicians would legis-The last thing written by Mrs. Har- late out of existence the board of police The last thing written by Mrs. Har-riet Beecher Stowe, only a few days before her death, was a loving ac-knowledgement to the public for fond law, for no other reason than that they

knowledgement to the public for fond remembrances and tokens and expressions of affectionate esteem, on her Sth birthday, which she sent to the Ladies' Home Journal. In the next issue of this magazine it will be public for possess the sent to the Ladies' Home Journal. In the next issue of this magazine it will be public of possess these self restraints as the peant if in fact simile. It reflects the earthful nature of the gifted author, east, and by her death has become her tast message to the American public, expressions and drives which are the foundations of society and which preserve its life pean is the sent to the law to impose restraints upon vice. A people conscious of the popular consensus of the popular consensus of the popular consensus and prom 810 to 290 a day seling freezers and arther on proving the proving til today we have reached the point where no body of men enter into any enterprise without attempting to obtain some special advantage from legislation. We have been teaching the American people to look toward legislation rather than to industry and economy for wealth. As a result, laws have multiplied rapidly. Each legislature volleys them forth as though shot from gatling guns. Crude, illy digested, illy prepared, they confer benefits upon one class of the community and heap burdens upon the other until the ordinary taxpayer, loaded with unjust taxation, as actually become round shouldered from bearing public burdens. Sheridan used to compare amending bills to the interesting story of "The House That Jack Built:" "First comes a bill imposing a tax: Then comes a bill of imposing a tax. Then comes a bill of imposing a tax, then do limposing a tax, which would be feets in the bill for amending the bill for imposing at the analyses of the manner of the till imposing the tax, which would be feets in the bill to explain the bill passed to amend the bill for imposing at ax."

He is an astute lawyer who is able to deferm he bill to explain the bill to guns. Crude, illy digested, illy prepared, they confer benefits upon one

said that "for 500 years all advance in legislation has been made by repealing laws." Every student of the science of law will agree that, if all the laws on the statute book could be repealed and a simple code enacted in their place and congress adjourn for 20 years after this beneficent piece of legislation, prosperity would commence and continue.

Another method of bringing about better legislation would result from more care in the selection of legislators. The ordinary legislator knows about as much about drafting a statute as a gorilla does about a steam engine. "Toby, how do you like law?" said a father to his promising son, who had just comnemed studying law and had actually been reading law but a single week. "Well, dad, it ain't what it's cracked up to be, and I'm sorry I learnt it.' The ordinary legislator has about as The New Franklin Typewriter,

quired in that week of study. Another preventive of bad legislation is to keep those rare and red beaked birds of prey, the politicians, out of the legislature. A man whose business is politics is generally incapable of doing any other kind of business well, and wholesome legislation requires the highest skill and the most thorough knowl- Five Years on the Market. edge of history and of political economy of which man is capable. We have expended hundreds of millions of dollars in establishing and carrying on military schools and naval schools in this country, and yet are men thoroughly versed in military science or naval science more necessary to the welfare of the people than men well versed in the science of legislation? We intrust to politicians, to paid attorneys of corporations and to gushing enthusiasts the making of our laws, and yet no clear headed business man would intrust a politician to run a sawmill, or a factory, or a bank, or any of his private business. Men, as a rule, will not intrust their private business to lawyers who are not skilled in their profession. Nor will they intrust their bodies to physicians who are ignorant of their profession. But they will vote for a candidate to the assembly who has not the ject that fits him to bring about good legislation. It has been said that "the worst curse that can fall upon a community is a priest without charity, a physician without knowledge and a lawyer without a sense of justice." But the stupidity, the indifference to the States senate during the last few months and by the legislature of the state of New York during the last session leads us to believe that the worst curse of a community is an ignorant and partisan

A committee appointed by the governor of this state to devise checks upon hasty and ill advised legislation has recently made a report to the legislature embodying many suggestions, and our legislature will be asked to act on them.

legislator.

The remedy for these evils is found not in checks and restraints upon legislation so much as in a conviction among the people that legislation in great part is procured for the benefit of special interests and corporations and not for

obtain benefits through the legislature, then, and not until then, will our legislative bodies be truly democratic and representative assemblies.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. New York, June, 1896.

Both Veterans.

The Colonel—Why not take me for better or for worse, Miss Flighty? We're alike in one respect, at all events.

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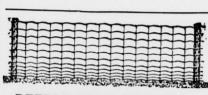
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date to the assembly who has not the slightest qualification, who knows nothing of legislation, or of history, or of political economy, or of any other sub-BY PARALYSIS

public welfare, the lack of patriotism which has been displayed by the United ALONE AT THE TIME AND UNABLE TO MOVE

For a Year a Woman Seeks Relief Without Success, but it Finally Comes at Last.

Another Case of Nerve Exhaustion Cited, Which was Cured in a Similar Way by a Nerve Food.

ily upon her, and when she was alone at her fireside.

In conversation with a Courier-Herald representative, who had heard of her severe case and cure, she spoke as follows: "The stroke came on one day shortly after dinner. The men had just gone out on the farm to work in the fields and I was ironing. All at once I felt a flash over my brain like an electric shock and something that seemed like a bead of perspiration seemed to run down my left lower limb into my shoe. I sat down for a moment and then, feeling better, resumed my ironing. Again, in a few minutes, there came another flash over my head, and again there was the peculiar sensation of something running down my side. Then I knew something serious was abcut to happen and I made haste to reach a bed, where I fell, under the influence of paralysis. After I had laid there for a few minutes my husband came in and, not seeing me where I had been working, he looked for me and found me lying helpless.

"My speech was not affected, and I told him

meet.
"When I came to Bay View I was a strong, robust man, but close confinement to my duties as manager of the hotel and the amount of hard labor I was compelled to do, soon told on me and I was taken to my bed.
"I immediately began doctoring but the phy-

labor I was compelled to do, soon told on me and I was taken to my bed.

"I immediately began doctoring but the physicans consulted did me no good, and I paid out many hard-earned dollars in doctor bills.

"My nervous system was completely played out. I suffered severe pains in the head and had no appetite. Finally I told my wife that I had determined to sell out and leave the country, thinking that a change of climate might be beneficial. But in the midst of my suffering, like the sunshine that breaks through a dark cloud, a messenger came from heaven, so to speak. While I was perusing my morning paper I chanced to glance at an article speaking of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I saw that they were said to cure exactly what seemed to ail me-shattered nerves and sick headaches.