

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

Vol. XV. No. 10.

PAW PAW, MICH., MAY 15, 1890.

Whole Number 346.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY.

(1st and 15th of each month.)

AT THE OFFICE OF THE TRUE NORTHERNER, PAW PAW, MICH.

EDITOR'S address, Paw Paw, Mich., to whom all exchanges, communications, advertising business, and subscriptions should be sent.
TERMS 50 Cents a Year, 25 Cents for Six Months. Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless renewed.

A. C. GLIDDEN, Editor,
PAW PAW, MICH.

Good and Poor Farming.

ED. VISITOR:

As the price of wheat has been depreciating in value for the past few years; as some writers say, is selling below the cost of production, (the writer does not raise that kind), does it not demand a better system of farming?

As all farm crops are the product of labor, raw materials and nature, the better the system adopted by the farmer to cheapen the cost of crops, the greater will be the reward of his labor. Thirty-five years of fairly successful farming in Michigan is the corner-stone I shall use to prove two points in this article, to-wit:

For large yields and cheap wheat, plow from the 15th of June to the 15th of July, and follow up with intense farming. At that season of the year the ground is in fine condition for plowing; and, if you turn under manure or five thousand pounds of clover, it has time to decay, and you have a perfect seed bed for the wheat plant. On the contrary, with our extreme dry seasons, if ground is to be left and plowed after harvest—either of sod, wheat or oat stubble—every intelligent farmer must know, under such circumstances, the ground cannot be firmed for a good seed bed, and the harvest will reveal the result of from five to ten bushels less per acre and at a cost of from 5 to 10 cts. per bushel more, as shown in the following report. On my farm there was harvested 45 acres of wheat, and gave a yield of 1080 bushels, or an average of 24 bushels per acre. The 45 acres was in three fields, to-wit: Field No. 1 (twenty acres) was plowed in June and well fitted, was heavily manured from the fact that it was out in rotation by reason of failing in a catch of clover. Field No. 2, ten acres of oat stubble following corn on clover sod; ground very dry and lumpy when plowed, rolled and harrowed after rain. Field No. 3 (fifteen acres) was wheat after wheat. The first crop was raised on a highly-manured sod, and in June the manure and grass all turned under. This field, when plowed, was very dry; was rolled and spring-dragged two or three times; seeded first of September, but got no top; whilst field No. 1 was seeded the next day, and apparently as dry, but the seed came up at once and got a large top. Conclusion: 33½ acres of fallow, plowed in June, would have produced the 1080 bushels, and, under an improved method of farming, would have left 11½ acres in pasture. In proof I submit the following statement:

ACCOUNT WITH FIELD NO. 1, TWENTY ACRES FALLOW GROUND—WHEAT.

	Cr.	Dr.
To barnyard manure, one acre.....		\$ 1 00
Plowing 1 acre @ \$3.00 per day.....		1 09
Fitting the same for seed—harrowing and rolling.....		1 16
Drilling same.....		26
1½ bus. seed @ per bu.....		1 20
Harvesting and putting in shock.....		1 25
Drawing same in barn.....		90
Threshing 1 acre, 32 bus. per acre, at 4 cts. per bu.....		1 28
Marketing 32 bus. (one-half mile) ½		

ct. per bu.....	16
Land value, \$60 per acre, 6 per cent. interest.....	3 60
Taxes, insurance and highway labor \$90 on 200 acres—one acre.....	45
Repairs on 200 acres \$80—one acre.....	40
Total cost raising and marketing one acre.....	\$12 75

This field cost a fraction less than 40 cts. per bushel, and shows that good farming pays.

FIELD NO. 2.	
10 acres oat stubble wheat, one acre cost as per itemized acct.....	\$ 11 37
20 bus. bigger wheat per acre, 80 cts. per bu.....	\$ 16 00
1½ tons straw per acre @ \$1.50 per ton.....	1 90
Rental value of house, as 45 acres to one acre.....	26 6 79
	\$18 16
	\$18 16

This field cost a fraction less than 57 cts. per bushel, and pays a fair per cent. above cost.

FIELD NO. 3.	
15 acres on wheat stubble, 16 bus. per acre, Scotch Imperial, cost per acre.....	\$ 11 27
16 bus. @ 80 cts. per bu.....	\$ 12 80
1 ton straw @ \$1.50 per ton.....	1 50
Rental value of house, as 45 acres to one acre.....	26 2 29
	\$14 56
	\$14 56

This field gave only an average of 16 bushels per acre, and cost a fraction less than 70.5 cts. per bushel, according to Michigan farming. The low average of this field is not so much a gain as poor farming as to the grain aphids and to the variety of wheat sown on the field.

SUMMARY OF THE 45 ACRES.	
Average cost per acre, a fraction less than \$11.80.....	
Cost of 45 acres and marketing.....	\$531 00
1080 bus. of wheat @ 80 cts. per bu.....	\$864 00
70 tons of straw @ \$1.50 per ton.....	105 00
Rental value of house at 26 cts. per acre—45 acres.....	20 25
	\$929 25
	\$929 25

Average bushels per acre 24; average cost per bushel a fraction less than 50 cts., or nearly 100 per cent. to add to labor.

A. C. TOWNE.

The Pure Lard Bill.

It is well known that for some time the Grange has been working for the passage of a law protecting the sale of pure lard from the injurious competition of adulterated lard. In compliance with our demand, a bill intended for that end, was introduced in the last congress, but failed to pass. A similar bill has been introduced during the present session by Congressman Conger, of Iowa. The legislative committee of the National Grange went before the congressional committee to which the bill was referred and urged its passage. The representatives of the "Big Four" appeared against it. The bill was favorably reported upon by the committee, and is now pending before the House. Congressmen Bliss and Allen of this State, both members of the committee, recorded themselves in favor of the measure.

The proposed law makes it a felony to sell adulterated lard for pure lard, and provides that such adulterations, if sold at all, must be sold for what they are. It further provides for a tax of two mills on all such adulterations manufactured, and a tax of twenty-five dollars on wholesalers and two dollars on retailers annually; a tax sufficient to pay for the enforcement of the law.

The report of the congressional committee on the bill, and the speeches in favor of its passage, are interesting reading, but are too long to insert here; to show the magnitude of the question, however, I shall give a few short

extracts from them. The report of the committee, drafted by Congressman Brosius, of Pennsylvania, contains the following:

The credit given by a fair name to a false commodity, together with its cheapness, has enabled this "imitation compound" to outrun "honest lard" in its race for the tables of consumers until 320,000,000 pounds of the mixture are annually placed upon the market against 280,000,000 lbs. of pure lard. Before the introduction of compound lard the annual production of genuine lard exceeded 500,000,000 lbs. The present annual production of all kinds is about 600,000,000 lbs.—showing a displacement of pure lard to the extent of 320,000,000 lbs. Allowing the imitation article to contain 50 per cent. of lard, it would still show a displacement of 160,000,000 lbs. of genuine lard.

The following is from Congressman Butterworth's speech on the Lard Bill:

My criticism is upon, not the industry itself, but the manner of its utilization. Why, sir, it has—and the statistics show it—robbed the farmer of over \$15,000,000 in one year. There were over 50,000,000 hogs raised and sold in this country during the year. The value of the pork has been decreased from \$1 per pound to 75 cents per pound.

Manufacturers have represented in the market to be "pure family lard." By that they wish it to be understood as hog's lard.

Farmers complain of hard times. The rapid depreciation in the price of farming lands shows that the "hard times" cry is warranted. The price of tilled acres is the unflinching barometer of agricultural prosperity or depression. All farmers grumble—some try to do something. The Grange, with its customary common sense, does not waste its breath in a vague howl of "down with trusts and monopolies," but in a practical way, works for definite ends.

This Pure Lard Bill emanated from the Grange, and is being pushed by the Grange; bringing this measure to the front is a part of the work it is doing. Every State Grange, North and South, is urging the passage of this law. Every Pomona and Subordinate organization should, with resolutions and petitions, help to swell the pressure in its favor. JASON WOODMAN.

Why Salt Shows on Butter.

Mr. Henry E. Alvord says: It is not uncommon to find butter in rolls or prints of good quality and tolerably fresh, with a coating of salt crystals all over the outside, giving it a stale and unpleasant appearance. This may be caused in several ways. If the salt used is of poor quality, and particularly if it is too coarse in grain, it fails to be well incorporated in the butter, and changing to brine after the rolls have been made up, it comes to the surface and takes the form of a crust. The finest and best salt, not worked into the butter, will act the same way. Again, if there is more moisture left in the butter than it will naturally hold, the salt joins with this extra water to form brine; this brine finds its way to the outside, evaporates and leaves the salt covering. The best means, therefore, of avoiding this difficulty, is to make the butter by granular method, wash it very thoroughly and allow it to drain and dry off well, while still

in the granular form, before adding the salt. Then mix in the salt as thoroughly as possible, having it of the best quality and as fine as can be got; allow it to stand a little while before working and putting into its form. This gives an opportunity for all the salt to dissolve before the working and then for removing all surplus brine. All butter, however, contains a pretty large percentage of moisture in the form of brine, and it must be kept in a moist atmosphere or else the water of the brine will evaporate more or less, leaving the salt visible on the outside. Any good butter will show this dry salt if exposed long enough in very dry air.—Dairy World.

Aluminum.

The experiments with aluminum that have been carried on for years past are at last so far crowned with success, as to warrant very sanguine anticipations as to the development of the powers and uses of this metal. It is, in its crude state, the most abundant of all metals. The problem has been to reduce it by any process cheap enough to render its workings profitable. This, it is now claimed, is assured. Not long ago aluminum cost more than gold; to-day it can be produced for the price of nickel.

Aluminum melts and becomes fluid at about 1200° Fah., and is most malleable at a temperature between 200 and 300 degrees, although it can be rolled cold with frequent annealing. In malleability it ranks next to gold and silver, and may be easily drawn, its tensile strength varying from 12 to 14 tons to the inch. It can be hammered into foil as thin as gold leaf and rolled into sheets of five thousandths of an inch in thickness.

Coupled with these extraordinary properties its lightness, and it can be readily seen what promise of usefulness lies in this metal which has only been on the market as a commercial commodity for the past year. Costing no more than nickel, its equal attractiveness and greater lightness renders it the more desirable.

But those who have been engaged in experimenting with it are confident that they are on the threshold of still greater discoveries, and predict that aluminum is yet to be produced at a profit, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per pound. At that figure it will become a competitor with iron and steel in many important lines of manufacture. It will drive them out in the building of ships, because four times as light and just as strong. This item of weight would be of the greatest importance. So much less tonnage in the vessel would mean so much less draught. Less draught would mean less resistance to overcome in forcing the ship through the water. With the same powerful engines that now drive our huge marine racers across the ocean in six days, how much would the time necessarily be shortened were a similar ship only one-fourth the weight? That it would result in an immense gain is certain.

Once the necessary cheapness of production is reached, and aluminum must become an important material for bridges, buildings, railroad cars and many other uses. It is as fire-proof as iron and never rusts. It is practically indestructible. It is easily

handled because of its lightness. All that is wanted is to bring its cost of manufacture down to the point which we have indicated, and which is confidently predicted for it, and a revolution awaits us the consequences of which can only be imagined.—Detroit Trib.

Treatment of Young Fruit Trees.

Much depends upon how the young trees are managed the first year after they are planted. Severe cutting back is beneficial to the peach tree, and cases are known in which old trees have been induced to make new growth and continue bearing, even when nearly gone, by cutting all of the old wood away above the trunk. Low, stocky trees stand the winds better, and the fruit is easily picked, but the cultivator cannot be used to advantage among tall trees. The failure to cut back severely, the first year, however, often results in but little new wood and a poor start for the young tree, which should be guarded against, as the future of the tree depends upon its progress during the first season.

When too much top is left on, each shoot of the many will draw upon the roots and the result will be that but little growth will be made, while the tree will be slow in coming into bearing later.

Pruning can be done to better advantage, and this is effected when the young tree is allowed to grow from a limited number of shoots, and when it is cut back so as not to impose too much duty on the roots.

The young orchard should be kept clean the first year, and the more frequently it is cultivated the better. Grass should not be allowed in a peach orchard at any time, though on rich soils grass is sometimes grown in pear and apple orchards, but only after the first year. Unrotted manure is too heating for young trees, and the best manure is that which has been composted. What is better, however, is an application of wood ashes every spring, applied liberally after the first year with 100 pounds of superphosphates in the fall.—Phil. Rec.

A Practical Question and a Practical Answer.

There are many intelligent parents who say: "Of what use are such studies as algebra and geometry to my son, who intends to farm?" These parents say that the extra number of studies crowded into our course of study keep back the development of their children in the right direction. Now, when a parent asks, "Of what use is this study to my child, he never intends to use it in after life?" are we to write this man down as a fool or a philosopher? We believe that there is more philosophy in this question than many are disposed to admit. Life is short; we can not master everything, and you must agree that of two studies which affords equally good mental gymnastics, that one which has in it the element of practical utility should be chosen. I disclaim all intention of utility or end, but I do claim, and I do not believe that it can be successfully contradicted, that there is philosophy and reason, and thus good practical common sense, in the opinions of ordinary thinking men and women; that the studies of the school should fit pupils, to some extent, for the work of after life statics.—Jerome Allen.

The Incubator Chicken.

Backward, turn backward, oh, time, in your flight; Make me an egg again, smooth, clean and white.

Raising Chickens.

Just about this particular period the average farmeress is jubilating. She is rejoicing because the old speckled hen has come off with a nice little bunch of bright-eyed chickabids—nine or more.

The chief engineer of the farm is duly regaled with a detailed account of the entire performance, and then, while he makes a mental calculation as to what they will probably fetch in the way of shekels about pea time, she harrows her intellect over for ways and means that will assist old Speck in raising them without loss.

But to proceed: There will be bitter cold days, and long rainy days, and Jack Frost will stalk abroad at night, and innocent-looking clouds right overhead will explode without a moment's warning, and right at every one of the critical periods old Speck

is a good sense... a veritable idiot... How shall she best hold her... What is the... Turn an empty bar... line the flure wid sthraw; put the hin inside; nail a couple o' lath across th' opening, an' she'll kape, never fear!"

We did that once, and dire was the disaster that befel us. A youthful tornado came skipping along, collared the barrel and away they both went on a high canter.

Another time we placed a hen and thirteen chicks in a flat-floored coop, set on three bricks. In the dead of night a cloud overhead exploded, and a flood was on the face of the landscape.

After a series of similar experiences we became fully satisfied none of the foregoing maneuvers were judicious or proper, because they failed to accomplish the desired result. We therefore adopted a plan of preserving, educating and bringing up the early spring fowl that has for several years proved so uniformly successful and so productive of luck, peace and prosperity; that rather than return to the old barrels, coops, cranky hens and other traps and trumpery, we would cease to cultivate poultry altogether.

We adopted the modern brooder—a happy, tractable combination of wood, iron, lamp and kerosene oil. This has proved to be an engine of preservation instead of destruction. It is a hen that is always dry, always has her wings spread warm and invitingly, so that her family can trot under and toast their bills and toes whenever they see fit. She never gets hungry and goes me-

andering through the wet grass, leading her brood of yelping and shivering fryts to desolation and destruction. And she is never caught in a ditch 300 yards from shelter when a storm comes on. She sticks quietly and solemnly to plain business, and is ready and perfectly willing at all times to adopt any brood of chicks, whether they be light or dark, big or little, wild or tame; and she will keep them warm, dry and comfortable day and night, until they are big enough to take care of themselves.

Every poultry keeper who once gives the modern brooder a fair trial will never thereafter allow any crochety old hen to take charge of a chick that he has any great desire to raise to full stature. Whether the birds are incubated by hydraulic machinery or common hen power is immaterial; they can be raised and managed in brooders fully one thousand per cent easier and more satisfactorily than by any hen or combination of hens ever devised.

The modern brooder is not like the chaotic, amateurish and perilous thing of yore—not a bit. It is a neatly constructed edifice, containing as many scientific principles to the square inch as a back-action, self-loading, pieating repeater, and it has been evolved from the active and artistic brains of men who have made the subject a steady and continuous study for years. It is as simple as a tooth-pick, and as easily managed as a spoon. To be even with the age is to possess one or more brooders.

We have no brooders for sale—are not in that line of business. There are some rattling good ones on the market, though, and they can be had for a reasonable sum of shekels.—"Picket," in Prairie Farmer.

Co-operative Insurance.

Reports from the Farmers' Mutual Insurance companies of central Illinois show them to be in a prosperous condition, affording insurance at less than the rates of other companies. The salaried officers, the treasurer has the use of the surplus for his services; the secretary receives 75 cents for writing each policy; only once—that was ten years ago—was there a loss large enough to require an assessment; the risks now amount to \$304,604; nearly all are at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent on \$100 for five years. This low rate comes from restricting the risks to farm property, and from avoiding the large office expenses, big salaries and exorbitant profits of stock companies. The rates charged by other companies range from 8 to 15 cents on \$100 for five years. The McLean County Mutual in its report says: "These companies are not organized to make money, but to save money. We organize to carry our own risks. Our insurance has cost us 10 cents on \$100 instead of 30." The Insurance in the companies making these reports amounts to over \$3,000,000, saving the farmers in six counties \$6,000 annually by reason of cheap rates. Farmers cannot afford to pool their small risks with city hazards, and certainly they can't afford from their scant earnings to pay exorbitant rates for the benefit of high salaried officials and millionaire stockholders. Farmers' Mutuals may blunder, but they will learn from experience, and prove a lasting benefit to their patrons. A benefit even greater than is gained by cheap insurance will come from the knowledge and experience farmers will gain in the management of their own affairs. Co-operative insurance will qualify them for larger and more important co-operative enterprises.—Hugh T. Brooks in N. Y. Tribune.

There is no key to these dark letterings; we cannot trace them through our blinding tears; here we have only partial links. But God has the whole chain unbroken in His hand, and this we know—it is enough for us; nothing comes wrong that comes from Him.—M. C. Duff.

What is really best for us, lies always within our reach, though often overlooked.—Longfellow.

The Child of a Modern "Rocker."

One of the great wants of the age is the right kind of a cradle and the right kind of a foot to rock it with. We are opposed to the usurpation of "patented self-rockers." When I hear a small boy calling his grandfather "old daddy," and see the youngster try to slap his mother across the face because she will not let him have ice-cream and lemonade in the same stomach, and holding his breath till he gets black in the face, so that, to save the child from fits, the mother is compelled to give him another dumping, and he afterwards is sent out into the world stubborn, willful, selfish and intractable, I say that boy was brought up in a "patented self-rocker." The old-time mother would have put him down in the old-fashioned cradle, and sung to him.

"Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber. Holy angels guard thy bed!"

and if that did not take the spunk out of him she would have laid him in an inverted position across her lap, with his face downward, and with a rousing spank make him more susceptible to the music.—T. De Witt Talmage.

Movement of Storms.

In summer the storms generally move from the mountains (towards or) to and across the Mississippi river or valley on the first and second days, and from about the Mississippi river to the east or more southeast the second or third days. In the summer months these storms generally cross the Mississippi river further north (or beyond the Canadian line), and during the winter months they generally cross the river further to the south; in spring and autumn they cross this stream more about its midway or more northerly. A great number of our storms move over the lakes and pass down the St. Lawrence river and valley.

The Quaker Foe's Optimism.

John G. Whittier, now in his 70th year, in one of his letters says: "I look, I find or fear. But grateful take the good I find. The best of Now and Here."

