The Farmer Is of More Consequence Than the Farm, and Should Be First Improved.

Liberty, Equality, and Justice.
How about religious liberty? Theoretically we have liberty of conscience, separation of church and state, and the obligation to contribute one tenth in taxes for the support of churches. Practically—well, that is another matter. The constitution (art. IV, sec. 33) provides that no person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support churches, or pay tithes or offerings to ministers, and prohibits the drawing from the public Treasury for the benefit of any religious sect or sect.

Churches could not draw money from the public Treasury if they were able to support their own expenses, and where there is any public money at all it is found to be more equitable to pay the taxes of those who oppose church support, but when the legislature exempted the support of churches from taxation they provided that no person shall be compelled to support or vote for the support of churches. How is it in practice? Simply another way of solving the problem.

We actually know of fifty per cent of the people who pay but a percentage of their just proportion of their products to pay their taxes as it is in the case of the church. The tax laws are so tempting that the methods of evading them are so common that in many instances the tax collector is not even held responsible for the assessment or collection of the taxes as long as it is in his power to collect them.

The approximate cost of the school is $150 per year.

The Home For Girls.
We have had more letters than usual on this subject, and the demand for girls has been so urgent that the home is in a cramped condition. We accommodate 145 and cannot now receive new cases.

Many of these poor girls have never known a home. They were educated in the family of some person who was unable to support them. They have no home and few friends, but the demand for girls is so urgent that we cannot refuse them a place in our home and we must have some place to put them until we can get them a home. They are educated in the family of some person who was unable to support them. They have no home and few friends, but the demand for girls is so urgent that we cannot refuse them a place in our home and we must have some place to put them until we can get them a home.

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The Farmer Is of More Consequence Than the Farm, and Should Be First Improved.

Visitors from Report for 1893-4.

Have Our Legislators Secured the throne for Michigan?—VOL. XX. NO. 6. VISITOR

The Chicago Times is a driving force in a sub-dominant phase of a silent revolution—a revolution probably in the interest of the public welfare—in which the people are the active persons and which will result in the government of all the people, for all the people, by the people.

We advise any of our readers who wish to do so to make arrangements for going in the train of railroad employees on a sensitization trip. The train will be in the city about the first of April and will stop in the principal rail centers of the state. The trip will give to railroad employees the status of public servants. The machinery for the regulation of these enterprises is established and the refining of those who respect and observe the laws?—The Farmer Is of More Consequence Than the Farm, and Should Be First Improved.
Field and Stock.

Potato Farming.

From "The Grange Visitor," March 21, 1895.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Field and Stock.

Potato Farming.

From "The Grange Visitor," March 21, 1895.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.
The Juveniles.

A True Bear Story.

"Please tell me a true story about your adventures," said Helen, as she seated herself in the little chair before the fireplace.

"I've told all those stories long ago," said Dick, "and I'll tell you another one.

"About what?"

"About something you when you were big.

"Once upon a time, I was sick and spent a long time in the hospital. When I came out, they took me to the hot springs at Las Vegas, Nevada, where a great many people go, to be cured by bathing in the springs. I was not well from the long illness, and there were many things that I could not do. But I saw a little girl there, and she was the same age as I, and we played together. She was very happy, and I was happy too, because I had found a friend.

But then the time came when I had to go back home, and I was very sad. I missed her, and I wish I could have gone with her again.

"But you must go now, my dear," said the nurse. "You must go home to your family, and they will take good care of you."

And so I went home, and I was happy to see my family again. But I thought of that little girl, and I wondered if she was happy too.

"And you must write her a letter," said the nurse. "Tell her how much you missed her, and how much you love her."

So I wrote a long letter to the little girl, telling her all about my adventures, and how much I missed her. And I sent her a picture of me, and a little toy bear, to show her how much I loved her.

"And you must think of her every day, and love her, and be kind to her when you see her again," said the nurse.

So I thought of her every day, and I was happy when I saw her again.

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"That was a true story," said Helen.

"Yes, it was," said Dick. "And it was about a little girl named Minnie, who was my friend in Las Vegas."
We are in receipt of the proceedings of the last State Grange of New Jersey.

One of the most interesting of the series of proposals is that of the agricultural clubs, a plant in various parts of the state is in the discussion, called the Agricultural and Grange in South Carolina," and the writing of L. A. Clinton of the agricultural college of South Carolina.

The following letter containing a committee of three from known farmers, and with instructions to choose a competent person to act as agent for the state..."

We are just in receipt of a letter from Brother Horton containing the following statement:

"We are just in receipt of a letter from Brother Horton containing the following statement:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{I. The farmers' institute bill.} This bill has been described as one of the chief measures of the state..."
  \item \textbf{2. The tax statistician bill.} This bill provides for the sale of tax statistician bills, and for the assessment and collection of taxes by the tax statistician. The bill has been described as one of the chief measures of the state..."
  \item \textbf{3. The canvass bill providing for a board of canvassers.} This bill provides for the election of a board of canvassers, and for the examination of the returns of the election. The bill has been described as one of the chief measures of the state..."
  \item \textbf{4. The township unit bill.} This bill provides for the establishment of a township unit, and for the election of a board of supervisors for the township. The bill has been described as one of the chief measures of the state..."
  \item \textbf{5. The tax statistician bill.} This bill provides for the sale of tax statistician bills, and for the assessment and collection of taxes by the tax statistician. The bill has been described as one of the chief measures of the state..."
  \item \textbf{6. The education bill.} This bill provides for the establishment of a system of public instruction, and for the support and maintenance of schools. The bill has been described as one of the chief measures of the state..."
  \item \textbf{7. The library bill.} This bill provides for the establishment of a library, and for the support and maintenance of libraries. The bill has been described as one of the chief measures of the state..."
\end{itemize}
VAN BUREN COUNTY GRANGE

HESPERIA GRANGE

TALLMADGE.

