

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

VOL. XXI. NO. 16.

CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 20, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 496.

## Redfern Liquor Commission Bill.

The following letters are self-explanatory:

I take it for granted that in seeking "comments on the merits and weakness" of the above mentioned bill you do so with reference to its availability as a means of assisting in undermining the liquor traffic and not as a means of fortifying it, for, no doubt, an overwhelming majority of those who willingly discuss such measures at all, while they differ as to the measures which would prove most effectual at present, are hoping in time for the utter extinction of the evil.

Lack of space forbids extended discussion but it is of the first importance, if one would have a just estimation of the effect of the proposed law, to get a clean cut idea of the character and circumstances of the scourge against which the law is leveled.

In the present case the evil is a heritage of the race—a heritage with the strength of many centuries of ever increasing vigor of growth. It is a parasite that fattens upon its host, and that has intertwined and interlocked its roots with many of the dearest habits and customs of the great mass of the people.

So great is its voracity it swallows \$1,000,000,000 annually in this country alone, and it would be rank euphemism to affirm the obliteration of that enormous value to be the greater part of the loss, and its greed is characterized by shameless insolence and a turbulent intolerance of restraint.

Being of such a character, it requires no prophetic vision to see that the staying of the plague must prove a difficult labor and like the Lernean Hydra of Herculean story, its many needs must be removed one by one.

If further and stronger proof of this were needed, it may be found in the fact that on account of its hoary and intimate blending with the ways of the people, the masses have become color-blind, if I may use the figure, in their contemplating it, and this is the saddest and most formidable difficulty of all.

It is evident then that there are two points against which appropriate efforts to weaken and extirpate the monster may profitably be directed, one the life and limb and the other the darkness which beclouds the vision of its more or less fervent worshippers.

It is now readily seen that the latter point is the only one upon which the proposed law can have any direct effect. With this clearly in view we can readily see the merits and weaknesses of the bill.

Its main merit is the general one that it seeks to gather in a pretty thorough manner, facts that will shed light upon the financial, social, moral and political effects of the liquor business.

Another merit is that the bill is one that would probably receive the approval of the people if only the provisions which relate to its execution were of such a nature as to show that thorough earnestness and effective work must result from its adoption, and herein I think are to be found its chief points of weakness.

It is somewhat astonishing to find that it limits the publication of the biennial reports of the commission to 4000 copies, and that of the monthly bulletins to 1000 copies, for the enlightenment of a state of two and a half million people, when its only purpose is enlightenment. It may be said that the newspapers will publish them, but I cannot see upon what grounds, or it may be replied that the facts are sought for the education of the legislature, but the legislators are already well enough aware of the facts for practical purposes, though they will not act until the people are prepared to push them on. Educate the people.

Another point that seems to me to be a weakness, is the failure to make provision for the payment of the commissioners for their services. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and, as a rule, effective service cannot be got without it.

In conclusion, I wish to call attention to one other provision which may or may not prove to be a weakness, and that is that relating to the method by which the commissioners are appointed. If the governor

exercising the appointing power were friendly to the object of the measure it would be well, but if he were not the whole thing would probably be a farce. However, it is a problem whether a better way could be devised.

R. L. TAYLOR.

Lapeer.

FROM HON. J. T. CAMPBELL.

Complying at last with your request, I take time to very briefly give you my opinion of the bill to create a state liquor commission, as published by you October 3, 1895. My opinion may not be of value to you, but a discussion of the question cannot result harmfully.

I will condense and say that investigation is always good. Ignorance is our most severe task-master. When people become enlightened upon any particular question and look closely into its processes and results they are soon convinced of its good or evil, its advantages or disadvantages, and this knowledge of the situation leads and urges them to its better adjustment and control.

Enlighten the people and you advance their privileges and commensurably aid their social interests. Despotism is powerful only so far as its legions are ignorant of republicanism. When the people of our day become conscientiously enlightened upon the evils of human slavery that slavery itself had to fall and lie prostrate with other barbarism.

So, I say, investigation with its discoveries consistently made public is good, and I endorse the proposition of your bill to investigate.

Again, people are now, more than ever before, turning their attention to the study of sociology. They are, more than ever before, believing that in such study and its revelations lies the secret of the betterment of the race and the higher and more peaceful enjoyment of all human blessings. And authorities on sociology have reached the conclusion, and are quite agreed, that to practically and successfully reform our social condition we must begin with the improvement of the lowest classes—the lowest stratum of society, and that will improve the strata above. "A foul cellar is the pest of the parlor."