Practically to do this is the great secret of being happy just as you are.—N. Y. Independent.

The protest against low prices does not come alone from farmers, nor are farmers the only ones who are compelled to accept small profits. We seem to have come upon an era of low prices, and there is talk all along the line similar to that heard at farmers' meetings, and there is a hard struggle among all classes against the reduction of income which the day of small profits has brought with it. The strong corporations and great trusts, which have a temporary monopoly of their particular products, are able to sustain prices, but the rest have gone tumbling down, and it is only a question of time when trusts must follow. If the products of farmers rule low, the profit of others cannot long rule high. The attempt to prevent it is a struggle against the inevitable. Such periods of depression (for they have come again and again in the history of every country) are hardest on the debtor class, whose incomes shrink, while their debts, interest and taxes still hold their own, and it takes twice as much labor and twice the quantity of farm and other products to pay a dollar of debt as in the flush times which go with high prices. Those who are out of debt are comfortable, no matter whether the times are hard or flush.—Agriculturist.

The property of the country is increasing every year, because there are still so many faithful hands at hard work adding to it by their toil. But the speculators who hope to fill their pockets without contributing anything to the common stock are multiplying more rapidly in proportion to the numbers than the patient workmen, and it is their persistent efforts to live on the labor of others that bring so many of their own ranks, and those who are entangled with them, to the list of the bankrupts.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The price of all food products scarcely pay expenses of production, and believing the cause to be the adulteration of the same by inferior articles, thus lessening cost and allowing the same to be sold as genuine goods; the adulteration of drugs and liquors, thus undermining the health of the people, and dealing in options and futures by which the prices of farm products are established before they are grown, to be detrimental to the agricultural classes and against the best interests of the American people; therefore,

Resolved, By Keene Grange No. 270, P. of H., of Keene, Ionia county, Michigan, that all manipulated goods be branded true to name, thus enabling the purchaser to buy pure or compound goods, as they prefer.

Resolved, That we call the attention of our Senators and Representative in Congress to the bill reported favorably by the Agricultural Committee of the 50th Congress, known as the Lard Bill No. 11,266, the pure lard bill, known as the Conger Bill, and the bill on futures and options, known as the Butterworth Bill, introduced the present session, or similar bills, and urge your favorable action thereon at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved, That a copy be furnished the GRANGE VISITOR for publication; and, it is suggested, that every Grange in the union adopt similar resolutions and forward the same to their Representatives in Congress.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted at Keene Grange Hall, March 6, 1890. Committee, W. H. Moon, Willard Keene, L. G. Taylor. C. H. HANCOCK, Secretary.

BIRCH RUN, Mich., Apr. 10.

ED. VISITOR:

Birch Run Grange No. 574 has just closed another contest, which was conducted on a different plan than any heretofore, and has been more beneficial and satisfactory to our Grange. I will here state the plan of program.

Iron how other Granges carry on their contests: The sisters took one side and the brothers the other, and the side scoring the fewest points was to furnish the supper. The counts were to commence at zero and count both ways. Each side was to choose a Captain, whose duty it was to keep the records and call his speakers. The first brother and sister to the left of the Master were called first, then proceed in that order around the hall—no one to be skipped or excused. If any failed to arise and address the Chair and respond with a count, they would be set back 25 points. This order was to be kept up until the room had been gone around twice. The Master was to close for the evening at 10 o'clock sharp, whether they had got around the second time or not. The names of the two brothers and two sisters who scored the most points to be recorded, and also the one brother and one sister scoring the fewest points. Our contest extended through eight nights, and the attendance was better than usual. During the entire contest no one failed to respond with a count, so of course there was no "setting back."

Those making the largest number of points were: Miss Lulu Tremper, 1170; Mrs. Katie Reed, 1000; Mr. George Tanner, 1000; Mr. Elmer Reed, 900.

The brothers won by 320 points and the sisters furnished an elegant supper.

This contest had the effect of banishing all bashfulness and removing all embarrassment. So, we have no drones in our little colony of workers. Heretofore a few of our members have felt a diffidence about speaking, but in this contest they had to come out or their side would be set back, and their zeal helped them to overcome their timidity.

It has always been a practice with our Grange to observe Thanksgiving, Children's day, &c., in our hall, with excursions and picnics and other out-door amusements, and all such are universally patronized and highly enjoyable.

I would like to ask the dele-

gates to the State Grange at Lansing last fall how they like the pictures taken on the front steps of the Capitol? To me they have a motherless, 40-cents-out-of-pocket sort of appearance.

Fraternally,

J. E. AUSTIN.

Do not deal "on tick" if you can avoid it; or, in other words, do not have an account at the grocery or other stores if you can help it. Yes, I know it is convenient; in fact, it is entirely too convenient. You take a fancy for this thing or that—off to the store and get it! If you had to lay out the money for it, you would be more likely to count the amount in your pocket-book before you gratified every whim. Someone says it has been called an "open account"—and appropriately so, for it is the broad way to bankruptcy. It has been called a "standing account," and appropriately so, for it stands in the way of prosperity, and I might add, of happiness and contentment. It has also been called a "running account," and well it may be, for when once started it runs up so fast that there are very few who can keep up with it. It has been the ruin of many a home, and again I say: "Do not deal 'on tick' if you can avoid it!"—Rural New-Yorker.

Whenever it is possible, change your working clothes for others when your work is over for the day. A sponge bath that need take only a few minutes will remove the dust and perspiration accumulated during the day, and the man who has a clean skin and clean clothes, can sit down to his supper without being an offense to himself and his neighbors. Men who work hard, as farmers must, especially in summer when the heat alone induces perspiration, need a daily bath. The results will be apparent in better health and better appetite. Another thing—do try to have an old pair of shoes to wear in the house and keep for house wear. The boots that have tramped through the mud and the barnyard are not things of beauty nor joys to ever to either eyes or noses.

The weekly repairing of garments is almost a religious duty in some few homes; but in how many are the little rents and rips, the lost buttons and hooks, the broken button-holes and worn edges, and the tiny holes and thin places in hosiery let go from time to time until nothing remains to be done but throw aside the garments. "The stitch in time saves nine" remark may be trite, but it is just as good as ever, and in a home where mending is one of the "let-go's" there is a sad lack of thrift, and so of certain moral qualities that go with it.—Good Housekeeping.

If the poultry manure is added to the stable manure every time the poultry house is cleaned, and the whole kept under cover, it will be better than keeping the two kinds separate. The mixing of the poultry manure with the stable manure prevents the drying and hardening of the former. When the poultry droppings become hard and dry they dissolve very slowly, due to the formation of silicates, but when kept in a moist condition they are more available as plant food.—People and Patriot.

We know men who would have every dog in the country killed except the one they own, and he may be the mangiest cur in the states. The dog is unquestionably a nuisance to flockmasters, but we have noticed that some flockmasters who would like to go gunning for their neighbors' dogs never feel like shooting at their own.—Western Rural.

All plants and trees consume water in large quantities. Sir John Laws discovered that an acre of barley will take up 1094 tons of water in two days. Trees and plants are composed more largely of water than any other substance.

It is said that a mule will not brag if a brick is tied to its tail. In tying the brick we recommend letting the job out to the lowest bidder.

PATRON'S PAINT WORKS.

MANUFACTURER OF
INGERSOLL'S LIQUID RUBBER PAINT.
Ten Thousand P. of H. and Farmers testify they are best and Cheapest.
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We Guarantee Satisfaction.

Life.

What is life? Nothing but a steady march
Toward that cold, solemn end.—the grave.
When we pass under the Death Angel's arch
To the arms of Him who came to save.

Sometimes the race is run in a few days,
And again, it takes many long years;
Some people have easy and joyful ways,
Their brothers nothing but pain and tears.

Man oft causes his own downfall and shame
Through lack of honor and that curse, rum.
Others, dark Misfortune seems to call by name
And beckon to her victims—come.

In feasting and rev'ry the rich man lives,
His gold for idle pleasure departs,
Oft not one farthing to the poor gives,
Nor tries to heal their torn, bleeding hearts.

When the goal is reach'd they both must go where
All are silent in eternal rest;
But the poor man has far greater the share
Of the joys in the land of the blest.

—William Wick.

Raising a Boy.

[Read before Paw Paw Grange by "Experience."]

One often reads about how to raise and manage a boy. We occasionally hear words of wisdom on the same subject from the lips of elderly, unmarried females, or from married women who are childless, "married old maids." Mrs. — calls them. The woman who is silent on the subject is the woman with a boy. A man is privileged to speak on all occasions. If he has boys of his own, who make life a burden for the neighborhood, it can be accounted for by the mismanagement of their mothers.

We are making a specialty of boys in our family, and, being their daddy, I feel competent to discuss the proper method of growing them up the right way.

In the first place I consider boys, as an agricultural product, superior to Merino sheep, Jerseys or Shorthorns, or the Percheron horse. It is true there isn't much money in them. You know that it is said of the trotting-horse man that it is refusing all his good offers that keeps him so confoundedly poor.

That has been my experience with boys. Like the trotting-horse man with his colt, I want to grow them up; but then, like him, it is possible that I'll find them "no good on earth."

The first peculiarity one notices, unless deaf, is that he is like the bullfrog we read of in Shakespeare—mighty little, but pretty much all noise. The ways that a boy will think of for making a racket are wonderful: A buzz saw and hammer; an empty barrel and a club; two milk pans used as tinkling cymbals; holding an ear of corn just far enough from the fence, with forty pigs on the other side, all begging for the corn; playing wagon with the cat, using his tail as a tongue to draw him by, are some of the ways that suggested themselves to his busy little mind.

I have heard of the all-consuming curiosity of a woman. There is no doubt but what they occasionally desire information; but a boy is an animated, irrepressible, omnipresent interrogation point. He always wants to know. Let me quote from life:

Papa, what is a fox, and what does he live in the woods for? There is where is home is.

Does he live in a house? He lives in a hole.

What does he live in a hole for? So dogs won't catch him.

What do the dogs want to catch him for? He eats chickens.

What does he eat chickens for? What do you eat for?

I don't know. What do I eat for, papa?

Another way in which his inquiring mind is exercised is in carrying on original investigations. He has a consuming curiosity to know how things are constructed inside. A plaything is promptly dissected, unless it is iron bound and copper riveted. Things that are not toys receive the same careful attention. I once hauled a boy out of the rear end of a fanning mill. He was anxious to find out where the wind came from.

Young Tommy, at three years of age, goes over the top of a 20-foot ladder into a cherry tree, and a year later he is fished from the bottom of a 20-foot well. (He

went down to find out how much water there was, and found about four feet.)

There is no question about a boy's anxiety to imbibe knowledge when he tries to take it in by the well-fall.

A noticeable trait in a boy is his utter fearlessness in the presence of dirt. I think the idea that mankind was created from the dust of the earth originated with Mother Eve when she washed Cain and Abel and changed their clothes after their first frolic in a mud hole. I have often heard the expression "As dirty as a pig," but I never saw a pig that had any chance of being half as dirty as a boy can get in 10 minutes.

But I didn't start out in this paper to tell the traits of our coming generation of men. I was going to tell how to grow them up properly. I know of but one way, and that is to feed 'em well six times a day.

One of Henry George's Theories Overthrown.

In the North American Review for May, Prof. Simon Newcomb punctures some socialistic fallacies. One of them is "that the inequality between the rich and the poor in the enjoyment of wealth is continually increasing." He says regarding this: "Of course, it is not denied that the inequality in the ownership of wealth is as great as is commonly believed, and is increasing with every generation. What I maintain is, that the benefits of this wealth are not so unequally divided as its ownership. To show the fallacy of confounding the two, let us first consider a miser who lives in a garret, sleeps on a mat, eats cold victuals, dresses in rags, and dies worth a million. Measured by the popular standard, he is a rich man. Judged by any rational standard, he is pitifully poor; for if all his earnings had been taken from him as fast as he gathered them, he would have no better off in life or in death. Then compare him with a professional man who occupies a rented house, uses rented furniture, lives luxuriously by paying next week for the food he consumes this, and owes his tailor for his last suit of clothes. Measured by the popular standard, this man is a pauper, in spite of his enjoying a large income and a hundred thousand dollars of wealth belonging to a capitalist. This standard is clearly fallacious in his case. The truth is that the proportion of men who own little or nothing tends to increase, for the very plain reason that it is every year becoming easier to enjoy wealth without owning it. A century ago the man who possessed nothing was poor indeed, because few others had spare houses or beds to share with him. Now, for a dollar, he can ride over a million dollars' worth of railroad, and for a small percentage of its cost he can live in a house of any ordinary size."

Beecher's Last Words.

We clip the following concluding sentence from the last article ever written by the late Henry Ward Beecher, a short time previous to his death:

"I rejoice to say I was brought up from my youth to abstain from tobacco. It is unhealthy, it is filthy from beginning to end. I believe that the day will come when a young man will be proud of not being addicted to the use of stimulants of any kind. I believe the day will come when not to drink, not to use tobacco, not to waste one's strength in the secret indulgence of passion, but to be true to one's nature, true to God's law, to be sound, robust, cheerful, and to be conscious that these elements of health and strength are derived from the reverent obedience of the commandments of God, will be a matter of ambition and endeavor among men."

Beecher's Pills cure sick-headache.

Visionaries—Why they are the Happiest People the World Contains.

Practical men look upon visionaries with pity and contempt; and yet the dreamers of rose-colored dreams are the happiest of People. Among all the inventors and discoverers on earth there is none so fortunate as he who can fashion out of the air an elysium of his own, believe in it, and live in it. Hard common sense may sneer at him; but if it can not dislodge him from his castle in the clouds, the visionary has the best of it.

It is a great thing to be a philosopher—to endure calmly the evils of life and to rate its ephemeral delights at their true value; but he whose imagination creates for him a paradise, who floats about, like the water-spider inclosed in a crystalline bubble of his own manufacture, is a happier man than the philosopher.

Beyond all doubt there are individuals whom the world calls mad much more to be envied than the most practical of the species—too matter of fact. Reason, when he plays Argus, and keeps all his hundred eyes continually open, is a disagreeable customer. He sees too much and yet too little. He can tell us that a rainbow is mere sunshine and water; but the grand problem of human existence and the ultimate destiny of humanity he could never have solved without the aid of inspiration.

Imagination, on the other hand, recognizes the beauty of this world, and can understand Inspiration's pictures of the world to come. Upon the whole, it is better to be somewhat of a visionary, than wholly under the guidance of cold, calculating Reason.

If "all the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players," what a wretched stage it would be with a cold, calculating Reason for a scene-painter. —N. Y. Ledger.

Don't be on the Fence.

To be "on the fence" may gain temporary popularity for a person; but we doubt whether, in the long run, he will be as highly esteemed by his fellow men as one who holds positive opinions. The latter may arouse antagonism for awhile, but will in time be respected for his independence of mind. We all know somebody who wants to be well thought of by all. He is willing to agree with us in nearly everything. Occasionally he disagrees slightly, in order not to conflict with the man who stands beside us. When compelled to take a stand, he always manages to be found with the majority. He has a great many friends. They do not look up to him very much, but still they consider him a good-natured sort of fellow and treat him well. Sooner or later, however, it will be seen that no great dependence can be placed in him; and sooner or later, we think, he must come to realize that he is of no special use in the world. Human nature demands something substantial and will have it. History records the names of great men who have stood as mediators between factions; nevertheless, these men have held positive views. Those who make it the business of their lives to find friends by giving up independence succeed in finding them, but they can be relied upon about as much as themselves. A man may change his mind when he sees it best to do so, and still be firm and independent. —Hiram College Star.

Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, the neglected opportunity. —Hazlitt.

Good sense accommodates itself to the world; wisdom endeavors to conform itself to heaven.

Age makes us most fondly hug and retain the good things of this life, when we have the least prospect of enjoying them. —Atterbury.



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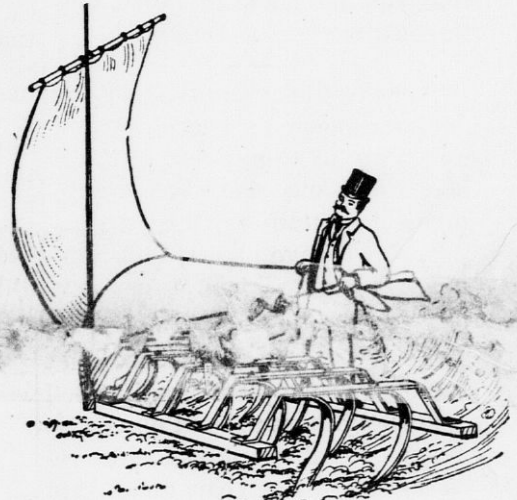
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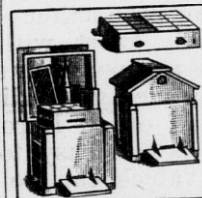
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Remittances should be by Registered Letter,
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Entered at the Post-Office at Paw Paw, Mich., as
Second Class Matter.

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Advise this office at once of a change in your address, or if numbers fail to reach you.

We ran an advertisement for a firm for three months as an experiment. They renew it and say "the adv. in your paper pays us ten to one better than any paper we patronize. We cannot afford to be out an issue."

We call attention to the advertisement of Bug Finish, in another column. We have seen a sample of the preparation and pronounce it superior to any mixture that can be made at home, and the cost is very moderate.

To meet the great demand for Judge Ramsdell's pamphlet and his reply to Congressman Chipman, we issue this week a supplement containing the two papers. We have had a sufficient number printed that every new subscriber who sends us a quarter, as a subscription for the remainder of the year, and a supplement will be folded in his first number.

Beginning June first, we will send the VISITOR to new subscribers for the remainder of the year for 25 cents—seven months for a quarter. We shall keep this offer open during the month of June, and send the fourteen papers to every subscriber who avails himself of this opportunity in the time specified. The editor asks that this offer be stated in each Grange Hall, so as to extend the notice as widely as possible. At least four new subscribers and a dollar bill ought to come from each Grange, and may, if a good word is spoken for the paper by those who feel that the VISITOR is worth the money.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
May 12th, 1890.

ED. VISITOR:—I am surprised to find an article in the last issue of the VISITOR in which I am represented as placing little value on red clover as a soil renovator. In lectures in Farmers' Institutes, before my classes in agricultural chemistry, in articles in newspapers and in private conversation, I have always spoken in the highest terms of the manurial value of clover—"the king of manurial crops;" "if I could dictate the seal for our National Department of Agriculture, I should name red clover is the emblematic flower;" "the plaster which is so abundant in our state has a wondrous power of promoting the growth of clover, and the clover is the best possible preparative crop for wheat, which is the cash crop of our state; plaster and clover become plenty and cash in the hands of a good farmer on a kindly soil," etc., etc.

[See report of State Board,

1876, pp 350 to 358, on green manuring.]

After praising the virtues of clover for more than 25 years, as the crop to bring up and maintain the productive quality of our soils, it is surprising that I am represented as doubting the value of red clover.

Yours, for clover,

R. C. KEDZIE.

It May Be Overdone.

Is it not time to call a halt in the open meeting business? In conversation with many earnest Patrons I find there is a growing sentiment that in many cases the open meeting business has been carried to the detriment of the local Grange and the Order at large. Many district Granges have their afternoon sessions open to the public. While it may perhaps be well for such open meetings to be held in a strictly farming town, where the Grange and its objects are not well understood, a too frequent throwing open the doors to admit all to come in and criticize may bring it into contempt. Many outsiders, especially among farmers who have but slight knowledge of secret societies, get queer ideas in their heads sometimes; as for instance, a good old orthodox body once said she did not see "what the Grange did with so many small tables"—meaning the officers' stands—"unless they use them to play cards upon." Orders like the Masons and Odd-Fellows never hold open sessions and why should the Grange?—F. A. PUTNAM in Grange Homes.