How Wisconsin Does It.

VISITOR.
## Agriculture in South Carolina.

There is no state with greater opportunities for the farmer of South Carolina, and no state in which these opportunities have been more neglected or abused. Almost any crop, which will grow in the United States may be cultivated here, yet, for so many years, our farmers have neglected cotton, and, by the best section, that now the most necessary and important crop for commercial purposes. On farms in the state where this plan is carried out, winter wheat yields an abundant harvest.

### Piece of Land

To those farmers of Michigan who are seeking a more congenial climate, South Carolina offers distinct advantages. Good farm land may be purchased for $200 per acre in the best locations. Farms of 20 acres may be purchased for 50 cents per day without board, and their labor, properly directed, is very efficient. The season is long, and 150 acres may be raised from the land the same year.

The south is rapidly coming to realize the importance of the development of its agricultural resources, and settlers from the north are given a hearty welcome. There has been a liberal rent in this section of the country, and all that is needed is the intelligent use and proper development of natural resources.

### Michigan Census Bulletin

Tables are presented showing the number of farms classified according to tenure, and the data give the statistics of the state as returned in the state census of June 1, 1894.

The total number of farms in the state of Michigan, of which 10 per cent are owned by others, are cultivated by owners, 9,127; rented for fixed money rent, and 15,378, are rented for shares of produce.

In 1884 the total number of farms in the state was 37,326,000, of which 15,832,285 were cultivated by owners, 5,070,910 were rented for fixed money rent, and 1,200,365 were rented for shares of produce. Comparing the results in 1884 with those for 1894, in the number of farms from 19,974,123 in 1884 to 18,994,025 in 1894, and the number of persons in the number of farms from 6,638,892 to 5,984,302.

Of the number of farms in the state, 88.91 per cent. in 1884, and 89.53 per cent. in 1894, were owned by others; 10.00 per cent. in 1884, and 9.47 per cent. in 1894, were rented for fixed money rent; and 0.58 per cent. in 1884, and 0.90 per cent. in 1894, were rented for shares of produce.

### The People's Savings Bank of Lansing, Michigan.

### Hillsdale County Herd

Poland China Swine.

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<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Farms</th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
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### Water

The first thing a man from the North would notice in passing through the state would be how much the land is covered with water. This is followed by the water level. The water level is generally higher than the level of the current, and the water is not supplied by the streams. Owing to the extreme dryness of the surface of the state, and the absence of natural water, the cultivation of the land is necessary to the health of the people. Nearly all the plowing and cultivation is done by men, and the land is actually too fertile for the work. The idea is that the people are not making enough money to buy the land, but that they are making it worth their while to live on it.

### Too Much Cotton

The farmers of the state have been overcharged for their labor, and not devoting any attention to the raising of crops which would give them more money. They have been raising those crops which would give them more money, but not giving them any attention. They have been raising those crops which would give them more money, but not giving them any attention. They have been raising those crops which would give them more money, but not giving them any attention. They have been raising those crops which would give them more money, but not giving them any attention. They have been raising those crops which would give them more money, but not giving them any attention.
A STUDY IN SCARLET

By A. CONAN DOYLE

PART ONE

We were comfortably seated on the sofa, and I was sufficiently interested in the case to resume where I had left off the previous evening.

"M'lady," said Holmes, "was the mystery of the three faces ever cleared up?"

"Yes," said the lady, "after a certain amount of investigation."

"And the case to which you refer is what we have, I believe, called "The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes.""

"That is correct," she answered.

"And what is the nature of the case?"

"It is the case of the A. B. C. Cipher."
Grange News.

A new Grange was organized at Yong's corner by Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Davis, who will be the president and vice-president respectively. The name of the Grange is "Yong's Community," and it is the 11th new Grange in the state of Michigan. The organization was held in the parlor of the Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Davis' home on Wednesday, February 26. All those present were present, and the meeting was conducted by the president of the Grange. The officers of the Grange are as follows: Mr. T. J. Davis, president; Mrs. T. J. Davis, vice-president; Miss Lura Williams, secretary-treasurer; Mr. W. H. Taylor, master of ceremonies; and Mr. J. M. Timms, recorder. The meeting was called to order by Mr. T. J. Davis, who explained the history of the Grange and its objectives. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. W. H. Taylor then presented the officers of the Grange and introduced the speakers.

The public was invited to attend the meetings of the Grange, and the president expressed his hope that the organization would be successful. The meeting adjourned at 9:30 p.m., with the president expressing his appreciation to all those present for their support.

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