Now, however far the liquor habit with its attendant evils may pervade our better society, is it not true that the lower classes are more seriously bound by it and despoiled by its destructive influences and environments? Permit me to answer, yes. Is it not also true that such classes are terribly burdened and handicapped by the liquor power? Again I say, yes.

The conclusion then is inevitable. An honest and thorough investigation into the liquor business and its results will turn the light upon the evils of the traffic and disclose to the people its enormities and where they exist as it can be done in no other way, thus putting them in the way to most intelligently deal with the question that confronts them, and equipping them with the disposition and the tools to renovate the "cellar" and thus purify the "parlor" of our social system.

You see, Mr. Editor, that I am in sympathy with the purpose of your bill. As to its specific provisions, I am not sure they are all correct but cannot enter into a detailed discussion of them. Let me suggest, however, these differences:

1. Give the governor authority to remove the secretary or any commissioner upon sufficient cause shown.
2. Provide that neither the secretary or any commissioner shall be directly or indirectly interested in the manufacture or sale of the liquors named.
3. See that the salary of the secretary cannot exceed \$1,500 per annum with not to exceed \$200 extra for traveling expenses, and let him do most of the traveling for the commission. Also require him to furnish his own office, equipment, stationery, etc. Michigan can furnish lots of good men for the place at those rates.
4. Limit the traveling expenses of each commissioner to \$100 per year.
5. Limit the annual appropriation to \$3,000. If, after the work has had two years' trial, it can be shown that these amounts are inadequate and that a some-

what larger allowance would be a good investment, amendment to the law can be made accordingly.

6. I believe some of the provisions of Section 3 are impracticable but cannot profitably discuss them on paper.

Speaking again of the bill in general, I think such a commission would be good and cannot imagine one that would be so weak as to be a complete failure. The agitation of the questions it would have in hand would necessarily result in a better understanding of a great and important issue.

Mason.

## A Word from Bro. Messer.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—Some time since you asked me to write a short article for the VISITOR in regard to lecture work in Subordinate Granges. While the *National Grange Quarterly Bulletin* conveys my thought on given topics to the lectures of each state, an article for the VISITOR on lecture work might seem superfluous, but the remembrance of my pleasant visit to Michigan Granges two years ago inclines me to comply with your request, and in a measure renew my acquaintance with the members of the Order in your state.

At the outset, I wish to say that it gives me much pleasure to note the activity and interest manifested in Grange work in some parts of the state. Twenty organized and reorganized Granges since December 1st, 1895, is a fine addition to the working force of the Grange in any state, and it requires continued, persistent, well directed efforts to secure such good results; and I suspect that State Master Horton and his trusty lieutenants have been, and now are, busy in this work.

But after the Granges are organized or reorganized what then? A new Grange is of no value to its members or the community without a purpose, some well devised plan of action with definite objects in view. The plan of action and the objects to be attained are doubtless well explained by the deputy or organizer, who, after completing his part of the work, leaves the Grange in the hands of the officers who are soon confronted with the question, "What shall we do to keep up the interest in the meetings, so as to secure a good attendance and make our Grange of real value to our members?" "Aye there's the rub," and many are the lecturers who have rubbed their heads to know what is best to do, and how to do it.

As education is the corner stone of the grand Grange edifice, the lecturer by virtue of his office becomes the schoolmaster to direct the thought and aspirations of the membership along those lines of development, mental growth and broadened views, which are essential to the best and highest types of American citizenship. Lecturers sometimes make mistakes by going to extremes in their work. One will seem to think that best mental growth can only be secured by the study and discussion of abstruse questions and the weighty current topics of the day. Another will go to the opposite extreme of frivolity, and spend the time in amusements of various kinds which can afford but little lasting benefit. Each of these lecturers forget that the mind like the body needs a well-balanced ration to give it the greatest degree of strength and activity, and hence it is that when the lecturer furnishes only solid food for the mind a portion of the members, at least, become tired of what they call dry, hard questions, and lose all interest in the literary part of the meetings; and the same is true when the time is wholly given up to light, trashy matter or fun.

The lecturer who succeeds best in the work is the one who presents a happy combination of these two extremes, giving food for thought and sufficient diversion to the mind to relieve it of monotony or dullness, thereby securing a healthy action, and the best possible results. System is as much needed in lecture work in the Grange as in anything else; but each lecturer must, in a measure, plan a portion of his own work, because of the different conditions, taste and capacities of the membership of different Granges, even in the same state; but the general plan of work should be the same everywhere.