A Minneapolis reporter quotes C. A. Pillsbury as having said that he did not think the wheat situation warranted any foreboding of evil. He called attention to the fact that the consumption of wheat is increasing—following the advance of civilization. He said a good deal had been said about the increased acreage in this country, but the maximum development was reached during the five years ending in 1880, and in the next four years the increase was less than 4 per cent, and in 1880 there was a decrease of 3.4 per cent. In this country consumption is increasing about 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels annually, and against a decreasing supply. He regards it as certain that the increased demand for wheat will send prices up to a remunerative standard. Mr. Pillsbury does not regard India as a menacing competitor of this country. The crop was uncertain there and varied from 500,000 quarters to 240,000 quarters. As to Russia he admitted that she has the advantage in freights and cost of labor over us, and with her large area of black soil and the adoption of modern machinery and American elevators, might be considered our formidable competitor. The largest amount of wheat received in England from Argentine Republic and Chili would not amount to a day's consumption there. He did not think the limit of wheat lands had been reached in this country—Minnesota and Dakota could double their yield—but believed in the next five years the mills in Minneapolis would grind more wheat for \$1 a bushel than under that figure.

The Buffalo Milling World says: "Already the winter wheat crop of the United States for 1890 is short. An average winter crop is out of the question this year. Now come reports of decreased acreage in the spring wheat states. The prospect indicates a total crop considerably below the average and far below the abundant crop of 1889. Predictions are always unsafe, but it would be strange if the price of wheat should go to a dollar on the farms next summer. If over-production has been the chief cause of low prices during the past few years, this season may correct the situation by under-production. With India assuredly short, with the United States prospectively short and with only average conditions in Russia and other European countries, it is not easy to see how wheat values can be prevented from rising very far above the low level of the present time.

OFFICE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, 514 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1890.—To the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States of America.—Gentlemen: The undersigned were appointed, at the Twenty-second Annual Session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, a Committee to present to your honorable bodies the views and wishes of the farmers of the United States, as represented in that great National farmers' organization, and to urge the enactment of laws to protect the agriculturists from some of the frauds and abuses practiced by men who have combined to enrich themselves at the expense of honest industry.

We have, heretofore, forwarded to each of you a copy of the resolutions and declarations of the body we represent, and have also urged before the proper Committees such Legislation as, in our judgement, is likely to protect the farmer from the fraudulent practices to which we have referred; and also to accord to our industry some portion of the protection against foreign competition as freely given to other industries. We, however, believed that we shall not have fully discharged our duty until we have in some way urged upon every Senator and Representative the Legislation sought by the vast army of workers which we have the honor to represent.

Knowing, as we do, that each and all of you are burdened with many cares and great responsibility, and that it will be almost impossible to secure a personal audience with each of you, we have determined to present our case in the form of this circular letter, trusting that the magnitude of the industry which we represent, and its present unsatisfactory condition, may lead you to give careful thought to the subjects presented.

NOT POLITICAL, BUT PRACTICAL LEGISLATION WANTED.

We do not, as a Committee, discuss partisan politics. The present condition of the farmers of our country is of far greater importance than the political success of any man or party. The farmers ask for practical legislation in the interest of a depressed Agriculture, and ask it now.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

We want the pending bills to prohibit the adulteration of food and other commodities, from which every honest industry suffers, promptly enacted into laws.

All compounds of articles to be used as food should be carefully regulated by law, and the expense attending such regulation charged to those who are making fortunes out of a business, the profits of which are not shared by the farmer producer.

The claim that this is a tax upon one commodity for the benefit of another is NOT TRUE, because the tax is imposed upon the compound, and not upon the pure articles which enter into it. The tax must be borne by each ingredient in proportion to the amount entering into the compound.

The members of our organization, representing every State and every agricultural interest, have repeatedly indorsed the above, and those who oppose such Legislation do not fairly represent the honest farmers who have carefully considered the matter before giving it their hearty indorsement. We therefore urge the passage of the Conger bill for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of lard compound, as amended and favorably reported by the Committee on Agriculture, and the early report and passage of the Pure Food bills now before the Committees.

GAMBLING IN FARM PRODUCTS—FUTURES—BUCKET SHOPS.

We are utterly opposed to the gambling in farm produce, which is now the principal business of the boards of trade and Chambers of Commerce, and the exclusive business of all the "Bucket Shops" in every city in the land.

And we also urge the speedy passage of what is known as the "Butterworth bill," as amended and reported by the Committee on Agriculture.

TRUSTS.

The formation and continuance of "Trusts" for the purpose of robbing the unprotected people should be prohibited by stringent Legislation, and we heartily indorse the "Sherman bill," as passed by the Senate, and recommend its passage by the House.

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER AND COINAGE.

We also assure you that a large majority of our members favor the full and complete remonetization of silver, and that all limitations as to coinage shall be removed.

THE TARIFF.

In the proposed revision of the tariff, we insist that there shall be no discrimination against the Agricultural interests.

Heretofore, in every revision or attempted revision of the tariff, the protection professedly accorded to Agriculture has been largely inoperative. The duties imposed upon products, of which we grow a surplus to sell, have little effect upon the prices of such product, and such duties utterly fail to afford the farmer anything like a fair share of the protection accorded to other industries. We therefore insist that, in the revision now proposed, and which, if enacted into a law, is likely to remain unchanged for several years, that the Agricultural interest receive more and fairer consideration than has been accorded that important industry.

The farmers will welcome the removal of duties from jute, jute butts, manilla and sisal grass (not grown by American farmers) with the reduction from 3½ to 1½ per pound on binder twine. They will also be pleased to have free sugar. The sugar industry has been protected for many years without materially increasing home production, and thereby reducing prices. A removal of the duty is expected to reduce the cost to the consumer, whilst the bounty gives direct encouragement to home production. This is an experiment which may not prove satisfactory in its practical workings, but we are confident that it is one which a large majority of our people wish to see tried.

There are imported into this country many agricultural products which crowd and depress the markets in which we sell our produce, because there are no duties or because the duties are too low to protect. In view of the fact that it is proposed to protect fully other interests, we insist on duties upon such imported products as will afford full protection to the American producer of like commodities.

We therefore indorse the increased duty on barley, live stock, hay, potatoes, beans, wool, etc., as set forth in the schedule recently reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

We found, upon examination of the lists of agricultural importations, that about \$24,000,000 worth of foreign hides were brought to this country every year free of duty, whilst upon leather and its manufactures there is a protective duty. We believed this to be an unfair discrimination against the grower of hides, and on the principle of equal protection to all, we asked that a reasonable duty be placed on hides. The Committee on Ways and Means recognized the justice of the demand and granted our request; whereupon the manufacturers of leather, (themselves protected and very prosperous,) went before the Committee and insisted that no share of the protection which they enjoyed should be extended to those who have for years, since the duty was removed from hides, grown them at a positive loss. Their demands were backed by a few of the Representatives from their districts, and hides were returned to the free list. Again the plea was made for justice, not favor, by the representatives of the farmers. And so convincing were their arguments that the duty was again restored, only to be removed at the last hour in order to secure support from certain quarters.

We see no reason why these manufacturing industries should be afforded ample protection, when the producer of the raw

material (so-called) is forced to abandon an important industry because he is not protected. We say to you as we said to the Committee on Ways and Means, "If you will make leather and its manufactures of leather free, we will ask no duty upon hides. If leather and its manufactures are protected, we want equal protection upon hides."

If the manufacturers continue the demand for raw material (so-called), the time is near at hand when the farmers of the country will give them free raw material, but, at the same time, will exact free manufactured products. The time to "turn down," with impunity, the agricultural interests of this country has gone by. Henceforth we shall "watch as well as pray." The quiet submission to neglect and unfair discrimination, which has characterized the farmers in the past, has given place to a quiet, but firm determination to know our rights, and in the future to maintain them by every legitimate means within our reach. We are no longer a mass of unorganized helplessness. Dire necessity has forced us to organize for self preservation. An army more numerous than the combined armies of Grant, Sherman, Lee and Johnston is already in the field.

Some things impracticable and unreasonable may be demanded. Such the chosen representatives of the whole people must have the courage to deny, and trust, to time and experience to vindicate their action, but that which it is right and proper to demand for the agriculturist should be granted, not grudgingly, but cheerfully.

We are pleased to believe that the veteran farmers' organization with over twenty years of experience, which we have the honor to represent, asks for nothing impracticable or unreasonable, and we sincerely hope that even a desire to gain a partisan advantage will be subordinated to render all possible help to a depressed but highly important National industry.

The members of our Committee differ as widely as do the members of the great farmers' organization which we represent, upon partisan questions. No two of us are associated in the same political organization; but we have subordinated our political differences, as have the men we represent, to the more important work of trying to save, from overwhelming disaster and distress, the most important industry of our Nation. Is it inconsistent to ask you, who are in a position to save or to practically destroy many branches of this industry, to do likewise?

In conclusion, the members of the Committee desire to express their appreciation of the courtesies extended by the members and Committees of both Houses; and the hope and belief that your official action will merit and receive the approval of your constituents, and that you will long be remembered as their faithful and honored Representatives.

We remain, gentlemen, yours, very respectfully,

J. H. BRIGHAM,
LEONARD RHONE,
JOHN TRIMALE,
Legislative Committee.

OFFICE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, 514 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24 1890.—To the Members of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry and Farmers of the United States of America.—The efforts of the Legislative Committee of the National Grange to secure Legislation for the protection of the Agricultural interests are being counteracted by The boards of trade, Chambers of Commerce and other similar associations desiring the defeat of the Butterworth Bill to prevent Gambling in farm produce.

By the Cotton-Seed Oil Mills, Armour, Swift, Fairbank and Company, who seek to defeat the "Conger Bill" for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of lard compounds, and prohibiting the sale of the lard as pure refined lard.

By those who are engaged in all forms of adulteration of foods and other products of the farm. By the manufacturers of boots and shoes, and the men engaged

in the manufacture of leather. All these combined and adverse influences must be met by the farmers. Letters should be written to Members of Congress; resolutions and memorials should be adopted by every Farmers' Organization in the country; petitions should be drawn up, circulated and forwarded. These petitions should, in vigorous Anglo Saxon, insist upon the passage of the "Butterworth Bill" to prevent Gambling in Farm Produce, and the "Conger Bill" to protect the manufacture and sale of pure lard and regulate the sale of compound or adulterated lard.

Also urge a liberal financial policy, not dictated by Wall street.

We should demand, in no uncertain terms, Protection for the grower of hides or no protection for the manufacturer of leather. Fair Play, adequate Protection for all, or Free Trade for every industry. Stop the plow long enough to frame a petition, letter, or something, giving expression to your views, and aim the missile at your Congressman. He will know when it hits him, and may heed it. State Grange Officials are especially requested to set the machinery in motion, that will make the influence of these manufactures seem like a gentle zephyr, compared to the breeze that will strike Congressmen from their former constituents. This appeal is to Farmers' Organizations in every State. Indorse all, if you can. If not, then indorse what meets your approval, and send to your Senators and Members. Farmers', suppose we wake up our members just once. It will be a surprise to some of them. They may think it a Cyclone, but give them to understand that the Cyclone waits for the "Ides" of November if our just demands are not heeded.

J. H. BRIGHAM,
LEONARD RHONE,
JOHN TIMBLE,
Legislative Committee.

Advice to be Heeded.

The Inter Ocean gives a volume of good advice to young men in the following:

Members of congress and senators are constantly importuned by young men from all sections for their influence to secure clerkships in some of the departments at the capital. Don't do it boys. A multitude of bright fellows have been ruined by capturing just such prizes. Department clerkships at Washington are asylums where twenty-four out of every twenty-five men bury ambition and hope. It is a life in which habits are formed which unfit a man for ordinary business affairs, and if he fills such a position for several years the future settles into a contracted circle beyond which he does not hope to step. Better plow, or dig, or maul, or shove the plane, or engage in any of the rough-and-tumble vocations in which men of mind and muscle engage than seek the life referred to. The day-workman in his cabin; the small farmer in his humble home, and the mechanic as he rests from his daily toil, each and all have reason for more hope and a brighter future. Petty official position, where there is small hope of promotion, is the iron pyrites which has deceived many a young man into the belief that it was pure gold.

A Young Woman's Success.

One of the brightest women in New York, Mrs. Isabel Mallon, who perhaps knows more about woman's dress and fixings than any woman in America, has been added to the editorial staff of the Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Mallon is an experienced editorial writer, and will conduct one of the fullest and strongest fashion departments in the Journal ever attempted in a general magazine. Her new position makes her the best paid fashion-writer in the country. Mrs. Mallon is young, pretty, and one of the best-known women in New York society.

A Superior Paint.

ROCKFORD, Mich., March 17. O. W. Ingersoll, 243 Plymouth st., Brooklyn. Dear Sir:—I intend to repaint my house very soon and shall use your paint, as I consider it superior to any other.

Respectfully yours,
WM. WALL.

[See adv. Patrons' Paint Works.]

Communications.

Michigan Crop Report, May 1, '90.

For this report returns have been received from 822 correspondents and representing 629 townships. Five hundred sixty-two of these reports are from 395 townships in the southern four tiers of counties, and 141 reports are from 125 townships in the central counties.

The reports for May 1 indicate that of the area seeded to wheat last fall 10 per cent in the southern counties, 13 per cent in the central and 1 per cent in the northern will be plowed up because winter killed or otherwise destroyed.

In condition, there was very little improvement during April. The exact figures for May 1 are as follows, comparison being had with vitality and growth of average years:

Southern counties, 73 per cent; central counties, 72 per cent; northern counties, 87 per cent, and the state, 75 per cent.

The corresponding figures on April 1 were 70, 65, 86 and 71.

One year ago the figures for the southern counties were 90, central 97, northern 100, and the state 92.

The best wheat is in the counties of Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren, which form a group in the extreme southwestern part of the state. In these the condition ranges from 92 in Berrien to 100 in St. Joseph. The second best wheat is in the five counties just north and east of the group named, viz: Kent, Ottawa, Allegan, Kalamazoo and Branch, where the condition ranges from 85 in Kalamazoo to 89 in Allegan. In the remaining seven counties of the southern two tiers, viz: Calhoun, Jackson, Washtenaw, Wayne, Hillsdale, Lenawee and Monroe, the range is from 65 in Monroe to 79 in Jackson, and the average condition for the seven counties is 74.

The poorest wheat is in the remaining counties of the third and fourth tiers, or in the 12 counties lying east of Kent and Allegan. In this group the condition ranges from 47 in Eaton to 73 in Ionia. In only five counties in this group is the condition better than 60, and the average for the entire group is 60, or 14 points below the average in the third group named.

In the first and second groups there will be but little wheat plowed up because winter killed or otherwise destroyed. In the third group the estimates of area that will be plowed up range from 5 per cent in Jackson to 19 per cent in Monroe; and in the fourth group the range is from 7 per cent in Barry to 20 in Macomb, 26 in Shiawassee, 28 in Ingham and 59 in St. Clair. Many correspondents report that much more wheat would be plowed up were it not that the fields have been seeded to clover.

The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed since the April report was issued is 1,150,736. The total number of bushels reported marketed in the 9 months August-April is 11,647,239, or about 50 per cent of the crop of 1889. The number of bushels reported marketed in the corresponding months of 1888-9 was 13,550,747, or 57 per cent of the crop of 1888. In 1888-9 reports were received from about 69 per cent, and in 1889-90 from about 77 per cent of the elevators and mills in the southern four tiers of counties.

Clover meadows and pastures, like wheat, were damaged by the dry weather of last fall and the open winter. It is estimated that 15 per cent of these will be plowed up. The average condition in the southern counties is 80, in the central 78 and in the northern 92 per cent.

The outlook is yet favorable for a fair crop of apples. The estimates indicate nearly 90 per cent of an average crop.

Judged by the sectional averages alone, the outlook for a crop of peaches is not discouraging, but it must not be overlooked that very many of the reports are for very small orchards, or for only scattering trees. It is noticeable that in a number of the western counties where the orchards are large, the averages are low, as Van Buren 20, Otta-

wa 27, Allegan 28 and Kent 36. GILBERT R. OSMUN, Secretary of State.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
May 6th, 1890.

At the session of the State Grange of 1889 I was required to send copies of the proceedings of that session to each of the representatives of that body. In many instances the postoffice address of representatives was not given by the secretary of the convention when the names of the representatives elected were transmitted to this office. The county from which these delegates came is not sufficient to secure delivery of mail matter. I have before, through this channel, asked for the postoffice address of representatives who have not received the proceedings. I shall hardly feel it my duty to renew this request, but shall be glad to comply with the order of the State Grange whenever I am able to do so.

J. T. COBB,
Secretary.

The meeting of Clinton Co. Pomona Grange No. 25 was held at the village of Maple Rapids in the hall of Essex Grange. The attendance was good and I am pleased to report one of the best meetings we have attended in a long time, and would say to those of our members who were not present that they missed an intellectual feast as well as a feast of the good things with which the tables were filled.

Their hall has been newly carpeted, is seated with chairs and decorated with pictures and flowers. They deserve the credit of having the nicest furnished hall of any Grange in the county.

Sister Jennie, of Essex Grange, gave a history of the Grange—National, State and Essex Grange, and ended by saying that from statistics furnished by "those in authority" the Grange never was more prosperous than at the present time.

Rev. Brother Watson read an essay which was listened to with marked interest, and the recitations by his wife were of a high order of merit.

The subject was discussed by the brothers at some length who thought the Australian system of voting should be adopted at all polling places if it would tend to the prevention of frauds.

A class of twelve was initiated into the mysteries of the fifth degree after the afternoon session.

The evening meeting was public, and with music, essays, recitations, etc., the hours flew swiftly by, and it was late ere we said good-night and good-bye.

REPORTER.

Notices of Meetings.

May 5th, 1890.

St. Joseph County Grange will meet in Centreville on Thursday, June 5th, at 10 a. m.

An interesting program is prepared, and we hope to see all lovers of the Order present.

No member can afford to lose one such meeting as that of May 1st. A good many subordinate Granges were represented. Subjects of interest were presented and ably discussed.

Come.

MRS. D. B. PURDY, Sec.

The next regular meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange will be held at Hesperia Grange Hall, Wednesday and Thursday, June 4 and 5.

The following program will be taken up for general discussion, and all farmers and laborers are invited to attend and take part in the deliberations:

Address of welcome by Master of Hesperia Grange.

Response by W. W. Carter.

Nos. 5 and 13 of the old program will be called.

1—Farm Life and its Advantages, by Mrs. M. E. Lewis.

2—Care of the Orchard, by Norman More.

3—Are farmers' interests as zealously guarded in Legislative halls as other interest? If not, why not? by W. J. Jewell.

4—Girls' Life on the Farm, by Mrs. Frank Hillman.

5—Recitation, by Leona More.

6—The present depression in the times—the cause and reme-

dy, if any; by J. H. Macumber and A. L. Scott.

7—Why are the average farmers' boys not as polite as those reared in the city? by Mrs. L. F. Keeney.

8—Which is the best system for farmers, the present system of maintaining roads or by direct tax? by J. F. Frye.

9—The ballot, and who should be allowed to use it; by C. Haskins.

10—The city and country, and their social relations; by Mrs. M. W. Scott.

11—The breeding and feeding of swine, and the best general purpose hog for Michigan; by A. White and M. McCollum.

12—Can the fees and salaries of officials be reduced without detriment to the public service? by L. Reinaldt and S. V. Walker.

13—Essay. Mrs. Bell White.

14—Leaks on the farm and in the house; by Mrs. P. W. Hall.

W. C. STUART, Lec'r.

WADSWORTH, May 6th.

Huron County Pomona Grange No. 35 will hold its next regular meeting with Wadsworth Grange on Thursday, June 5th, 1890. It is desirable that there should be a fifth degree session in the forenoon, that there may be ample time during the afternoon for the installation of officers and some literary exercises, which our Worthy Lecturer is no way backward in procuring.

All fourth degree members are invited.

MRS. MAGGIE NUGENT, Sec.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 8.

The next regular meeting of Lenawee County Grange, No. 15, will be held with Madison Grange on Thursday, June 5th, at 10 a. m. Palmyra Grange will furnish the program.

Worthy Master Brigham will deliver an address.

Patrons will be met at the depot and conveyed to the hall by addressing Mr. E. R. Poucher, Adrian.

Fifth degree will be conferred. A full attendance is desired.

E. C. SMITH, Sec.

ROCHESTER, Mich., May 8.

ED. VISITOR:

Saturday, April 27, was a "red letter day" for Rochester Grange No. 257. The occasion was the reception of twelve new members whose initiation was completed on that day. In spite of the rain the attendance at Grange was the largest we have had this year.

The Grange has voted to purchase new singing books and is taking steps to procure an organ. Fraternally yours,

H. M. WELLS, Sec'y.

QUINCY, Mich., May 9.

Branch Co. Pomona Grange will meet with Union Grange on Thursday, May 29. A good program has been promised and it is designed that there should be a good attendance.

JENNIE L. KENNEDY, Lec.

Allegan Co. Council will meet with Trowbridge Grange at their hall on Tuesday, June 3rd, and extend a cordial invitation to all interested in their work. The program will be as follows:

1—Song of Greeting, by Trowbridge choir.

2—Address of Welcome, by a member of Trowbridge Grange.

3—Response, by M. A. Ely, of Allegan Grange.

4—Address by the President, Dr. Amsden, of Allegan Grange.

5—Woman's work in Grange, by Sister Tracy, of Casco.

6—Recitation, by Sr. Augusta Kent, of Watson.

7—Essay—Monopoly, by B. C. Palmer.

8—Memorial to Sister Jackson, M. V. B. McAlpine.

9—Memorial to J. B. Alexander, James E. Kent.

10—Music, by Sister Leggett's family.

11—How to reform our Circuit Courts, S. C. Foster.

12—Essay—Freedom, by N. W. Houser.

13—Recitation, Millie Jewett.

14—Adulteration of food, Dr. Milton Chase.

15—Closing song, by the choir.

Hope all will respond to program. A good attendance is desired, as our meetings with Trowbridge

are always pleasant and profitable. 10 a. m., sharp.

COMMITTEE.

Church's Bug Finish.

Bug Finish is an important and valuable discovery, as it affords a way by which Paris Green, the most effective of bug poisons can be safely used. It was discovered by the inventor of Bug Finish that by grinding and uniting Paris Green into a base-like Gypsum, as is done in making Bug Finish, the Green would not effect the vines or make the potatoes watery. Every consumer of potatoes will testify to the fact that late potatoes, as a rule, are watery or soggy and quite unpalatable, as compared with the mealy potatoes we once had; it has now been proven that this is caused by the use of Paris Green in water, or by applying particles of clear Green in any way, such as simply stirring it into plaster, lime and other bases, whereby the plaster simply acts as a carrier to distribute the Green, and the small particles of Green go on the vines in a clear state; during certain stages of growth, the clear Green enters the fiber of the vine and effects the potatoes, as explained.

A very thin dust of Bug Finish on the vines or trees is sufficient to kill all of the crop of insects then existing on the vines, and it remains on the vines for many days, except where very heavy rains occur and sometimes until other crops of the insects are hatched and destroyed. Bug Finish is composed of Sulphate of Lime (Gypsum) with a little rye flour to make it stick, with one pound and six ounces of Pure Paris Green to each 100 pounds of the above mixture, the whole compound is reduced very fine and thoroughly combined by patent process, so that every grain of the whole mass is sufficiently poisonous that a small amount will kill any insect the same as though it had eaten pure Paris Green, hence only a very slight dust is necessary, making it cheaper than any other known preparation, unless it is Paris Green and water, and when the expense of handling and applying so much water is considered the Bug Finish is fully as cheap, and if the difference in effectiveness and QUALITY OF POTATOES is taken into account, Paris Green and water will not be considered in comparison at all.

Bug Finish is also a fertilizer, will help the growth of the vines, instead of retarding their growth, as does water and Green, especially when the water is applied in the middle of the day.

One pound of Bug Finish will prove more effective than six times the amount of plaster and Paris Green as mixed by the farmers. In addition to the saving in this way, its saves the time of mixing, is safe to handle and does not injure the potatoes. No farmer should allow a pound of clear Paris Green to be brought on his farm. ALABASTINE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Dishes should always be rinsed in clear hot water after having been washed in soapsuds. Nothing is more unpleasant at the table than to notice a certain stickiness that the soap is likely to leave. It is necessary, also, from a sanitary point of view; the caustic alkali is corrosive and unwholesome, and the grease is often impure. It is a simple matter to make hard soap which is not only agreeable to use, but which has the great merit of cleanliness. To seven pounds of tallow use three pounds of resin, two pounds of potash, and six gallons of water; boil for three hours, or, better still, for five; turn from a kettle into a wash-tub; let it stand all night. In the morning cut into bars, and lay them on the table or board in the sun to harden for two or three days. This quantity will last a family of four persons a year, if used for ordinary household purposes.

As your daughters grow up, teach them at least the true merits of housekeeping and cookery; they will thank you for it in later life a great deal more than for accomplishments.

Ladies' Department.

Bell of the Angels.

There has come to my mind a legend, a thing I had half forgot.
And whether I read it or dreamed it, ah, well, it matters not.
It said that in Heaven, at twilight, a great bell softly swings,
And man may listen and harken to the wonderful music that rings.
If he put from his heart's inner chamber all the passion, pain and strife,
Heartache and weary longing throbs in the pulses of life—
If he thrust from his soul all hatred, all thoughts of wicked things,
He can hear in the holy twilight how the bell of the angels rings.
And I think there lies in this legend, if we open our eyes to see
Somewhat of an inner meaning, my friend, to you and me.
Let us look in our hearts and question, can pure thoughts enter in
To a soul if it be already the dwelling of thoughts of sin?
So, then, let us ponder a little—let us look in our hearts and see
If the twilight bell of the angels could ring for us—
—Atlanta Constitution.

In Blossom Time.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Who would have thought, awhile ago, when bitter winds were raging,
And all the wintry world was chill, that deep beneath the snow
The heart of summer life and heat a victor's strife was waging.
Till in the trees that gave no sign the sap began to flow?
Before a single tiny leaf had shown the bud's increasing—
Before a glimmer of the spring had brightened twig or spray,
The bloom and beauty all were pledged; a loving hand unceasing
Was working in the winter time to bring the summer's day.
And now the fields are like the sea, with foamy ripples tossing,
And o'er the blushing crest of May the bluebird glances free;
The sunshine and the diamond shower like shuttles swift are crossing,
And the gladness of our childhood days comes back to you and me.
For God has brought the blossoms, and the fruit in time will follow;
The seed within the furrow dropped, and then the golden grain;
The patient work and waiting still, and then o'er hill and hollow
The happy songs of harvest and the overflowing main.
Ah! never when the winter about our way is beating,
In sorrow's breath, or burden of the toil that we must share,
Should our trustful souls grow timorous, or falter to retreating,
For the blossoms of the spring time are in our Father's care.

The Chinese.

For the VISITOR.

The climate of California is such that all the nations of the earth flock to that favored spot, and especially those from a country of similar temperature. Beside the native Americans, are Spaniards, French, Italians, Germans, English, Irish, Japanese and Chinese, with a very large percentage of the latter.

These Mongols have been such a distinctive race for so many centuries that they are easily described. Their complexion is olive-yellow, broad featured, high cheek bones and small dark eyes, deeply set. Their hair is coarse and straight, with a scanty growth of beard, and only old men or those who have won distinction are allowed to wear mustache or beard. They shave their faces, and their heads from the forehead back to the ears, or to a line drawn vertically from ear to ear. One would naturally wonder where the cue comes from if so much hair is shaved off. Silk thread is braided in to make it the desired length. Very seldom does a Chinaman's hair grow long enough for a cue—it must reach to the knees. Their hair is always black, so they have no difficulty in matching the color. The children look comical with bright red thread braided in. I was unable to ascertain the reason of this singular custom. The Chinamen who do sedentary work wear their cues hanging down their backs, and those who do menial labor wind theirs about their heads to keep them out of their way.

Their clothing never goes out of style. It is always cut after the same pattern, both inner and outer garments, and the latter are always of a blue-black color. Their hose are white, or meant for such, and their shoes are heelless slippers with cork soles. The men's shoes are all plain black—at least we saw no fancy ones in their shoe shops. The merchants and wealthier class wear a peculiar cap, much like a skull-cap, only it is stiff, with a

red button on top, and occasionally an aristocrat is seen who wears grey silk pants, as different in shape from the blue-black pants as a funnel is different from a straight cylinder.

There are very few women to be seen, and their clothing is similar to that worn by the men, only with more fullness. They invariably wear great rings in their ears, many rings on their fingers, and all kinds of bracelets. I saw one woman with a bracelet on that must have been worn since she was a child, for there was no clasp of any kind and it was much too small to slip over her hand. It was a plain, green glass circlet. The hair is combed in various ways, but always as smooth as polished marble.

The Chinese of San Francisco occupy the heart of the city. Sacramento and Washington streets, that were once the aristocratic places of the city, are now the thoroughfares of this most despised people. Scores of them, I don't know but hundreds of them live in one building—it is impossible to enumerate them. They have been described as so many rats, with as many holes to crawl into. They cook, eat, sew, or work and sleep in the same room. In clothing shops the room is filled with machines with just space enough to pass between; one corner is reserved for a cook stove, if any is used, and their bunks are shelves on the walls. There are as many shops in cellars as above ground, and one can easily imagine how impure the air must become when so many people occupy one room constantly.

Property in the vicinity of Chinatown has decreased and is steadily decreasing in value. A building once occupied by Chinamen will never be used by white men afterward. The Celestial offers the American a big sum for the rent of his building. He pays it one year; the house is demoralized; it will be vacant unless he takes it again; so he makes his own terms and the owner can do no better than to accept. A house inhabited by Chinese soon goes to wreck and ruin, for they never repair damages. Houses that are condemned will be alive with these greasy occupants, because they can get their rent free, or nearly so. A few of the wholesale merchants keep their places painted and fairly clean, and those aristocrats who have their shops in good streets are quite as fastidious as their American neighbors. We went into one of these, a crockery store, and I believe I never saw finer china or nicer work than was here shown us. A large fruit tray, which, to us, was a very desirable piece of tableware—genuine china, painted and inlaid with silver, cost only \$35. Everything was clean and nice, the clerks gentlemanly, and that quietness reigned that is so characteristic of genuinely aristocratic places. We went into a shop of the same kind in the heart of Chinatown, a moderately clean one. When we went in there were four clerks and one purchaser beside ourselves; when we went out there were a dozen or fifteen behind the counters, each jabbering louder than the other, in order to be heard, and not one of those extras came through the outside door. Up from behind the counter, in one corner, we saw come, first a hat, then a head, and next the shoulders and body of a Chinaman. We were reminded of the comparison to rats, and wondered how many more were stored away down cellar.

For their own use and consumption the Chinese buy nothing American. They are furnished with everything from China, even the baskets that Wing Lung carries clothes or vegetables in. Great Chinese vessels, with flags of every size, shape and color fluttering from their masts, come into the harbor, so filled that it takes weeks to unload them.

These peculiar people do not patronize banks. Cigar boxes usually receive the deposits, and as soon as one can hoard up from \$600 to \$1500 he gets aboard a homeward bound vessel and another Celestial comes to take his place. One young fellow who had earned, borrowed and

stolen some \$2200, was making his way to the wharf when he came in contact with a drunken man who suddenly shoved him into the gutter. In trying to maintain his balance he let drop from his capacious coatsleeves a bag containing \$600 in specie. The fall broke the bag, the coins rolled in every direction, and the street Arabs made a grand rush to get as much of the money as possible. A policeman very reluctantly helped him gather up the remaining coins but he was several handfuls of money out. The other \$1600 were bills in a cigar box.

The Chinese raise almost all the vegetables for the city of San Francisco, and their own vegetables are as different from ours as the potato is different from the apple. To grow anything there the land must be irrigated, and to save their water bills they tapped the sewers until the people made fuss enough to call the attention of the authorities to such proceedings.

The Southern Pacific Railroad company employ Chinamen altogether for work hands, with American overseers. They can be seen all along the line with their basket like hats bottom upward on their heads. There is, in the opinion of the people generally, only one thing in favor of Chinese workmen and that has its drawbacks. If, in any place, at any time, a man wants a large force of workmen immediately, he can telegraph to San Francisco for so many men at such a time, and he knows they will be there just as promptly as the shovels and picks he has ordered for their use. With white men it would be impossible to do so. The Chinese are like machines when under an overseer, but sharp as a two edged sword when working on their own hook.

They are a constant drain on our country. They bring nothing with them, they take not less than \$600 apiece home with them and leave nothing behind them but filth. Congress can make laws but it can not enforce them where the Chinese are concerned. A law has recently been passed to enumerate them, giving each one a certificate that will permit him to live in the United States. Six months after the enumeration all without certificates must return to China, and if one leaves the country who holds a certificate, he must deliver it to the authorities before leaving and it is destroyed. The city, too, has arisen in its dignity and said that the Chinese shall no longer inhabit the city but shall retire to the outskirts, and Chinatown will be again the home of modern civilization.

As a people to furnish study and amusement to visitors, they do very well, but to the working classes especially and the country generally, they are a great detriment, and California will reach its highest stage of development after these Mongols have been excluded about fifty years.—*Mrs. Emma R. Smith.*

Steamed Dumplings.

Here is a recipe for steamed dumplings that are feathery and delicious. Peel, quarter and core as many apples as you wish dumplings, and throw them into cold water. Sift a teaspoonful of baking powder into every cup of flour, add a little salt and rub a piece of butter the size of an egg into every quart of flour. Roll out into a sheet a half inch thick and cut into circular pieces the size of a small saucer. Fold each piece around four pieces of apple and press the edges closely together. Lay the dumplings, not touching each other, in a large steamer (a big colander answers very well), set over a pot of boiling water, cover closely and steam about a half hour. If the fire is maintained to keep the water in the pot constantly boiling, and other simple directions are followed, the apples will be tender and juicy, and the paste will be quite a different thing from the leathery mass that too often passes muster. Serve hot, with butter and sugar creamed into a hard sauce, or with thick sweet cream and maple syrup beaten together.—*Good Housekeeping.*

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—*Sir Philip Sidney.*

Going, or Gone.

Nothing that lives can bloom
Long upon earth;
Joy that our days illumine,
Die in their birth;
All that the soul admires,
All that the heart desires,
From heart and soul expires,
Leaving but death.
Stars, as they light the hours,
Steal them away;
Rays which unfold the flowers,
Bring them decay;
Even morn's beams of light,
Fresh on their heavenly flight,
Shine but to speed the night;
Nothing can stay.
Pleasures, like cloudlets, smile
When the day's done;
Golden and purple while
Lingers the sun;
All that our hearts can say
Of those who blessed our way,
Is that, like meteors, they
Shone—and were gone.

—Selected.

Sometime.

Sometime, when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars forevermore have set,
The things which our weak judgements here have spurned,
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet,
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deepest tints of blue,
And we shall see how all God's plans were right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true.
And we shall see how while we frown and sigh,
God's plans go on as best for you and me;
How, when we called, He heeded not our cry,
Because His wisdom to the end could see,
And e'en as prudent parents disallowed
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things, because it seemeth good.
And if sometimes commingling with life's wine,
We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink,
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine
Pours out this potion for our lips to drink;
And if some friend we love is lying low
Where human kisses cannot reach his face,
Oh, do not blame the loving Father so,
But wear your sorrows with obedient grace.
And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends his friends,
And that sometimes the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon his love can send.
If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within and all God's workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key.
But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart;
God's plans, like lilies, pure and white unfold;
We must not tear the close shut leaves apart—
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold;
And if through patient toil we reach the land
Where tired feet, with sandals loosed, may rest,
When we shall clearly know and understand,
I think we will say, "God knew the best."
—*Mary Riley Smith.*

A Sunshiny Man.

What a queer subject, you say. Is a sunshiny man, then, such an anomaly? I read a little piece in a late *Household* entitled, "A Sunshiny Woman," and it was a very good little piece, too. It said a woman should be always merry and cheerful, and not allow her spirits to be affected by wet days and little disappointments, that such a woman was a blessing to a household, etc. If her husband is annoyed and worried all day at his business, it is such a help and comfort to him to think, "At home I shall find rest, a wife wreathed in smiles," etc. This is all very nice and, no doubt, is as it should be, but why not have the man a little "sunshiny," too, and so let the poor woman who has cooked over the hot stove all day, quieted the crying baby, mended John's pants, and done the thousand and one things that she has done every day since she married him, and has got to keep on doing as long as she lives and has the strength—have something to look forward to. Let the man come home from his eight hours' writing or figuring in a cool, comfortable office, with a smile on his face for his wife, who has put in her sixteen hours (or will before she goes to bed) of hard work. Let him give her a word of encouragement, instead of finding fault because supper is not waiting.

If the little tender spot deep down in her heart has not become hardened by indifference and neglect, and she puts the little bouquet of fresh roses on the table, or the ribbon he used to admire, at her throat, or the little dish he likes so much, near his plate, I would have him be sunshiny enough to notice it and let her feel that he is pleased, and that her labor and pains have not been in vain. It is all the pay she gets—all she asks—and the man is mean and selfish who would deny her this. It is all moonshine that a man is privileged to growl and grumble and find fault, and that a woman must smother her own feelings and beam upon this piece of humanity just because he happens to be a man.

It is true "a man may smile

and smile and be a villain still," but I say he has no sort of right to expect his wife to be always sunshiny and be always in a total eclipse himself.—*DOROTHY W., in Brattleboro Household.*

Housekeeper's Alphabet.

Apples. Keep in a dry place as cool as possible without freezing.

Brooms. Hang in the cellar way to keep soft and pliant.

Cranberries. Keep under water in the cellar; change water monthly.

Dish of hot water set in oven prevents cakes, etc., from scorching.

Economize time, health and means, and you will never beg.

Flour. Keep cool, and securely covered.

Glass. Clean with a quart of water mixed with a tablespoonful of ammonia.

Herbs. Gather when beginning to blossom, and keep in paper sacks.

Ink stains. Wet with spirits turpentine; after three hours, rub well.

Jars. To prevent, get husband to subscribe for the home paper. Keep an account of all supplies, with cost and date when purchased.

Love lightens labor.

Money. Count carefully when you receive charge.

Nutmegs. Prick with a pin, and if good, oil will run out.

Orange and lemon peel, dry, pound and keep in bottle.