The topics for discussion as given and outlined in the *National Grange Quarterly Bulletin* should be discussed by every Grange, and an outline of the discussion sent to the State Lecturer. The supplementary questions that are given are only for helps for those who need them. Some lecturers have abundant resources of their own, and can easily prepare an interesting program; but with many these resources are limited, and hence the effort that is made by the National Grange to render assistance to such as need help, and thus keep the work moving steadily forward in every Grange in the land.

Yours Fraternaly,  
ALPHA MESSER.

Rochester, Vt.

## The Township Unit Plan.

BY E. A. HOLDEN.

In my last letter I made a comparison of the advantages offered by and the cost of maintaining the public schools of the three northern tiers of counties of Indiana under the township system with the three southern tiers of counties of Michigan under the district system. I had expected in this letter to give a table comparing the schools of the two states. But, inasmuch as the results of this table would but be a repetition of the facts brought out by the table in my last letter, I have concluded to omit this table and present facts obtained from the visitation of schools. I will say, however, for the benefit of those who have not read my other letters, that this table shows that the township system in Indiana reaches fewer pupils, secures less school by over a month every year, and costs much more than does the district system in Michigan.

I did not, as one might suppose from the extent of the statistics presented, spend all or a major part of my time while in Indiana in compiling statistics. I spent fully half my time in visiting schools, school officers, and patrons of the schools in order that I might understand fully the inner workings of their system and the *esprit de corps* of their teachers and patrons of the schools.

Most of the schools visited are in the northern portion of the state where the conditions are as near like those of Michigan as can be found. While I took some pains to visit a few schools which had been pointed out to me by officers as some of the very best schools in the state, as a rule I visited those schools most conveniently reached from where I happened to be. I was after the facts concerning the conditions of the average school and not what might be true of a few schools. I visited about thirty schools, talked with the teachers, school officers, patrons and pupils. I boarded around, as it were, and picked up all that I could and imparted as little as I could. While in the school room I made a record of the same facts that a county commissioner would in using a "Record of Visits" to record in. When out of the school room I took notes in a little notebook of conversations pertaining to the schools.

I entered school rooms at all times of the day with and without introduction. I had letters of introduction to teachers and trustees from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and county superintendents. My treatment by teachers, pupils, officers, and patrons was courteous and kind. The people were as a rule open hearted and frank, which contributed much to the pleasure and success of my visiting tour.

For the benefit of some who may not be familiar with the workings of the Indiana system, it might be well for me to briefly explain it. The state and county supervision is very similar to ours. The principal difference is that in place of having districts as in Michigan where the people get together once a year and determine the amount of school to be maintained, the amount of building and repairing to be done, and fix the amount of tax to be raised, they have no districts, but elect one man every four years at a township election who is delegated all these powers. When elected the trustee has almost absolute power. He is judge, jury, and at-

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## Field and Stock.

### Scraps.

Read by M. F. Carleton at St. Clair Pomona Grange, at Busel Center, June 17, 1896.

It has been said that the secret of accumulating a fortune is to spend nothing. I take it that this means to spend nothing foolishly, that is for things that are of no benefit. A fortune of itself, is no earthly good to its possessor, only as he spends it to benefit himself or others.

It has been said that time is money. If that be true, then time spent foolishly is money spent foolishly. We don't wish to be understood by this, that one must always be at hard work earning money. Time spent in healthful amusements is often better spent than at hard labor. At work, as well as at play, do not hurry, don't worry and fret, if you are not always at the head or in the lead. Hurry, worry and fret are not conducive to good health and long life. When you have business, attend to it with all your might and mind, judiciously. Do not be distracted from it, thinking that some other business would be better, but hold fast to your purpose and keep doing, though the job may appear a hard one. The constant dropping of water wears the hard rock.

Don't try to get rich in a hurry, by gambling or speculating. Where one succeeds thousands fail. The safer way is by steady perseverance, caring for little things, looking out for the pennies, leaving the dollars to care for themselves, stopping the little leaks, when first discovered, remembering that a stitch in time saves nine.