Parsnips. Keep in the ground until spring.

Quicksilver and the white of an egg destroy bedbugs.

Rice. Select large, with a fresh, clear look; old rice may have insects.

Sugar. For general family use granulated is the best.

Tea. Equal parts of Japan and green are as good as English breakfast.

Use a cement of ashes, salt and water for cracks in stoves.

Variety is the culinary spice.

Watch your back yard; keep it clear from dirt and bones.

Xantippe was a scold. Don't imitate her.

Youth is best preserved by a cheerful temper.

Zinc-lined sinks are better than wooden ones.—*Health and Home.*

Sewing on Buttons.

In case of shoes, gloves, or any article bought in a shop, where the sewing is not done under your orders, sew the buttons on yourself, before the garment is used. This will insure their staying on for a few wearings. There is no thread or time wasted sewing buttons on shop-made clothes.

Do not use too coarse thread for shoe-buttons; a smooth, tight-twisted one is better. Always wax your thread, and put knots on the outside; it is more comfortable and the knots are less likely to rub off. When shoe-buttons have been on, and you are replacing them, pick out all threads left underneath. Leave a loose thread between buttons, and do not pull the thread too tight or jerk it in sewing. A loosely-sewed button fastens more easily, and so has less strain on it.

No button should be sewed on tightly. Begin by putting your knot through on the right side. Place the button over it. Hold the edge of the button up (not down), with your left thumb, and draw your thread evenly, slowly, never too firmly. Make a good neck with your thread and finish off on the right side, with a twisted knot without too many stitches. The underclothes should always have an extra piece of cloth under the button, and let no garment be buttoned too tightly. For skirts it is well to have two buttons and buttonholes a couple of inches apart, in case of one giving way. Whenever your material allows, use silk for sewing on buttons; it pays.

The wrongly educated woman thinks her duties a disgrace and frets under them, or shirks them if she can. She sees a man triumphantly pursuing his vocation and thinks it is the kind of work he does which makes him grand and regnant; whereas it is not the kind of work at all, but the way in which and the spirit with which he does it.—*Mrs. Garfield.*

BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE

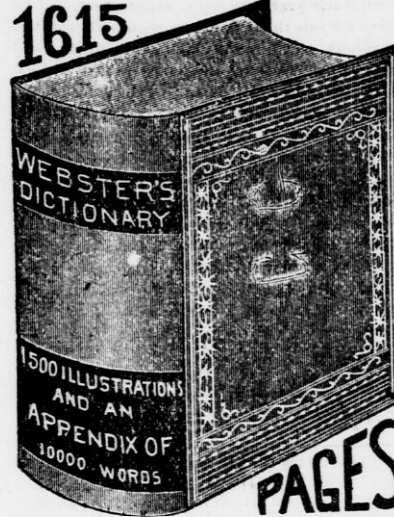
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

NEW YORK WEEKLY.

The publishers of the well-known and popular story paper.



make an offer that is unparalleled in the history of premiums. They will send to any address, post-paid, their paper for three months and a handsome edition of Webster's Dictionary...



for the low price of \$4, exclusive of express charges on dictionary. The ordinary price of Webster's Dictionary is \$12.

We have decided to add this paper to the above offer at \$4.25.

GERMAN

HORSE AND COW POWDER

Is of the highest value of horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry. It assists digestion and assimilation and thus converts feed into muscle, milk and fat which otherwise would be wasted.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD

Says: "German Horse and Cow Powder pays many times its cost in keeping all kinds of farm stock in good health. I have used it for years on my farm, buying a barrel at a time."

Wholesale Prices—viz:

- Barrels—20 lbs in bulk, 75c per pound. Boxes—60 lbs " " " 80 " " " 30 lbs—5 lb pack, 10c.

By ALBERT STEGEMAN, Alleghen, Mich. THORNTON BARNES, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study...

LOOK AT THIS COMBINATION!

THE TRUE NORTHERNER

GRANGE VISITOR

FOR \$1.50.

To all who pay for the same in advance, THE TRUE NORTHERNER and GRANGE VISITOR will be furnished for one year at one dollar and fifty cents.

THE TRUE NORTHERNER is the leading and official paper of Van Buren county, is located in the finest office, and has larger facilities for all kinds of newspaper work than any other paper in Western Michigan.

The GRANGE VISITOR is published by the proprietors of THE TRUE NORTHERNER, and has the largest circulation in this State, of any farm paper west of Detroit.

The TRUE NORTHERNER alone, \$1.50 The GRANGE VISITOR alone, .50 Remember that by paying one year in advance, you secure both of these publications for the regular price of THE NORTHERNER—\$1.50.

FOWLS AND EGGS For Sale.

A few fine large Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets; also Bronze Turkeys of fine size and color and of purest strains, for sale at very reasonable prices. Eggs for sale in their season.

J. F. ROBBINS,

Bowen's Mills, Barry Co., Mich.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR— Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use, thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St. New York.

A New Method of Treating Disease

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of diseases. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle...

Binder Twine.

We beg to draw your attention to our Russian and India Hemp Binder Twines, which we consider the best and cheapest goods in the market, the Russian having a breaking strain of from ninety (90) to one hundred and twenty (120) lbs.

Many of our friends were, last season, afraid to risk buying or using what was to them an unknown article, and for their benefit we will gladly mail, on application, circular containing a few of the many testimonials sent and entirely without solicitation on our part.

PRICES:

- Russian Hemp, per lb., - 12 1/2c. India Hemp, per lb., - 11c.

F. O. B. cars, Philadelphia. Terms—2 per cent. cash in 10 days from date of invoice.

John T. Bailey & Co.,

1136 and 1138 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Table listing various supplies and their prices, including blank books, ledger ruled, receipt books, and other Grange materials.

Glubbing List with The Visitor.

Table listing subscription rates for The Grange Visitor and other publications, including Weekly Free Press, Detroit Weekly Tribune, etc.

THE ONLY PAPER IN THE WORLD.

Edited, Printed and made ready for the mails for farmers and by farmers—in short, PUBLISHED RIGHT OUT ON A FARM.

7 MONTHS FOR A QUARTER. Club rates: Eleven 7-month subscriptions for \$2.50. Twelve 7-month subscriptions for \$3.00, with a FREE copy one year to the club raiser.

Some Trained Birds and Beasts.

I went to see a bird show the other day, which seemed to me so wonderful that I wish all our young folks might have been there too.

The showman, a wandering Italian, had with him two cages, the smaller containing some very fine Australian cockatoos, and the larger, which was fitted with a host of small compartments, like nothing so much as the pigeon holes of a writing desk, accommodating a great number of paroquets and Java sparrows and two or three canaries.

Each bird had its own particular place and a name, to which it responded as readily and intelligently as a child—perhaps, indeed, a little more readily than some children whom you and I may have seen.

When I reached the square where the exhibition had been announced to take place, I found it already in progress.

"George Marie, come here!" the showman was saying, and, at the word, a pretty, green paroquet let itself hastily down from its compartment and stood in readiness for commands.

There was a small toy cannon on the table, and at a little distance lay the two halves of a hol-metallic sphere. The showman took one of the little Java sparrows, and inclosing it in the sphere, set it in position in a small, upright frame, in range of the cannon.

"George-Marie, fire ze cannon!" he cried, as if commanding a regiment.

Without an instant's hesitation the paroquet ran to the gun and, with its claw, pulled a string attached to the trigger.

There was a flash, a loud explosion, and the sphere fell apart, disclosing the sparrow perfectly motionless.

"Ah! he is dead!" said the man, taking the little thing in his hand and placing it upon its back, where it lay rigid, with its slender feet held stiffly in the air.

"He is dead!" he repeated. "Now we must have ze funeral."

He produced a miniature hearse on which he laid the tiny creature.

Two other sparrows, on being summoned, sprang one upon either side, and a pair of paroquets, seizing the end of the pole in their bills, drew the mournful-looking little vehicle up and down the table.

"It is possible that he is not dead, after all!" said the showman. "Let us have a physician. Here, doctor!"

A staid-looking bird answered the call, and approaching the hearse, gravely scanned the little occupant, which, a moment later, sprang up, and by a series of airy hops regained the cage and disappeared, as if laughing in its feathers at the clever ruse.

A small cord was then stretched above the table, over which a paroquet carefully trundled a little wheelbarrow, at first empty, and afterwards occupied by one of the smaller birds.

A little revolving frame, made after the model of the flying-horses so often seen in the public parks and other places of outdoor amusement, was next placed upon the table. Six sparrows took their places upon the perches and the redoubtable George-Marie went round and round with the tiny crank until the spectators grew well-nigh dizzy from sympathy.

It was a very pretty sight, too, to see one of the canaries carefully tucked in a doll-carriage of most diminutive proportions, and wheeled tenderly about the table by a motherly paroquet.

The cage of cockatoos was then opened and the birds emerged, one by one, each in response to its name. After some more simple exercises the showman set up a frame, from which bells of various sizes were suspended, and a "band" of the pretty birds, led by one splendid white fellow with a golden crest, called "Professor," played upon them with their feet, by means of small, springing hammers, in perfect time and tune. The showman then beat a lively measure, to which two birds waltzed with the utmost spirit and correctness.

"Professor's" mathematical accomplishment was the next to be demonstrated. A series of ten

cards, on which were printed the nine digits and the zero, were placed on the table and the spectators requested to ask for any desired number.

"Twenty-four," said one, and the bird promptly threw out the cards bearing the 2 and 4. "Three hundred and sixty," said another, with a similarly correct result.

Several other numbers were propounded, until at last some one called out "Two hundred and twenty-two." This was done with a view to puzzle the bird, since but one card was marked 2.

"Professor" instantly threw out this card. The showman replaced it and again the bird threw it out. The second time, however, the showman, on picking it up, dextrously exchanged it with the card marked 8.

"Professor" was just about to draw his third card from the usual place, when he started back with apparent surprise and perplexity.

"Look along ze line, Professor; you will find him somever," said the man.

The bird obeyed, and a moment later selected the exchanged card.

A still more remarkable trial was then given. Any gentleman present was requested to show "Professor" his watch, with the promise that the time, as registered upon it, should be correctly given.

This was repeatedly done, the watch being held in such a position that the showman himself could not see its face, and the bird after a wise look, throwing out the required cards.

The closing exercise was very amusing. The cockatoos, arranged in a row, were told on the showman's counting "one, two, three," to give a cheer for the spectators. They responded at the precise moment by a loud scream.

"Now, one cheer for all the ladies and gentlemen who pay." Another scream!

"Now, one cheer for all zem as pays noting." Every bird, with dropped head, slipped into the cage in profound silence.

Seldom was there a more thoroughly appreciated rebuke to the ubiquitous race of dead heads. A friend of mine who was abroad last year told me that the most thoroughly amusing thing which she saw was an exhibition of trained elephants which simulated a company of guests dining at a restaurant.

The great beasts entered, walking with much dignity, upon their hind legs, and were seated at table in huge chairs. They were decorated by attendants with immense napkins, and provided with bills of fare, which they gravely examined. A repast of several courses was served, which the elephants partook of with the utmost propriety.

Dinner being over, an attendant then brought in the bill of charges and presented it to the leader of the party, who, after looking it over, began to show signs of great dissatisfaction, pointing indignantly with his trunk to one item after another, as if to indicate that the particular articles charged had not been ordered.

The attendant, however, insisting upon payment, the elephant at last, as if wearied out with argument, produced a purse, from which he took several pieces of money, and, throwing them upon the table, arose, followed by his train, and stalked majestically from the room.

My friend said that it was absolutely humiliating to witness so perfect an imitation of the manners of some would-be fine gentleman and ladies.

Such exhibitions of the wonderful powers of creatures which we are accustomed to consider so much lower than ourselves, almost make us sympathize with the little boy, who, having lost his pet canary, asked, mournfully, "Is Dicky in heaven, mamma?" and when the mother hesitated, slow to wound the little, tender heart, exclaimed, almost indignantly, "Of course he is, mamma!"

Surely the ancient mariner's words must be true,—

"He prayeth best, who loveth best All things both great and small, For the dear God, who loveth us, He made and loveth all."

—Golden Days.

The Cheapest Light.

At the session of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, April 17, Professor Langley read a paper "On the Cheapest Light." In all artificial lights, he said, there is an enormous waste of energy. Thus in heating a poker to incandescence at least fifteen-sixteenths of the amount of coal burned is required to raise the temperature sufficiently to emit light. It is as if we had to strike all the low notes of a piano before we could sound an upper one. If, while using such an instrument, we should hear the singing of a bird, we should realize that Nature had provided a far simpler apparatus.

We find an analogous case in the simplicity and economy of natural compared with artificial methods of producing light. The paper gives an account of observation on a firefly—Pyrophorus noctilucus—many specimens of which were secured from the West Indies, and the spectrum of light emitted by them was studied with the aid of the spectroscope, while the heat emitted was measured by Langley's bolometer.

The spectrum from light of this insect is very short, extending from F to C and culminating in green, so that the heat rays are entirely absent, not heat enough being emitted to raise the temperature of the bolometer 1-200,000 of a degree Centigrade in ten seconds' exposure.

That the absence of heat rays is not caused by the faintness of the light is shown by comparing it with light from a candle reduced to the same amount, which is accompanied by two or three hundred times as much heat.

In all ordinary methods of illumination there is a loss of at least one hundred, probable several hundred times as much heat as is utilized, most of the energy being consumed in raising the temperature of flame to at least two thousand degrees.

The light of the firefly is not a vital, but a chemical process, in other words, combustion, as is proved by the fact that nitrogen quenches and oxygen enhances it, and that it is attended by the production of carbon dioxide; though as respects heat it is even more economical than sunlight. It seems that chemistry should find means to imitate this process, giving us a form of combustion wherein the energy of fuel is all converted into light instead of being mostly wasted in heat.—Scientific American.

A Problem Defying Solution.

The Boston Herald produces the following problem which is worth considering:

Assuming that a community of 100,000 workers can produce in a day, by the labor of ten hours, wealth to the value of \$300,000; then if their labor is cut down to eight hours a day, they must either work harder or more skillfully in the shorter period, or there will be one fifth less of wealth to divide among those interested in its production. There is no way of getting over this. At the present time the wages earned are paid and the capitalist receives his returns from the gross sum of production. If this sum is cut down in any way a loss is inevitable either on the side of the capitalist or wage earner, or on both sides. While \$5 divided among five men will give each \$1 apiece, there is no process of arithmetic by which \$4 divided among five men will produce the same result.

It is convenient to have a bottle of some material for scouring in the kitchen; it can be ready for use at any moment. A simple and good thing for cleaning nickle-plated or brass articles is made as follows: Take half a cup of whiting, fill it with water, put it in a bottle, and add a teaspoonful or a trifle more of ammonia.

Far away there in the sunshine are my highest aspirations. I cannot reach them, but I can look up and see their beauty, believe in them and try to follow where they lead.—Louisa M. Alcott.

There is no remedy so easy as books, which, if they do not give cheerfulness, at least restore quiet to the troubled mind.—Lady Montague.

Nuisances on a Farm.

One of the worst nuisances on a farm is a mortgage. It is as contagious as the measles and has the staying qualities of the grippe.

But there are many petty nuisances that farmers are compelled to endure which are unknown to the denizens of town.

Tin peddlers are a stigma on the name of American citizenship, and should be suppressed with the shotgun.

Great Caesar's ghost! have you traded off my boots? How much did you get for them?"

"Great Scott! You haven't sold that kettle that I tar fence post in! I wouldn't have taken \$2 for that kettle.

"Sixty-five cents, in trade."

Another nuisance is the outcome of many people trying to keep too much stock or poultry.

Poultry is often the cause of serious trouble between neighbors. It is annoying, to say the least, to see a garden or a corn crop quietly but rapidly disappearing.

But we digress. Cat-egorically speaking, the situation was getting painful. The cats grew thicker while the larder grew thin.

Some farmers live near a lake and have friends who are fond of fishing, and whom it is a pleasure to accommodate in any way.

to a tree and borrow corn from the crib to feed him. The horse girdled the tree, so that it died afterwards, and when remonstrated with by the owner, the young man thought a man showed himself to be "rather small to make a fuss about one little tree, when there was plenty left."

Another nuisance, which is an eye-sore to a good farmer, is to see Canada thistles, dock and other noxious weeds, growing on adjoining lands and to see them ripening in the autumn sun and the seed being conveyed by birds and breezes over to his premises.

We might go on indefinitely, but will close with one more nuisance. Many may not consider it as such, but we look upon it as the quintessence of boiled-down meanness, namely: The broadcast sowing of cats.

"Once upon a time," when engaged in the laudable undertaking of keeping bachelor's hall, my partner and I had gathered a few necessary articles for cooking, and a small supply of provisions.

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Glass the Grange has lost a good and faithful worker, the community a kind friend and neighbor.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted brother and one sent to the VISITOR for publication.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Grange, a copy sent to the family of the deceased, and one to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Resolved, That our sympathies are hereby extended to the bereaved family; that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy hereof be sent to the family of deceased and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Resolved, That the members of Otsego Grange No. 364 extend to the relatives and friends of our deceased sister their warmest sympathies in this, their hour of bereavement; that in the death of our sister the Grange has lost an efficient working member and her family a loving daughter and

over his sun-burned features, and he said it was a "bad sign"—that if you kill cats some member of the family would die in less than a year, and that he for one would have no hand in "the slaughter of the innocents."

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Glass the Grange has lost a good and faithful worker, the community a kind friend and neighbor.

Obituaries.

GLASS. DAILEY, April 19. We, the members of Dailey Grange, No. 162, present this tribute of respect to the memory of our sister, Mahala Glass, who died April 9th at her home near Dailey:

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted brother and one sent to the VISITOR for publication.

Resolved, That in the death of the worthy brother the Grange has lost an honored member, one whose advice and council was always to be relied upon; the community a kind neighbor, one who was always ready to lend a helping hand in time of need; his wife a kind and loving husband, and his children a loving and indulgent father.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Grange, a copy sent to the family of the deceased, and one to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Resolved, That our sympathies are hereby extended to the bereaved family; that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy hereof be sent to the family of deceased and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Resolved, That the members of Otsego Grange No. 364 extend to the relatives and friends of our deceased sister their warmest sympathies in this, their hour of bereavement; that in the death of our sister the Grange has lost an efficient working member and her family a loving daughter and

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Resolved, That the members of Otsego Grange No. 364 extend to the relatives and friends of our deceased sister their warmest sympathies in this, their hour of bereavement; that in the death of our sister the Grange has lost an efficient working member and her family a loving daughter and

sister, and the community an example of a pure and spotless life; that our charter be draped in mourning for three months, and that a memorial page be inserted in the Grange records to her memory.

Also, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the parents of the deceased and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

MRS. JAMES COOK, MRS. JOHN BICE, MRS. MYRA HART, Committee.

Personal Responsibility of Farmers.

An exchange says it believes that "we are on the eve of a decided revolution in agriculture, and that the agricultural portion of the country will, ere long, be recognized in their true station as the reliable support of the nation," and at the same time it asks the pertinent question, "Will the farmers be fitted for the positions they may be called upon to occupy when the new era dawns?"

Right here every intelligent farmer in the land will find abundant food for thought. He cannot fail to recognize the fact that public opinion is being diverted from its customary channels and is directed to the rural population more than ever in the past.

While the Grange has been supplying this deficiency, and has brought hundreds of keen, bright farmers to the front, it has accomplished only a fraction of what it might and would have done had a majority, instead of a minority, been actively connected with the organization.

As the time draws near for the visit of one of the 40,000 enumerators to each farm in the United States, farmers, who above all others are most interested in correct returns, should be thinking over and preparing the figures.

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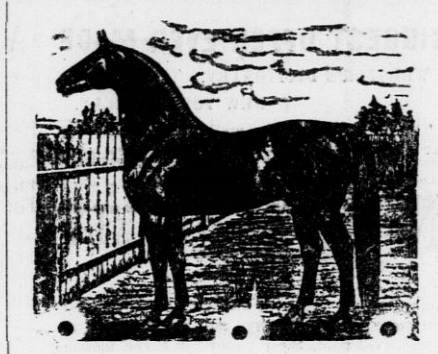
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IMPORTED CLEVELAND BAYS.

Our sales this year have been satisfactory, and we still have for sale thirty or more registered servicable stallions, with fine style and action, that could make their owners large and sure profits in any county in Southern Michigan.

CLEVELAND BAY HORSE CO., Paw Paw, Mich.

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Officers Michigan State Grange.

MASTER—THOS. MARS, Berrien Centre. OVERSEER—PERRY MAYO, Battle Creek. LECTURER—JASON WOODMAN, Paw Paw.

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J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Michigan. LEONARD RHONE, Pennsylvania. X. X. CHARTIERS, Virginia.

General Deputies.

MRS. PERRY MAYO, Battle Creek. JASON WOODMAN, Paw Paw. A. N. WOODRUFF, Watervliet.

Special Deputies.

Reuben Straight, Hillsdale Co. A. B. Brown, Sheridan, Montcalm.

Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek. Mrs. A. Gunnison, North Lansing. Mrs. John Passmore, Flushing.

Michigan Grange Stores.

A. STEGEMAN, Manager, Allegan. E. R. OSBAND, Manager, North Lansing.

G. R. & I. RAIL ROAD.

June 16, 1889.—Central Standard Time. GOING SOUTH. No. 2 No. 6 No. 8 No. 4

Mackinaw City, Iv 9:30 9:00 1:30 P. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.

Fort Wayne, Iv 12:30 12:10 ar6 36 Cin. C. S. T. L. & P. Dpt ar 6:40 7:05a

GOING NORTH.

Cin. C. S. T. L. & P. Dpt Iv 8:20 8:10 P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.

Fort Wayne, Iv 2:50 2:15 8:05 Kalamazoo, Iv 7:30 7:05 11:15p

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. Ag't, Grand Rapids.

E. BAKER, Agent, Kalamazoo.

C. & G. T. RAILWAY.

Jan. 19, 1890.—Central Meridian Time. TRAINS WESTWARD.

Port Huron Iv 7:15pm 5:55am 7:45pm Lapeer 9:05 8:05 9:45

Flint 9:35 8:45 10:30 Durand 10:30 10:00 11:35

Lansing 11:30 10:37 12:08am Charlotte 11:30 10:37 12:08am

Battle Creek ar 12:05pm 1:00pm 1:00 Vicksburg Iv 12:10 1:05 1:05

Schoolcraft 12:58 1:49 1:45 Marcellus 1:18 2:22 2:17

Cassopolis 1:42 2:52 2:45 South Bend 2:25 3:40 3:35

Valparaiso 4:00 5:20 5:10 Chicago 6:25 10:10 7:30

TRAINS EASTWARD.

Chicago Iv 9:05am 3:15pm 8:15pm Valparaiso 11:30 6:30 10:30

South Bend 1:25pm 6:40 12:00am Cassopolis 2:15 7:26 12:45

Marcellus 2:41 9:07 11:45 Schoolcraft 3:05 8:11 1:33

Vicksburg 3:19 8:11 1:48 Battle Creek ar 4:05 8:45 2:35

Charlotte Iv 4:10 8:55 2:35 Lansing 4:57 9:37 4:00

Durand ar 6:45 10:48 5:03 Flint 7:55 11:17 5:40

Lapeer 8:40 11:48 6:17 Port Huron 10:20 1:05am 7:35

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Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

SUPPLEMENT.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

BY JUDGE J. G. RAMSDELL.

The farming and debtor classes having awakened to a better understanding of their just rights and true position in the economy of production, must combine their forces, not only to resist, but to force back the money power, which, by its vast combinations of capital, now monopolizes and appropriates to itself most of the accumulating wealth which the industry of our people are producing, and especially of the wealth produced from the farm.

Michael G. Mulhall, in the *North American Review* for 1885, estimates that the daily accumulation of wealth in the U. S. was then four millions of dollars. If that was true in January, 1885, then to-day when the setting sun sheds his last golden rays on the snowy peaks of the Sierras, he bids good-night to a country five millions of dollars richer than when he greeted its eastern border with his morning kiss. And yet, with all this vast accumulation of wealth, produced largely by the farming class, a spirit of discontent and unrest pervades the entire agricultural class. Why this discontent? Why this unrest? Why the loud complaining that we hear from the north and the south, from the east and the west?

It is not from a want of the so-called necessities of life, for we have them in abundance; nor for the want of the ordinary comforts of a rural home, for we are far better off in that respect than were the generation of farmers before us; nor is it from mere jealousy or envy of the wealth and magnificence of the so-called business classes.

It results from an earnest conviction that we are not receiving from our capital invested and labor applied a fair share of this accumulating wealth of the nation, and that we do bear more than our just proportion of the public burden by taxation.

We feel and believe that if we could receive our fair share of this accumulating wealth of the country, and were compelled to bear no more than our just proportion of the public burden, then we could raise ourselves and our families above that condition which only seeks to provide the mere animal wants of enough to eat, comfortable clothing to wear and a house that will shelter us and them from the elements.

We know that if we could receive our just proportion of this joint accumulation of all, we too, as well as the merchant and the banker, could decorate our walls with works of art, furnish our houses with instruments of music, own a library with shelves well filled with interesting and instructive books, afford our children instruction in literature, art and science, and fit them for a higher enjoyment of life, and thereby elevate ourselves and our families in the social and intellectual world and earn for our calling a better recognition by those in authority and a higher standing among the callings of men.

But complaints of wrongs without the suggestion of a remedy can be of little avail, and are necessarily annoying to those to whom we complain.

We therefore present what we believe should be the first step in legislation to relieve the debtor and the producing classes, believing that congress should take action upon it at this session, while it is not a party question and before party discipline can force those from us who are friendly to our cause and crystalize and cement them in opposition to us.

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

Second, we suggest that, while the National banking system furnished at the time it was instituted, great relief to the country, in enabling it to float its bonded debt and keep the interest accruing thereon in the country, the necessity which brought them into being is over and their usefulness past. And believing that the stockholders in these banks have been well paid for all the services their banks have rendered, we see no reason why their privileges should be revived or their power over the currency extended.

We therefore offer for your consideration the following resolutions on these financial questions, hoping that after you have given them due deliberation, you will adopt them, and that congress will fairly and earnestly consider the matters here presented and grant the relief asked:

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

Resolved, That the national banking system, so far as it empowers such banks to issue money, should continue no longer than their charters permit, and that we are opposed to the issuing of paper money by any person, bank or corporation other than the United States, and that all such issuance in the future should be prohibited by law.

Resolved, That we look upon Senator Farwell's bill, to revive the national banks by allowing them to deposit state and municipal bonds with the United States treasurer, and have issued to them thereon national bank notes, as a dangerous proposition, and one which, if carried out, would give to the banks the practical control of the money of the country, and enable them to contract or inflate the currency as their interests might require.

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

gency in the money market, the higher the rate of interest, and the less will labor and products bring. The money of a country should be sufficient to meet the exchange of all merchantable products, and should be increased in proportion to the increase of production and exchange. That is, should be increased *per capita* according to the increase per capita of production and exchange, and upon such a basis the entire product of our mines, after meeting the demands of the arts, will no more than suffice to keep up the ratio of production per capita. The per capita of the circulation is now about thirty-three dollars, which the constant depreciation of farms and farm property proves insufficient. The addition to our population annually is about 1,700,000. To keep up the insufficient supply of thirty-three dollars per capita, requires the issuing of thirty-three times seventeen hundred thousand dollars—\$56,100,000 per annum. The average annual output of our gold mines is thirty-three millions, and of our silver mines fifty-nine millions, making a total of the precious metals of ninety-two millions of dollars. Of this there is used annually in the arts, of gold, \$16,500,000, and of silver, \$8,100,000, leaving but \$67,400,000 to supply the \$56,100,000 which the increase of population requires, and \$11,500,000 to keep pace with the increase in production and exchange per capita, and prevent the further lowering of farm values and farm products.

For several years past the amount of circulation per capita has been kept up, and even advanced, by the influx of foreign capital invested in this country. The interest and dividends having been re-invested here, have prevented a return flow of money on these investments. But this state of things cannot be depended upon to maintain prosperity any more than a farmer could depend upon borrowing money to improve his farm and then borrow money again to pay the interest. When the return flow of money to pay the interest and dividends on the billions of foreign capital invested here (to say nothing of a return of the principal) begins, it will form such a drain on the circulating medium of this country as will, unless prepared for by the course we suggest, shrink the value of farms and farm products so low that every farm mortgage will become a deed of the property.

Had congress made the law allowing the coinage of four millions worth of silver per month compulsory, or had the secretaries of the treasury availed of the opportunity given them by the law to coin that amount that would, to the extent of the increase, have fenced out foreign capital and given our own people the benefit of the interest and dividends resulting from its investment, and would have retained the money in this country, and to that extent averted the threatening danger.

We pity those mortgagors whose homes are even now at the mercy of and subject to the instability of European politics. A financial crisis in Europe to-day would necessarily draw from this country every dollar of foreign investment in this country that could be obtained, to meet the home demand. In such case, financial ruin would sweep over this country greater than ever before, and no tongue can tell or imagination conceive the misery and suffering which our people would endure. And we earnestly pray that congress may have the intelligence to see the danger that threatens us and the wisdom to avert it by adopting the policy we suggest.

FURTHER PRESENTATION BY THE CHAIRMAN.

Since the foregoing report was submitted to the State Grange, General Spinner, in an article in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, has added the weight of his opinion to the single gold standard. While his reasoning is faulty and his conclusions unsupported by a single citation of fact to show their application, his *ex-cathedra* declarations are entitled to the most candid consideration, coming as they do from one who has been a bank president since 1840, and who for over fourteen years filled the high office of treasurer of the United States. Having been a bank president for fifty years, and treasurer at the time, and under whose advice silver was demonetized in 1873, we may regard him as the ablest as well as the most venerable and experienced defender of the single gold standard. In answering him, I recognize the fact that in financial experience it is Lilliput against Brobdingnag—a pigmy against a giant. The venerable ex-Secretary facetiously opens his argument, or "Note of Alarm," by alluding to Barnum's saying that the American people love to be humbugged. That portion of his argument is best met with syllogisms drawn from his own statements:

1st. The people like a humbug. Silver money is a humbug. Therefore the people like silver money.
2d. He has traveled through more than twelve states and all people condemn silver money. Therefore they do not like silver money. Therefore silver money is not a humbug.

He says the Nation, by compelling the withdrawal of one and two-dollar bills, "forced the fraudulent silver dollar into circulation."

Fraudulent silver dollar! When did it become fraudulent? It is the only unit of value we have or have ever had fixed by law. It is the unit by which the quarter-eagle, the half-eagle, the eagle and the double-eagle is measured, and was made so by the act of 1837, which provided for those gold coins. It remained the unit of value until 1873, when General Spinner, as treasurer of the United States, in conjunction with Ernest Seyd, of London, England, who was sent over by the English bond-holders, with half a million to bear his necessary expenses, persuaded congress to demonetize silver in the interest of the bond-holders. If there has been any fraud in connection with the silver dollar, it was when the secretary of the treasury was led, unwittingly perhaps, to betray the interests of the government in recommending congress to demonetize silver for the benefit of its creditors, and by that very act added twenty-five per cent. to the public debt, and an equal percentage to every private obligation. The secretary condemns the silver certificates, calls them government warehouse receipts, and says they bear a lie upon their face.

Of the \$46,938,000 dollars coined under the law of 1878, over two hundred and seventy-seven millions are now in circulation by paper representatives, and sixty-two millions in coin, leaving but little over seven millions in the treasury—one third of one month's coinage under the law. I like the term warehouse certificates, because it applies to gold certificates and bank checks and drafts as well as to silver certificates. But as to

their being dishonest, I beg leave to differ with the venerable ex-secretary. By act of congress, approved April 2d, 1792, provision was made for the coining of silver dollars, which should be the unit of value, and each of which should contain 371½ grains of silver 900 fine, with an alloy of 44½ grains of pure copper. In 1837 the law was amended by taking from the dollar 3½ grains of copper, leaving the silver the same. That is the dollar of to-day, and "the dollar of our daddies." These government warehouse receipts, which the ex-treasurer declares dishonest, represent just 371½ grains of fine silver and 41 grains of pure copper—no less and no more—stamped and milled, ready for use. Then what is there dishonest in these certificates? When one receives a silver certificate for one dollar, he knows exactly what it means; there is neither fraud nor deception. It means that on presentation of that at any sub-treasury of the United States he can get 371 grains of fine silver, alloyed with 41 grains of pure copper, milled and stamped—a legal tender for any debt he may owe.

Another objection urged is, that the silver dollar may be counterfeited and coined by private parties. True; so may any other crime be committed, whether *malum in se* or *malum prohibitum*. Even gold certificates may be counterfeited. Mr. Spinner suggests that this could be avoided by taking ingots of silver and issuing government receipts on them. That is exactly what is proposed in the first of the foregoing resolutions.

Next he asserts that silver belongs to the arts and gold to currency. In this he is not supported by either the past or the present. If either belong exclusively to the arts, it is gold. Whether we take the tombs of Egypt, the excavations of Henrich Schleman on the plateau of Hissarlik and among the tombs of Mycene, the mythologies of the Greeks or the history of the Jews, we find gold to have been the metal of ornamentation among the ancients, and silver for money. Abraham bought of Ephron the field and cave of Machpela, and weighed out to him, in the presence of the sons of Heth, 400 shekels of silver, current money of the merchant. While Rebekah was rewarded for drawing water for Abraham's servant and his camels with an ear-ring of half a shekel's weight, and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels' weight in gold. Homer, in describing Minerva's shield, says the periphery

"An hundred golden tassels bore,
An each an hundred oxen worth."

Achilles' shield was a marvel of golden ornamentation.

"Upon its disk the gods shone forth in golden armour,
And, ripe in yellow gold, a vineyard shone.
Herds of oxen marched erect and bold,
Reared high their heads and seemed to low in gold."

Its rich color, freedom from corrosion, extreme ductility and wonderful tenuous properties, make it par excellence the metal of ornamentation. As wealth increases and esthetic tastes expand, the arts will absorb more and more of the world's production in proportion to the sum produced. In proof of this, I call attention to the reports of the director of the mint for the production of gold and silver for 1887 and 1888:

In 1886, according to the report for 1887, (page 50-1) the world's production of gold was \$39,250,877; and the world's production of silver was \$125,828,400. Of the gold there was used in the arts \$45,917,884—nearly one-half. Of the silver there was used in the arts \$21,118,782—but a little over one-sixth.

In 1887 there was produced of gold in the United States (see page 11 of report for 1887) \$33,000,000, and of silver, coin value, \$53,357,000 (page 16). Of the gold there was used in the arts in the United States \$14,600,000 (page 48). Of silver there was used in the arts \$5,280,000.

The total product of gold in the United States for 1888 (see page 11 report for 1888) was \$33,175,000, and of silver (page 14) \$59,195,000, coin value. Of the gold there was used in the arts in the United States \$16,500,000 (page 55) and of silver, coin value, \$8,100,000—an increase of gold production in one year of \$175,000,000, and an increase in consumption in the arts of \$1,900,000. At the same proportionate increase in supply and use, the arts will take the entire output of gold in less than ten years.

Ex-Treasurer Spinner evidently sees the dilemma in which the American people will be placed by this absorption of the entire output of gold, if it is made the single standard, when he proposes that the government sell its silver for gold and hoard it, issuing government warehouse receipts at the rate of one hundred dollars for every thirty hoarded. He says: "With gold as the sole standard of value, a thousand million dollars of such paper (warehouse receipts) could be easily and safely floated on 300 millions of gold coin in the vaults of the treasury of the United States."

He condemns as a fraud a silver certificate which can deceive no one, and advocates, in the name of honesty, the issuing of gold certificates which bear upon their face a value of one dollar while they actually represent but thirty cents!

The trouble with the ex-treasurer, as with all gold advocates, is: they ignore the law of supply and demand to which money is subject as well as products. Although the production of gold is constantly diminishing and its use in the arts constantly increasing, and the rapidly expanding and increasing business of the world demands an increase in the medium of exchange, yet they insist that one-half of the circulating medium of commerce shall be demonetized and the whole business of exchange thrown upon gold alone.

If there were no debts, individual or public, for the payment of money in existence, then such a course would prove less objectionable, as everything would fall in value with the supply of gold and the relative worth of commodities would be the same.

But there are billions on billions of indebtedness in the United States, individual, corporate and municipal—

"Piled Pelion on Ossa, and Ossa on Olympus piled!"—

all of which would then have to be paid in gold. This would double the value of every debt to the holder, and divide by two the value of every product except gold. This is the whole secret of this persistent war on silver as money, so unceasingly waged by the banks and other holders of securities. When they succeeded in demonetizing silver in 1873 they added vastly to the value of their securities. If they can succeed in demonetizing it again, they will reap the same rich reward. It is singular what deep interest foreign capital takes in the

lawful money of the United States. In 1873 they sent Ernest Seyd from England with half a million golden arguments to secure the demonetization of silver, and in 1878 they sent Cernuschi from France to frighten congress by the weight of his prophecies and prevent its re-instatement. The arguments succeeded. The prophecies failed, as did also their fulfillment.

CHECKS AND DRAFTS AS MONEY.

The ex-treasurer makes the very common mistake of asserting that 95 per cent. of the business of the country is done without money, because checks and drafts are used in the actual business of exchange. A. buys a hundred bushels of wheat of B. and gives him his check on his banker E. for one hundred dollars, and B. deposits it with his banker, F. G. buys twenty barrels of flour of H. and gives him a check of \$100 on his banker, F. H. deposits the check with his banker, E. At night E. and F. exchange checks and accounts are settled. Thus 20 barrels of flour and 100 bushels of wheat have been sold, bought and paid for and no money has been used. Therefore they conclude that the business was carried on without money. Let us analyze the transaction: A. gives his check for \$100 to B. on his banker, E. B. believes A. has \$100 in E's bank with which to pay the check, otherwise he would not take it for his wheat, and A. would commit a fraud on B. if the money was not there. G. has given his check to H. with the same understanding—that there is \$100 in money in F's bank with which to meet and pay the check. Therefore, in this simple transaction \$200 in money is required. It was the foundation of the whole business. Without it no business would have been done. These checks are the warehouse certificates for the money on deposit. When they are drawn without the deposit to meet them, the drawer is discredited and confidence in his financial standing and honor is lost. The want of confidence in him is caused by his want of money. When a large number are in the same situation and are unable to meet their paper with money, then a general want of confidence prevails and a financial panic ensues. Thus a "want of confidence" is simply a want of money. The term is used, however, to disguise the true condition and attribute financial crises to some unknown and mysterious cause, called a panic—that is, fear without any cause.

SALE OF SECURITIES ABROAD.