Think as well of yourself as you expect or want others to think of you. Expect nothing from others that you are not willing to give others. If you find amusement in the looks, dress, or actions of others, you ought to find no fault, when others do the same at your expense. Be more ready to excuse the mistakes of others, than in yourself. Be more ready to pity the condition of others, than to ask it for yourself. While finding fault with others, look yourself over carefully, and see if you are not equally as much at fault about other matters, if not in regard to the particular one you are grumbling about.

Be careful about the statements you make regarding persons, matters, or things. See that you make none but truthful ones, whether they be about right or wrong doings. Never insinuate, be always frank, regarding your word above all things of value to you.

Be careful about making promises. Weigh well all answers to questions, whether in business or amusement, before saying yes or no. Where one cannot answer squarely with a clear conscience, silence is much better. Above all, avoid society lies. If you make a promise, keep it if within your power. If you promise to meet one for business or pleasure at a certain time, be there at the time. Many a man has acquired wealth by scrupulously being up to time.

When working for others, remember that the time for which you are engaged is theirs, not yours. If you cannot recognize this fact and give them your full services for that time, you are not honest. Be true to their interests, so much so that they will feel that you are necessary to them. A certain amount of selfishness is commendable. A selfishness that incites one to do his best to make a good character for being faithful and reliable at all times and under all circumstances, is certainly the right sort to possess.

Set your mark of excellence high, then do all within your power, honorably, to reach the point. In your strife for position, wealth or power, have the same regard for the rights of others that you wish them to accord you. Remember that all live, more or less, in glass houses, and all have the same right to throw stones.

Be careful how you go in debt. A half a loaf paid for is better than a whole loaf owed for. The man who goes in debt is more or less a slave to others. Interest eats all the time, and one who borrows adds that much to his burdens in the future for a present, oftentimes imagined necessity. Now when you think of going in debt, just make up your mind you won't.

Don't cast aside old friends for new ones. Appearances are often deceptive. The loudest mouthed professions are generally not to be depended upon. Deep streams run quietly, while shallow ones are noisy. Ask counsel of those you know, not of strangers. Give your confidence to tried friends, others may betray you. All is not gold that glitters, polished brass shines fully as brightly as does the purest gold. Don't judge people by their dress. A ragged coat may cover a soul of sterling worth. Do not go through life with your eyes shut, or your ears stuffed. All of your faculties were given you for use. Make the best use of them possible. Let not a day pass that you do not learn something. Do not work mechanically, but thoughtfully. If you don't understand a thing, don't be afraid to ask questions. It is from inquiring minds that inventions and improvements have emanated. Do not

despise money, neither worship it. Love it for the good you may accomplish with it.

In argument, keep your temper. When one gets angry his reasoning faculties are lessened and judgment warped. Make use of the advantages within your reach, instead of fretting about those beyond your reach. Make good use of the penny you have, instead of building air castles with the six pence you hope to have.

We should never fret over circumstances that happen as the world moves along, if they do not please us. If at first they seem hard for us to bear, they may, by patience, tact and forbearance, often be made of great benefit to us, and at times, the most pleasurable events in our lives.

Don't envy others the blessings they appear to enjoy, that you think you do not. If you do, you will forget the health and strength that you possess, the love of father, mother, brothers and sisters that you enjoy, and find yourself wishing for the things that you do not possess, thereby laying the groundwork for a lifetime of unhappiness.

Don't forget that the plainest of rooms, if flooded with sunshine and warmth, provided with a plain easy chair, comfortable lounge, and plenty of warm clothing for bed will far surpass in actual comfort, an elegant one, furnished with costly furniture, and embellished with a lot of ornamental, but useless bric-a-brac.

It has been said as one sows, so shall he reap. It follows from this, if one does not sow, he cannot reap, consequently, sowing must precede harvesting, and the amount sown, in a large measure, determines the amount harvested. In other words, barren plowed ground cannot be expected to yield much of a harvest. Empty barns and small stacks in the fall are generally a sure sign of unsown and uncultivated fields in spring and summer.

It is sheer folly to look for a successful farmer in one possessed of an overgrowth of brawn and muscle if the head is empty of brains. It is worse than folly for a farmer to live by himself, never mingling with his neighbors, never trying to learn what is going on in the world, like the turtle, concealing all his thoughts and aspirations within a shell, no benefit to himself or others.