The ex-treasurer deprecates the effect which silver money will have in preventing the sale of American securities abroad. If that will be the effect, it is a consummation devoutly to be hoped and prayed for. The idea that a people can gain wealth by annually sending millions abroad as interest, without any return, might be a fit subject for discussion in a lunatic asylum but is hardly worthy the consideration of sane men, unless Mr. Spinner would have the American people a vast aggregation of Wilkins Micawbers, thanking God that their debts are paid when their notes and bonds are given. He says the balance of trade in our favor depends upon the sale of American securities abroad. Is that the way our treasurers reckon balances of trade when they report our trade relations with the rest of the world?

Let us reduce this to an individual business and see how it will operate: A. owns a farm worth \$5000. He pays out for help and the support of his family \$1000. He sells from his farm \$500 in products, and sells a mortgage on his farm at par, drawing 8 per cent interest for \$1000. The balance of trade is in his favor \$500. How long could he stand such prosperity?

The ex-treasurer fears a financial crash when these sales of securities cease and pay-day comes. So do I. He proposes to avert the danger, or mitigate its rigors, by destroying one-half of the means of payment. I would not only not destroy one-half, but I would add to what we have the whole product of our mines. Now, when the gold of the country is drawn out by foreign capitalists in payment of interest and principal on securities sold abroad, we will still have a currency based on silver coin, good at least to carry on the business of our own country. When the \$300,000,000 which Mr. Spinner would have in the treasury as a basis for his \$1,000,000,000 in paper is drawn out by presenting \$300,000,000 of that paper for gold on foreign account, what becomes of the \$700,000,000 in government warehouse gold certificates which the government has given out stamped "One Dollar"? General Spinner says that the silver dollar "is a lie"; that the silver certificate "is a lie." What epithet is there strong enough for him to characterize these seven hundred million of government warehouse certificates for gold without a grain of gold in the government warehouse to make them good?

If made a legal tender, wherein would they differ from the "fiat" paper which the bank presidents so opposed and ridiculed a few years ago?

SILVER NOT DEPRECIATED.

The silver bullion in the silver dollar will buy as much and more of every product of labor or land to-day, gold excepted, and would have bought as much on any day since silver was demonetized in 1873, as a gold dollar would buy then. Wherein, then, has the silver dollar depreciated? As compared with all other products than gold, it has appreciated, for it will buy more now than it or gold would buy in 1873, and then its bullion value was 3 per cent above gold. The bullion in a gold dollar will buy 29 per cent more now than will the bullion in a silver dollar. Then has not gold appreciated 29 per cent more than silver? When you compel the debtor to pay in gold instead of silver have you not added 29 per cent to his indebtedness and given that amount to his creditor?

It is this additional value that capital is seeking; not only this, but the more than threefold greater appreciation which gold would gain by making it the only debt-paying medium. It is this additional burden that the creditor is resisting when he asks that the equality of silver with gold as a debt-paying medium shall be maintained, and its volume increased in proportion to the increase in the volume of business and population. The debtor only asks that which is just; the creditor asks the government to aid him in extortion, which is robbery under the form of law.

CIRCULATING MEDIUM INSUFFICIENT.

That the circulating medium is now insufficient, is evinced by falling values. Dunn's Trade Review of Jan. 3d says that the price of all commodities have fallen 4.92 per cent during the past year—near enough to 5 per cent to call it so.

When the volume of money is increased, prices rise in proportion. When it is contracted or decreased, they fall in proportion. It will take about five per cent more of the average of commodities to pay a debt contracted a year ago than the money would have bought when borrowed. Then the burden of debts and taxes have increased five per cent, and the value of notes, bonds and mortgages, and your salaries and mine, have increased in the same ratio. The object of financial legislation should be to keep the purchasing power of money as nearly as possible the same, then neither the debtor nor creditor is wronged.

SILVER BETTER THAN GOLD AS A SINGLE STANDARD.

The ex-treasurer says silver is not fit for money. That metal is best adapted to form the basis of a legal tender money circulation which is most stable in its value as compared with the value of all other products; for it preserves more evenly and justly the relation between debtor and creditor. Guided by this standard, silver is the better metal. It has been more stable than gold for centuries. The production of gold is necessarily spasmodic. Placer mining requires but little capital, and when rich fields are discovered they are soon exhausted. This was exemplified in the United States and in Australia. The production in the United States rose from \$10,000,000 in 1848 to \$65,000,000 in 1853—six hundred and fifty per cent in five years. The average of the last ten years has been about \$33,000,000.

In Australia, the production rose from \$4,548,065 in 1851 to \$60,499,545 in 1856. In New Zealand the output rose from \$250,410 in 1857 to \$14,487,070 in 1866.

The output in all these countries has declined so rapidly that the annual yield of the whole world is now less than \$100,000,000. Silver has shown no such rapid increase or decrease in production in the last 200 years. On the contrary, it has shown a constant increase, fairly corresponding with the world's increase in exchange of products.

The world's production of silver rose with little annual fluctuation from \$36,250,000 in 1800 to \$81,849,300 in 1875 and to \$125,446,310 in 1887. As neither metal is, or ever will be again, used as a circulating medium, but only as the basis of a paper circulation, the difference in weight as compared with value has ceased to be a consideration. Therefore I submit that if either metal should be made the sole basis of money, that metal should be silver.

PANICS AND FINANCIAL CRISES.

General Spinner says: "Now let us be done with panics past, financial and otherwise, and see whether there is any way to avert them in the future." His remedy is to wipe out half of the debt-paying medium of the country and sell mortgages abroad to balance our foreign trade. It seems to me a better way to cease mortgaging to foreign capital and increase the legal debt-paying medium to the utmost limit of specie representation.

Every financial crisis that has taken place in this country has been caused by the withdrawal from the country of its legal tender or debt-paying money. The process is always the same. First—Buying more than we sell. Second—Borrowing foreign capital on bonds and other securities for permanent improvements or national needs. Third—Expanding credit at home beyond the limit warranted by the amount of legal tender or debt-paying money in the country. Fourth—A drain of gold to meet the balance of trade, to pay interest on borrowed capital and the principal when due, or to buy when foreign necessities compelled their return for sale or redemption.

As the debt-paying money is drawn from the country, individual promises of future payment of money take its place. Collections are "slow," bank paper is renewed, further discounts are asked for, rates of interest rise, banks are tempted to extend their loans of deposits to reap the rich harvest of interest until their vaults are almost exhausted of debt-paying money. The business depositors, on account of "slow" collections, are obliged to withdraw their deposits, and the permanent depositors find more profit in buying returned securities than the interest on their certificates of deposit give them, and they withdraw their money for such investment. Deposits are called for and banks can no longer borrow on their discounted bills. The bank that has been the most reckless in its loans fails, and a panic ensues. The shell is broken and the rottenness of the whole nest is exposed. Then commences enforced collections and a financial crisis follows. Retail dealers, being unable to pay the wholesale dealers, make assignments. The wholesale dealers follow suit; the factories are closed; the furnaces out of blast; the mines are unworked; trade is suspended; real estate mortgages become deeds of the property, and chattel mortgages a bill of sale with delivery of goods. All want money. The retail dealers to pay the wholesale; they to pay their bank discounts and their factory bills. The banks want money to pay their depositors; the depositors to pay their bills, and the factories, and mines, and employers of labor everywhere to pay their help, and the help want money to live. Yet, in the face of all this, business men, financial men, and even professors of political economy will gravely tell us it is not want of money, but "want of confidence," that has brought disaster and ruin upon the people.

The above is an epitome of every financial crisis that the country has suffered since the revolution.

The financial crisis of 1819-24 was brought on by excessive importation following the repeal of the non-intercourse act in 1814, which increased the imports from 20 millions to 150 millions the first year. The repeal in 1816 of the tariff of 1812, led to a still further increase. Imports exceeded exports; the gold and silver was all drawn from the country, and financial ruin followed. Seventy thousand operatives were discharged from the factories in a single year and the business of the country was palsied.

In 1837 the crisis was brought about in the same manner. The repeal of the high tariff of 1828 by the compromise tariff of 1833, was followed by an excess of imports over exports, until the gold and silver, the only legal debt paying money, was drawn out of the country, and nothing was left for bank credit to rest upon and general failure and bankruptcy followed.

The financial crisis of 1857-60 was brought about in the same way. The excessive importation of foreign merchandise under the revenue tariff of '46 drew all the gold and silver from the country, so that notwithstanding

California had yielded 55 millions of gold annually from 1850, and the Crimean war in '54 and '55 had closed the grain ports of the east and given the markets of western Europe to the grain growers of the U. S. there was left at the beginning of the war, according to Secretary Chase's report, but 60 millions of gold and silver, all told, in the country.

As usual, credit was resorted to, promises of future payment of money took the place of cash, worthless bank bills were floated as currency, and interest and discounts raised beyond reason or conscience; then the bubble burst and bankruptcy followed.

The so-called crisis of '73-9, while having its initiative in the same manner as all previous ones, viz.: withdrawal of gold from the country, a general panic crash or crisis failed to result. It would be well for statesmen and economists to consider the cause or causes which prevented general bankruptcy at that time.

The war was begun with but 50 millions of specie in the country; it was carried on and fought to its finish on the patriotism of the people and the credit of the government. Greenbacks made a full legal tender for private debts, took the place of specie, not a dollar of foreign capital was obtained or required. At the close of the war a large amount of the greenbacks were funded in interest bearing bonds payable in coin. These found a ready market in Europe at par.

The balance of trade ran heavily against us, amounting from 1864 to 1874 inclusive, to \$1,047,069,219. This enormous balance was paid for in government bonds. From 1865 to 1872 over 1800 millions of these bonds had been sent abroad. In 1873 depression of trade and industry and speculation abroad brought on a financial crisis in Europe, and our bonds were returned for redemption or sale as rapidly as they had been exported. Silver had been demonetized, and the world's supply of gold was rapidly diminishing, but, standing between the American people and universal bankruptcy, was the legal tender greenback, in sufficient quantity to carry on the business of the country and meet the payments of the debtor. Gold became a commodity, and was bought and sold on 'change as other commodities are bought and sold, confidence was maintained because there was sufficient legal tender currency with which to meet obligations, and which could not be transported abroad. Here we had every element of a financial crisis, a balance of trade against us of nearly one hundred millions a year for eleven years, settled by gold bearing bonds. Then a return of the bonds for redemption or sale—a demand for gold so great as to take it entirely from circulation and convert it into a commodity, bought and sold and quoted as a commodity on 'change, and yet a commercial crisis was averted by means of a legal tender debt paying medium, based on the credit of the government. I say it would be well for statesmen and economists to study this and provide for the inevitable, when our gold bearing securities, railroad, municipal and corporate are again returned for redemption; or when the balance of trade is against us; or when foreign capital draws home its interest instead of re-investing it here.

Absentee landlordism has impoverished Ireland, and absentee capitalism will, unless checked, in the same manner impoverish the United States. Both draw away the wealth of a country without returning any equivalent.

Our situation can be best understood by opening an account current with the future and seeing what we must meet and the means we have with which to meet it.

INCOME OR ANNUAL RECEIPTS.	
Gold from mines,	\$33,000,000
Silver from mines,	59,000,000
Exports of all products,	X,000,000
Brought in by immigrants,	Y,000,000
OUT-GO OR ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.	
To keep up circulation per capita,	\$56,100,000
For use in the arts of gold,	16,500,000
For use in the arts of silver,	8,000,000
Imports of all products,	X,000,000
Spent abroad by American travelers,	Y,000,000
Interest and dividends on foreign capital,	Z,000,000

Then allowing X to equal X, and Y to equal Y; if all our production of the precious metals not used in the arts should be made the basis of a legal tender currency, we would have but \$11,500,000 left to meet the interest and dividends on foreign capital loaned and invested here which is represented by Z. Z is an unknown quantity. There may be statistics which will show the amount, but they are inaccessible to me at present. If there are none, then the census of 1890 should provide for them. The amount of foreign investment cannot be less, and is probably more, than five billion dollars. Six per cent. on this makes Z equal three hundred million dollars. Our exports must exceed our imports annually to the extent of three hundred million dollars, to meet this interest without payment of principal, an unprecedented amount if not an impossible one.

It is true that this amount of dividends and interest on foreign investments is not now being exported, for the reason that it is more profitable to re-invest it here. That is only compounding the debt and increasing the danger and difficulty of the future; a future so near that a regard for the interest of the people should consider it as present.

Dun's Trade Review for January 10th says: "The remarkable movement in foreign exchange which has risen from \$4.84 to \$4.86 during a single week tends strongly to increase the impression that the advance in rate of discount by the bank of England to five per cent, and the refusal of gold bullion for export by that bank, have started a considerable realizing in American securities by foreign holders. The possibility of gold exports at no distant day is therefore discussed."

And well it may be. Money panics in England since the resumption of specie payments by that country in 1820 have been preceded invariably by vast drains of money for foreign investment, exactly like that which has been going on in England for the last few years. Next, the bank of England raises its discounts and refuses to sell bullion for export, just as it is doing now. Then the speculators in foreign securities are obliged to realize on their investments by sending them home for redemption or sale. This was done in 1873, with the result already mentioned, and may occur again at any time when the craze for foreign speculation reduces the home supply of money in Europe below their business necessities.

As "in times of peace we should prepare for war," so in the time of plenty we should prepare for a panic.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Will not the purchase and storage of the entire product of our silver mines as a basis of representative circulation take its bullion value from our exports, and to that extent affect the balance of trade against us?

Certainly it would; but a favorable balance of trade is valuable only as it brings more money into the country than it takes out. In storing a hundred dollars of silver bullion, coin value, and issuing certificates thereon, we increase the money circulation \$100; while if we take the same bullion and export it, we get returned but \$71—a difference of 29 per cent in favor of retaining the bullion at home. This percentage would fall, however, as silver appreciated by withholding the supply from the European market. Silver as a commodity is governed in its price by the law of supply and demand, as other commodities are. During the Napoleonic wars in Europe the price of breadstuffs in England varied so out of proportion to supply, that the political economists of that day undertook to investigate the matter and determine the true relation of price to supply and demand. Gregory King, after exhaustive research, formulated the following table:

- A shortage in supply of 1-10 raises the price 3-10.
- A shortage in supply of 2-10 raises the price 8-10.
- A shortage in supply of 3-10 raises the price 16-10.
- A shortage in supply of 4-10 raises the price 28-10.
- A shortage in supply of 5-10 raises the price 45-10.

ALSO,

- A surplus in supply of 1-10 decreases the price 3-10.
- A surplus in supply of 2-10 decreases the price 8-10.
- A surplus in supply of 3-10 decreases the price 16-10.
- A surplus in supply of 4-10 decreases the price 28-10.
- A surplus in supply of 5-10 decreases the price 45-10.

Later, Thos. Tooke, with more extended facilities for accurate calculation, confirmed the tables of King as being practically correct up to that point in price where demand is lessened by want of means to buy, or by the substitution of cheap commodities, or down to that point in price where cost of production exceeds the price, or new or unusual use increases the demand.

The total of the world's production of silver being but about one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, the withdrawing from the markets of the world of the excess of production in the United States over the amount used in the arts and the amount coined under the present law, would create a shortage in the eastern supply of more than one-tenth, and under the law of Gregory King would raise the European price to a par with gold, thus adding 29 per cent to the intrinsic value of the output of our silver mines and to every dollar or ingot in the treasury. Congress has it in its power at any time by thus utilizing the products of our mines, to raise silver to a par with gold.

FREE COINAGE.

Notwithstanding the National Grange by a bare majority adopted a resolution in favor of free coinage of silver, the State Grange of Michigan are unanimously opposed to the free coinage of either gold or silver.

The coinage of metals consists of melting, separating the dross or impurities from the pure metal, reducing it to a certain standard of fineness, then dividing, weighing and stamping so as to certify to its weight and quality. The miller takes the farmer's wheat, grinds it, separates the impurities, reduces it to a certain standard of fineness, then divides it into convenient packages for handling and passing from owner to owner, and stamps it so as to certify to its weight and quality.

If the farmers should ask that their wheat and corn should be taken by the government and ground, bolted and put up into barrel, half-barrel and quarter-barrel packages, stamped and certified as to weight and quality, and delivered to him free of charge, no sensible statesman would think for a moment of granting their request. Then why should the fortunate owners of gold and silver mines be entitled to have their grists ground free and the unfortunate farmer be obliged to pay for the grinding of his?

CONCLUSION.

1st—The purchase of the entire output of our mines, and the issuance of coin certificates for its coin value, made a legal tender, would furnish a currency resting upon a solid specie basis, which could not be inflated.

2d—By withholding the output of our silver mines, silver, for want of supply in eastern markets, would raise to a par with gold within a year.

3d—The increase of a national legal tender currency will prevent the further decline in farm values and farm products, and relieve the debtor from the additional burden which the shrinkage in values imposes.

4th—If it stimulated the silver industry to an increased output, that would only increase the circulating medium per capita, which would be a blessing to the farmer, the laborer, the debtor and the poor. France has a circulation, based on specie, of \$55, and not a public pauper outside of Paris in the Republic. Give us an equal circulation, on an equally secure basis, and pauperism will vanish in the United States.

5th—The use of both gold and silver as a basis of money, insures a stable standard—the increase of one compensating for the decrease of the other, the same as the unequal expansion and contraction of other metals forms the compensating balance of the pendulum to keep the center of gravity the same.

The Industrial and Economic Situation Reviewed.

BY JUDGE J. G. RAMSDELL.

Hon. J. Logan Chipman, Member of Congress for the First District of Michigan:

MY DEAR SIR.—Your letter to the grangers of Michigan, addressed to Secretary Cobb and published in the *Detroit Free Press* of March 15th, has just been handed me, and, as chairman of the executive committee of the State Grange, which committee has in charge the business interests of the Grange when the Grange itself is not in session, I consider it my duty to review your letter in a manner as public as you have made your charges against us.

We are glad to know that you, a democrat, approve our financial policy and our policy regarding the public lands: and that you, a democrat, are not in favor of free trade. So far we applaud your course, and sincerely hope that no party caucus will drive you from that

position. And we hope that whenever a bill is brought before Congress for action embodying substantially the reforms we ask, you will be found in your place in the House of Representatives, and will be its staunch supporter; and that, when the Farwell bill or any other bill inimical to the relief we ask, comes before the House, you will not only be found in your seat, but that you will register your vote against it, and not play "peek-a-boo" behind the quorum curtain.

You tell us that we have been laggards in our financial views, but that we are substantially right now (thanks); and so far as we go, are in accord with "ancient democratic doctrine." If it is "democratic doctrine" it must be ancient—so ancient that political history has failed to record it. Modern democratic doctrine it cannot be. Mr. Cleveland, who was not only the official head of the democratic party for four years, but who is still regarded as the oracle of the party, in his first annual message, planted himself and his party squarely on the "gold-bug" platform, and occupied two and one-half columns in the *Congressional Record* in arguing against the coinage of silver. In his second annual message he says: "I have seen no reason to change the views expressed in my last annual message on the subject of this compulsory silver coinage, and I again urge its suspension on all the grounds contained in my former recommendation."

Secretary Manning in his annual report for 1886, opposed the free coinage of silver; and also opposed the purchase of silver bullion and its coinage under the Bland law. He says: "The treasury silver purchase is defended by nobody and approved by nobody;" and "to stop the purchase of silver is our only choice, our duty, and our interest." Ten pages of his annual report are devoted to an argument against silver coinage and silver purchase by the government. These views were fully endorsed by the president and by the entire democratic party when they renominated him for a second term.