It is better to learn a trade, before working at it. This is true of farming. Get at it with a will, learn, or at least try to, all there is of it, give it your best time, best thought, and best energy. Do nothing by halves. Always keep this motto in mind, that whatever is worth doing, ought to be done well. Study for facts, whether deduced from your own experience, or from what you observe in others. Do not take a thing for granted because it is in the papers. No class or community are more imposed upon by papers than the farmers. There are too many agricultural editors who do all of their farming on paper, and know nothing about it, in fact.

Study all the time. Waste not a moment, even one's time spent in recreation can be made profitable. Study the nature of the soil you are farming. Study the climate you live in, and watch its effect upon your soil and crops. Study the vegetable kingdom, so that you may know what vegetables are the best adapted to your farms, and how they are affected by the climate. Study animal life, so that you may know the best classes of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs to raise on your farms, remembering that animals are affected more or less by soils and climates as are vegetables. Study your own interests, when selecting men to do your business; in town, county, state and the nation, remembering that only those who have shown a life long interest in your welfare, can always be expected to legislate for your benefit, while legislating for others.

It is a good idea to do your own work, be independent, paddle your own canoe, ask no favors. Don't expect anyone to help you with the interest that you help yourself. Your progress may be slow, but it is a step at a time, and each succeeding one will be the longer and stronger for the energy put forth and strength gained. It is not the one that has started with a full pocket that has come out the best in the race of life.

### Take Your Choice.

As compared with the nourishment they give, fruits and nuts have the least proportion of earthy salts. Animal flesh comes next, then vegetables, and fourth in rank we have cereals and pulses, which are shown to have the largest amount of the earthy matters. From the analysis we see that fruits as distinct from vegetables have the least amount of earth salts. Most of them contain a large quantity of water, but that water is of the purest kind—a distilled water of nature—and has in solution vegetable albumen. We also notice that they are to a great extent free from the oxidized albumens—glutinous and fibrous substances; and many of them contain acids—citric, tartaric, malic, etc.—which when taken into the system act directly upon the blood by increasing its solubility, by thinning it; the process of circulation is

more easily carried on and the blood flows more easily in the capillaries—which become lessened in calibre as age advances—that it would if of a thicker nature. These acids lower the temperature of the body and thus prevent the wasting process of oxidation, or combustion in the system. Exhilarating and stimulating effects produced by tea, coffee, and chocolate are caused by theine in tea, caffeine in coffee, and bromine in cocoa or chocolate—the latter containing a smaller percentage of the stimulant than the others. All have a similar alkaloid base. Milk has become extremely popular with all classes of physicians of late years. Formerly a fever patient was forbidden to take milk. In modern practice milk is about the only food allowed. An exclusive diet of milk is found very efficacious in diabetes. At the German spas, Carlsbad, Wiesbaden, etc., a very little bread is allowed and the diet mostly made up of milk, eggs, grapes, and lean beef. A non-starch diet is the rule, bread, starchy vegetables, and cereals being almost excluded. Rice is easily digested and an excellent food, except that it abounds in earth salts. Fruits are not only digested in the first stomach, but they have a large part of their nourishment already in a condition to be absorbed and assimilated as soon as eaten. The food elements in bread and cereals have to undergo a process of digestion in the stomach, and then be passed on to the intestines for a still farther chemical change before they are of use to the human system. This is the great advantage of a diet of lean meats and fruits.—From "How to Prolong Life," by WILLIAM KINNEAR, in NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for August.

### Small-Fruit Culture For Market.

BY WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, ASSISTANT POMOLOGIST, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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

III

### HARVESTING AND MARKETING.

Before the fruit begins to ripen, the size and style of package to be used should be decided on and a sufficient supply to market at least half of the estimated crop should be provided. The demands of different markets vary greatly, but in all of them a neat, clean package will outsell a poorly made or filthy one. The essentials are (1) that the packages shall be of the standard size in the markets to be supplied; (2) that they be as light as may be without sacrifice of sufficient stiffness and strength to withstand any ordinary pressure; (3) that they be neat, clean, and attractive in appearance. For the small fruits, except the red raspberry, the quart box or basket (packed in crates containing 16 to 64) is the supposed standard package in most markets, though degenerate sizes and forms of this cause a variation of 25 to 30 percent in its actual capacity. Red raspberries are commonly marketed in pint cups or boxes (packed in crates), while currants are frequently sold in the climax basket so largely used in shipping grapes.

Where a home trade is supplied, the same packages, if carefully handled, can be used several times, but for shipment to any considerable distance the "gift" package seems destined to soon supplant the old "return" crate.