The Grange has seen no official utterances, either from Mr. Cleveland or from the democratic party, on this subject, differing from those expressed in his messages and Secretary Manning's reports. Many of our order abandoned their party affiliations and supported Mr. Cleveland and the democratic party in 1884, sincerely believing that he and his party were in full accord with them in their financial views. When they found that the president and his cabinet followed the line that Hayes and Arthur had blazed upon these financial questions, they were sorely disappointed; and when they learned from Mr. Cleveland's message in 1887, and the St. Louis platform in 1888, that the "ancient democratic doctrine" of protection to American industry, as it was expounded by Jefferson, Madison, Van Buren, Jackson and Silas Wright, had also been abandoned by the democratic party, they lost all confidence in modern democracy and said as Achilles said to Agamemnon:

Once deceived, the fault was thine,
But twice betrayed, the blame is mine.

and, like Achilles, withdrew their support.

It is useless to hold up to the Grangers of Michigan the ancient history of either the democrats or the republican party. We have buried the "dead past," it is the "living present" that confronts us. It is not what those parties, or either of them, have been or done in the past that concerns us at present; but what they propose to do now. So we are gratified to see by the public press that the finance committee of the present republican senate has reported a bill to that body which so far complies with our requests as to provide for the unlimited purchase of the products of our gold mines and the purchase of \$4,500,000 per month of the product of our silver mines, and the issuance thereon of treasury coin certificates at their bullion value. The \$54,000,000 of silver bullion value thus provided for, and the \$8,000,000, coin value, used in the arts, will take the entire present output of our mines. So far, then, we are pleased with the present attitude, of the republican party, and now, since you inform us in your letter that you agree with us in our views on finance, and that those views are in accord with "ancient democratic doctrine," we shall not only expect to see you marching shoulder to shoulder with the republicans in this forward movement, but taking a step in advance and insisting that certificates shall be issued to the full extent of the coin value of the bullion thus purchased, and that those certificates shall be made a full legal tender for all demands, public and private. And we hope that you will be able to bring the balance of your party back to these "ancient democratic doctrines." If you will do so you will not only deserve, but you will receive, the plaudits of the Grange. You tell us you are not a free trader and that the democratic party does not teach free trade. With this we are highly gratified, and hope you are not mistaken. But when we read the democratic press of Michigan from the highest to the lowest—that is, from the *Detroit Free Press* to the *Traverse Bay Eagle*—we find free trade and only free trade advocated as the doctrine of the democratic party. We have been taught to believe that the party press was a correct exponent of party doctrines, and if this be correct, you are certainly mistaken as to the teachings of the democratic party of Michigan. So far, you are touching elbows with the State Grange of Michigan, and we can march in line still further.

That the present tariff laws need a thorough revision, we all agree. We recognize the fact that no tariff or other revenue law can be framed by even the wisest statesmanship, that can foresee and adjust itself to all the economic changes which the rapid progress in invention and applied science to production creates; and that, no matter how wise its provisions or how equal its benefits or its burdens when adopted, changes in economic conditions may require a change in its provisions at every session of congress.

But here we must part company. You assume that it is the protective tariff that has caused the decline in farm values and the price of farm products, and that the farmers themselves are to blame. While we differ from you in this respect, and will give our reasons further on, even were it so, and the farmers were to blame, it was an error of judgment, induced by promises of reform made to them by both the great political parties.

In 1874 the farmers, not satisfied with the tariff revision of the republican party, made in 1871-'72, placed the democratic party in charge of the House of Representatives, where bills of this nature must originate. They got no relief. Still in hope, in faith, and in char-

ity, they kept that party in charge of the House of Representatives for eight long years, and nothing was done. Losing faith in the ante-election promises of the democrats, they reinstated the republicans in 1882. The republicans proceeded at once to revise the tariff laws, but in that revision they lowered the duty on wool—a product sold by a million farmers—and retained the high and burdensome duty on sugar—a product consumed by all. The farmers, not satisfied with this revision, turned again to the democratic party and reinstated them in the House in 1884, and reinforced them with the president of their choice. Another session passed, and no revision of the tariff laws. Still the patience of the farmers was not exhausted. They retained the democrats in charge another term, and then that monstrosity called the Mills bill was brought forth. That bill, while levying high protective duties on southern products, aimed a deadly blow at northern industries. Rice, grown by less than three thousand planters, was protected by a duty of 100 per cent, and sugar, a product of universal consumption, grown in this country and controlled by less than three hundred planters, was protected by a duty of 68 per cent; while wool, grown by a million farmers at the north, was made duty free. The whole character of the bill was so intensely partisan and sectional that the farmers of the north, and especially of Michigan, were disgusted with the democratic policy and voted for a change. Can you blame them?

When you assume that the farmers of Michigan, and especially that portion of them that belong to the Grange, are ignorant of the true causes that depress agriculture in this and other states, you make a great error; and when you tell us that the tariff, imperfect as it is, is the cause of the depression, you make an unpardonable blunder for one of your intelligence and position.

Practical political economy is taught in our halls and discussed in our gatherings, and we learn from this that the law of supply and demand governs prices: that a perfect economic condition of society would be where the supply of everything to be used or consumed would be just equal to the demand; that the price produce would then bring would be in proportion to the amount of money in the country compared with the amount of products to be exchanged—high if money was plenty and low if money was scarce. If the quantity of money was kept at a fixed ratio to the amount exchanged, then the price would be the same so long as the supply and demand were equal; but if, as was demonstrated by Gregory King and Thomas Tooke, the supply was increased above the demand one-tenth, the price would fall three-tenths; and if increased two-tenths above the demand, the price would fall eight-tenths. Applying this economic law to present conditions, we find,

1. That there has been too great a contraction of the currency as compared with the volume of business, and you agree with us. We ask to have the equilibrium restored, and you say our request should be granted.

2. In examining the economic history of the world for the last twenty years, we find that in all those farm products the price of which is fixed by the world's supply and the world's demand, such as wheat, flour, corn, cotton, meat and wool, the export supply of the world has vastly increased, while the import demand has remained nearly stationary. In studying these conditions we find that the foreign demand for grain, meat and other farm products grown and raised in the northern states, is confined to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the smaller states of Western Europe. All other states are self-supplied in this respect, and most of them have a surplus for exportation. We find that the population of these importing countries is nearly stationary by reason of the emigration of their people to the newer exporting countries, thus still further increasing the surplus productions of those countries for export. The annual demand remaining about the same, and the annual supply constantly increasing, the price in foreign markets must necessarily fall and continue to fall, so long as peace prevails and the relative proportion of supply and demand increases.

3. While these importing countries were wholly supplied by eastern Europe, northern Africa, and North America, the demand and supply were fairly balanced, in comparison with the demand and supply of other products of industry, and the profits of farm capital and farm labor were fairly proportioned to the profits of capital and labor in other industries. But when the Suez canal was opened to commerce, in 1870, and the compound steam engine was applied to ocean navigation, and steel rails to railroad transportation, conditions were changed. Lines of ocean steamers, each carrying thousands of tons in a cargo, now connect by cheap and rapid freight transportation, every exporting country of the world with western Europe, and are all competing for its market. Railroads in India, Australia and the United States and Canada, have within the past twenty years opened vast areas to agriculture, and a much greater area to grazing. In the United States and Canada, over 500,000,000 bushels of wheat are now annually grown, and millions of cattle and sheep are raised where twenty years ago the Indian and buffalo reigned supreme. India, which before the opening of the Suez canal exported but little wheat, poured 44,000,000 bushels through that channel into western Europe in 1887—one-sixth of the entire imports of those countries. Wheat is transported for 11½ cents per bushel from Bombay to London. Three hundred million bushels of wheat, and a proportionate amount of other breadstuffs and provisions, comprise the entire annual demand of these countries, for which the whole agricultural world is competing. You sneer at our home markets, which now take more than 90 per cent of all our products, and ask us to ignore it and depend upon the insufficient demand of western Europe for our markets.

4. When you sneer at the home market, I fear you forget your early reading in political economy, when Smith's "Wealth of Nations" was our text-book; and I would recall to your recollection the following, which you will find on pages 65 and 66, vol. 3, London edition of 1811:

"Whatever, besides, tends to diminish in any country the number of artificers and manufacturers, tends to diminish the home market—the most important of all markets for the rude produce of land—and thereby still further to discourage agriculture." We are anxious to preserve this "most important of all markets for the

rude produce of land." But you would deprive us of this as worthless, and send us "rainbow chasing" to western Europe for a market for the produce of our farms, where 8 per cent of the crops of the northern states, added to the export production of other countries, has been sufficient to glut the market and yield no profit to the American farmer. You would have the artificer and manufacturer located in a foreign land, where we would have to compete with the cheap labor of the Hungarian and Russian peasantry—with the ryot of India, whom a yard of cotton will clothe for a year, a pound of rice will feed for a day, and one rupee will pay for the labor of a week; and you would have us compete with the cheap lands of South Africa, South America and Australia, in furnishing the table supplies and the raw material for his craft. We would have the artificer and the manufacturer in our own country, where we could furnish them, free from this world-wide competition of cheap labor and cheap lands, not only their bread and meat and the raw material for their craft, but with all their table supplies that our farm will produce, including fruit and vegetables, and all other non-exportable products which we cannot supply to a foreign market. You ask us to aid the democratic party in removing all protection from American manufacturers, and let foreign goods in free. We are afraid to do this, lest the inflow of foreign merchandise shall so flood our markets as to close our iron mines and our factories, and turn the millions of people now employed in them from being consumers of our products into our rivals in their production. And then—when our mines are abandoned, our furnaces banked, our factories closed and our streams, unweaved by a turning wheel, run idly to the sea, and the 5,000,000 employed in those productive industries, with their families, are driven to the soil for support, to become our competitors in production, or driven to the alms-houses as paupers, or to the road as tramps, for the farmers to support—we greatly fear that the importers, having broken down all home competition, will make our necessities determine the price of their goods.

The political and economic history of our country is studied and discussed in our Grange Halls and in our public gatherings, and from this history we find that whenever our legislators have favored the introduction of foreign manufactures by low duties or free admission, the advice of Lord Brougham, given in a speech in the English parliament, has been adopted by English manufacturers; that is, to import into our country and sell their goods, even at a loss if necessary to glut the market and destroy our manufacturing industries. We find from the study of this economic history that when in 1814 the non-intercourse act was repealed, our imports raised from twenty millions dollars in 1814 to one hundred and fifty millions dollars in 1815. "American workmen had the benefit of cheap markets for a few months, and in return were turned out of employment for many months. Instead of buying of the farmers' crops, they went to raising them so long as there was hope of a market, and when that stopped agricultural industry was as prostrate as manufactures." (Denslow's Principles of Economic Philosophy, page 381.)

Again Mr. Denslow says: "In the United States, in 1816, the vast importation caused by the sudden removal of the discriminating duties which had prevailed since 1790, caused an immense cessation in domestic production. Young as our industries, and sparse as our population then was, seventy thousand operatives were discharged in a single year and driven to idleness or to agriculture. In 1818 and 1819 there came upon the country the severest commercial crisis it had ever known—the result of three years of that kind of diminution of domestic production which results from freer importation of foreign competing goods."

In writing of this period, Horace Greeley said: "One-fourth of the property of New England was sold out under the auctioneer's hammer." General Jackson, in his famous letter to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina, in 1824, writing of the effects of the tariff of 1816, says: "I will ask what is the real situation of agriculture? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus product? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove where there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor. Employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account, and the benefits will ensue to the whole country. Take from agriculture in the United States 600,000 men, women and children, and you will at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us a market for."

I would call your attention to the letter of Thomas Jefferson, written in 1816 to Benjamin Austin, and his letter written in 1817 to Mr. William Simpson, which are too lengthy to quote. In the first he says: "That to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them for ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist." And in the second letter he says: "I much fear the effects on our infant establishment of the policy avowed by Lord Brougham. Individual British merchants may lose by the late immense importations, but British commerce and manufactures in the mass will gain by beating down the competition in our own markets." How prophetic those fears were was shown by the universal bankruptcy that followed in three years.

In studying the economic history of our country from 1824, when congress returned to protection to American industries, to 1833, when it again adopted the policy of low import duties, we find that the country revived from its late depression, the agriculturist and the manufacturer prospered, exports exceeded imports, and the government relieved itself from the burden of its public debt. We see again, when the compromise tariff of 1833 had reduced exports, and in the three years of 1835-6 and 1837 the excess amounted to \$120,000,000. The gold and silver was all drawn from the country to pay for these excessive importations, and the desolation of 1819 to 1824 again overwhelmed the agriculturist, the artisan and the merchant. The crisis of 1837, which you and I can well remember, brought bankruptcy and ruin to the business of the country, and especially to our native state, which was then wholly agricultural. The national treasury was exhausted and national credit dishonored.

And "hard times" brought a demand from the people for the protective tariff of 1828, and a political revolution that placed protectionists in power. The country turned to protection in 1842; immediately a revival of industry of all kinds followed, the farmers prospered, and the whole country so improved that President Polk, in his first annual message, in December, 1845, congratulated the people on the financial condition of the treasury and the general prosperity of the country.

In studying the economic history of our country, from 1846 to 1860, we find nothing in it in favor of the revenue policy then pursued. At no time in the history of the United States had ten such propitious years passed as from 1846 to 1856; but a mistaken policy deprived us from reaping the reward so providentially offered. The famine in Ireland called heavily for American provisions; the revolution in France, Italy, Germany and Hungary, put all Europe under arms, destroying or preventing production and increasing the demand for American farm products in 1848 and 1849; and California commenced to pour out her golden treasures. Yet with all these advantages we find the country again depressed and on the verge of another crisis. President Fillmore in his annual message in December, 1851, says: "The value of our farm exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importation from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$68,701,921, in 1847, to \$26,011,373 in 1850, and to \$21,848,653 in 1861, with a strong probability, amounting, about to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year. * * * The policy which dictated a low rate of duty on foreign merchandise, it was thought, by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestably that no such result has followed the adoption of that policy."

Again, in his message of Dec. 6, 1852, he says: "Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message in favor of discriminating protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is mined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and consequently raises the price of the articles sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased price of iron imported from England."

We find that a financial crisis at this time was only prevented by another war in Europe. The demand of western Europe for breadstuffs and provisions was at that time supplied by the Danubian provinces of Austro-Hungary, the Baltic and Black sea provinces of Russia, and the United States of America. The Crimean war broke out in 1853. The Russian ports were blockaded and again western Europe had to depend upon America for its bread. California yielded \$55,000,000 of gold a year, and yet no relief came. Imports exceeded exports beyond the supply of California gold to meet, and in December, 1857, President Buchanan, in his annual message, gave this gloomy but faithful picture of our condition:

"The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. We have possessed all the evidence of material wealth in rich abundance and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty, in all the productions and in all the elements of natural wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

The same condition of which Buchanan complained continued until the war broke out in 1861, and so great had been the drain upon our specie that only \$50,000,000 was left in the whole country at the beginning of the war. Thus we see, from a study of the economic history of our country, that during the fifty years from 1810 to 1860, the American people have tried high protective duties three times, and each time manufactures have sprung up, mines have been opened, agriculture has flourished, business has prospered, wealth has increased, and the whole country improved. Three times in those fifty years the American people have tried low duties and free trade, and each time our mines have been abandoned, our factories closed, our markets for the product of our farms blotted out, and the artisan and the farmer alike reduced to want.

Yet, with these empirical tests stamped upon our economic history, and twice within your recollection and mine, you ask the farmers and laborers of Michigan to abandon the policy which gives them a home market for ninety-six hundredths of all their surplus products, and again follow that foreign market *ignis fatuus*, as our fathers did, into the dismal swamp of ruin and despair.

We prefer that home market so admired by Adam Smith, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Horace Greeley, to the foreign market which Millard Fillmore described in 1851 and '52, and the effect of which James Buchanan declares in 1857. As a democrat, we hoped to find you standing squarely on the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and we are surprised to see you sneering at our home market and our home demand.

It is true we complain of the unequal distribution of the accumulating wealth of the country, and we have pointed out some of the causes and asked for a remedy by legislation. You would have us infer that the protective tariff has caused this unequal distribution of wealth. Yet we fail to see wherein the protective tariff has helped the Astor family in accumulating their wealth, or the Vanderbilt family in accumulating theirs, or Jay Gould and John D. Rockefeller, or any of the sixty plutocrats that Mr. Sherman names in his article in the Forum for November last, in accumulating theirs. None of these gentlemen have made their fortunes by dealing in any protected articles, sugar excepted. But in looking back to the

time when the revenue tariff of 1846 was in force, we find that the importers of foreign merchandise, like A. T. Stewart and others, were amassing fortunes as great in proportion to the general wealth as the fortunes of Astor, Vanderbilt and Gould are to-day. And we find that the importer then had the same taxing power that the railroad kings have now, and that they were governed by the same business principles, viz: "Charge each commodity all the traffic will bear." That is, make the public necessities, and not the cost, mark the price of their goods. We find that pig iron raised from \$20 per ton in 1850 to \$42 per ton in 1854, and bar iron from \$40 per ton to \$77 in the same time, and that salt retailed for \$2.50 per barrel. Under our present protective tariff, 9,400,000 tons of pig iron are now made per annum in the United States, and the price in New York city to-day is \$17.25 per ton. Steel rails were bringing \$154 per ton when we had to import them. A duty of \$28 per ton was put upon them, and now 2,000,000 tons per annum are made in this country, and they are selling at \$34 per ton.

A duty upon pig iron induced capital to open mines and build furnaces; the profits of the business induced others to invest in the same business, and the result is an addition of 9,400,000 tons to the annual supply and a lowering of price from \$42 to \$17.15 per ton. A duty on steel rails induced capital to invest in their manufacture in this country; the profits of the business induced others to build rolling mills, and the result is an addition of 2,000,000 tons annually to the supply, and a lowering of the price 450 per cent.

The whole matter is as simple as a sum in addition. If a duty upon an article will induce capital to invest in its manufacture, the supply will be increased and the price reduced. If found profitable, more capital will invest in the manufacture, still further increasing the supply and reducing the price, thus working a double benefit to the farmer by lowering the price of the things he has to buy and increasing the demand for the product of his farm to supply the families of those engaged in manufacturing and the raw materials for the mills.

If a legislator is really desirous of aiding the American farmer, he will scan the tariff schedule when it comes to his table, and put to himself this question as he notes each article: "Will a duty of — per cent induce capital to invest in its manufacture in this country, and thus increase the supply; or has it done so?" If it will, or has, vote for it. If it will not, or has not, put it on the free list. When a duty has not and will not increase the production of a manufactured article in this country, then it becomes a tax to the consumer and ought not to be imposed until the necessities of the revenue require it. Whenever the repeal or lowering of the duty on an article will cause capital to withdraw from its manufacture, or prevent further investment in that line, then it should not be done.

A high duty on sugar, for many years, has failed to induce any extensive employment of capital in its production; therefore it is a tax on the consumer, and sugar should be placed on the free list.

You will now see why the State Grange, having but four days' session, did not take up the tariff schedule. They presumed that their able representatives in congress, having ample time and better opportunities for investigation, would be better able to answer the question, "Will a duty of — per cent induce capital to invest in the manufacture of an article, or has it done so in the past?" as each article in the tariff schedule passed before them, and would in all cases vote for protection where it would increase the supply or prevent reduction, and vote against it where it would do neither, regardless of party affiliation or party dictation.

Traverse City, March 17, 1890.