With packages provided, the necessity for some sort of packing house arises. This should be near the berries, and should be large enough to comfortably accommodate the packers and to shelter from sun and rain such quantity of picked fruit as is likely to accumulate at any one time. A flat-roofed shed, open to the north and boarded down from the top to near the ground on the other three sides, answers a very useful purpose. If a large area is planted, a more expensive building, with storage room above for packages, may be built with profit.

Enough hand carriers should be provided, so that each picker may deliver his load, receive credit for it by means of tickets or other simple method of keeping account, and receive an empty carrier in return without waiting for his own to be emptied. Some distinguishing mark should be placed upon each loaded carrier, however, in order that it may be traced to the picker at any time previous to the packing in the crate. This is easily done by assigning to each picker a number and affixing to each carrier as it comes in an inexpensive tag marked with the picker's number. Inexperienced pickers need instruction when first placed at work, and watchful supervision for a day or two. Old hands often have to unlearn careless or slovenly habits acquired elsewhere, and in this respect are less satisfactory than new help. Neatness, thoroughness, and honesty must be insisted on, and after a picker is known to be reliable on these points his services are worth considerable more to the grower than before. Pickers should be instructed to assort fruit as they pick, or at least should be prohibited from placing decayed, unripe, or imperfect berries in the boxes

with marketable fruit. All boxes should be as full as they can be packed in the crates without bruising the fruit, and the berries in the top layers should be placed by hand, so as to present an attractive appearance. It goes without saying that the fruit should be of uniform quality throughout the package if the grower hopes to build up a desirable reputation in his market.

Every package should be branded with his name, and this should be a sufficient guarantee of the uniformity of its contents. Such a brand will often insure against loss during gluts, and cause prompt sales at advanced prices when the conditions affecting demand and supply are normal.

### STRAWBERRY.

The strawberry succeeds on a wide range of soil, but does best on a moist, sandy loam. It may be planted at any time of year if protected from sun and frost, but is commercially planted in early spring or in late summer. Only new plants, that is, those less than one year old, should be used, and these should be from the first sets rooted from runners. Distance between plants varies, but rows 4 feet apart, with a distance of 15 inches between the plants, requiring 8,712 plants per acre, may be taken as fair average. Blossom buds should be removed from spring-set plants, as fruiting lessens plant growth. Runners should be allowed to root early in the season and until a row width of 15 to 18 inches is attained. Those formed later in the season should be cut off or torn off with cultivators. To avoid tearing up rooted runners, always cultivate in the same direction; to prevent them from rooting, reverse the operation. Judicious thinning out of weak or crowded plants in the row is advisable. Select tested varieties, and if any are pistillate provide bisexual sorts blooming and ripening at the same time, and, as nearly as may be, such as produce fruit similar in size, color, and appearance. Plant in separate rows in the proportion of one bisexual to three or four pistillate. Mulching usually pays if clean straw, etc., can be had at a low price. Injury to blossoms by frost can be lessened by pulling mulch up over them with light, broad, hand rakes during the preceding day and removing after the danger is past.

Cultivation should cease from blooming time until fruit is harvested. For hoeing, a thin tool with both narrow and wide blades will be found advantageous.

The most difficult period in strawberry cultivation is that which immediately follows fruiting. Weeds and grass gain a foothold during the fruiting period, and the soil becomes hardened by the tread of pickers. Some growers prefer to plant a new field each year, in which case but a single crop of fruit is taken off, the plants being plowed under and followed by turnips, buckwheat, or some other quick-growing crop. Where land is high priced and the season long enough to mature a supplemental crop, this practice is to be commended, but in most localities it is found profitable to fruit strawberries at least two years.

In such case it is advisable to mow, dry, and burn the leaves and weeds as soon as the fruit is harvested. Some elements of fertility will be lost, but the destruction of injurious insects and fungi will compensate for this. If a durable mulch, like pine needles, has been used, this should be raked off and stacked for future use before the mowing is done. Immediately after the burning, two furrows should be thrown together, midway between the rows, with a light and sharp one-horse plow. Sometimes four furrows are needed to reduce the width of the rows to 1 foot or less. This leaves all portions of the rows readily accessible to the hoe, which should follow the plow within a few days. The frequent cultivation previously mentioned will in a short time level the ridge and reduce the space between the rows to a mellow condition favorable to the rooting of runners. Unless the soil is very rich and free from weeds, it will seldom pay to retain a strawberry field longer than two fruiting seasons.

Varieties succeeding over a wide range of soil and climate are: Bisexual—Michel, Wilson, Sharpless, Gandy; pistillate—Crescent, Warfield, Bubach, Haverland.

### A Fellow's Mother.

"A fellow's mother," said Fred the wise, With his rosy cheeks and his merry eyes, "Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt By a thump, or a bruise, or a fall in the dirt."

"A fellow's mother has bags and strings, Rags and buttons, and lots of things; No matter how busy she is, she'll stop To see how well you can spin your top."

"She does not care—not much, I mean— If a fellow's face is not always clean; And if your trousers are torn at the knee, She can put in a patch that you'd never see."

"A fellow's mother is never mad, But only sorry, if you're bad; And I tell you this, if you're only true, She'll always forgive you, what'er you do."

"I'm sure of this," said Fred the wise, With a manly look in his laughing eyes, "I'll mind my mother, quick, every day; A fellow's a baby that don't obey."  
—Selected.

## WOMAN'S WORK.

## The Possibilities of the New Woman on the Farm.

Paper read before the "Woman's Section" of the Farmers' Institute at Jonesville, Jan. 30, 1896, by Mrs. E. D. Noles, Church.

Implanted in every human heart, is a conception of an existence better, higher than one's actual surroundings; an ideal life which prompts a constant reaching out toward an ultimate actuality in the betterment of their own condition, or of those they are associated with, or of both.

This ideal may exist in one person's mind as an ideal dream; in another's as a germ of unrest and discontent, still in another's as a lever, lifting by energetic action and force of circumstances toward, yes, even to the actual. This ideal is a creator of possibility, and exercise of attention, comparison and will makes this possibility a reality.

Nowhere is this ideal working with such energy to leaven the whole mass as among the women of the farm. In their isolated homes they read of the marshaling of their sisters under new banners, and their listening ears catch the echo of the shouts of victory as these discover, with their better opportunities, new worlds of thought and action, stirring their hearts with a longing for the necessary drill to advance and protect their own domain. The strength of this desire is manifested by the number of farmers' wives with the gray around their temples who are reaching out and grasping every thing which will give them light and knowledge upon this new phase of existence. They feel and know that their life work has been retarded by lack of skill and educational privileges. They realize that all professions require specific training and facility in doing their work, and they are doing justice and judgment unto themselves by seeking the way and means for the training.

Their individual work has been one of the greatest factors in the creation of the material wealth and prosperity of this great state. Their judgment tells them that the value of this work should be recognized in a material way, and justice would give them pro rata share according to the number engaged in this specific work and the assessed value of the wealth created by their hands. The state is supposed to exert paternal care over its citizens, and as yet very little has been done for these handmaidens of the commonwealth in practical educational advantages along their line of work. Can you estimate the creative and progressive possibilities which would eventually come, if what in equity belongs to them were used in giving the needed buildings, and equipping them with paraphernalia necessary to give the girls from the farm perfect training in all theoretical, demonstrative, and practical knowledge of farm home making? This fund would be equal, not only liberally to pay the best talent for instruction, but to give a surplus for moulding and stimulating public opinion up to the work.

The institutes are sowing seed which will spring forth and ripen into an abundant harvest for agriculture, but as yet few are dropped toward creating this distinct type of womanhood for which we plead. The colleges and our university are open for the higher education of our girls, but the general result is to educate them away from the farm, into other fields of action where personal gain is the chief consideration.

The ideal is for a curriculum that will reverse the order of things, making the ornamental subservient to the practical; where habits of study and handwork go side by side; where the boy and girl striving together would receive training which would hold them to the highest ethics of their being, and send them back to the farm through masters of two principles of success, a trained mind guiding a skilled hand, coupled with a will to push the whole structure of their chosen calling toward a bountiful remuneration; a just recompense for the skill and labor involved. Understand me that I do not confine this to money consideration.

Let me illustrate by a few comparisons of the present with the richer possibilities of the new future. I need but tell you that the dominating influence of woman is for the future. Then ask how a thorough, practical knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and chemistry would effect the well-being of the future farm home. Thoroughly conversant with the construction of the human frame; how the physiological changes produced by conforming to certain modes of dress, and manner of work, interfere with the involuntary action of those muscles which control vital parts, and that to conserve her vital force she must exercise an intelligent use of this knowledge toward the result desired, thus bringing her physical nature up to the standard ideal. Would not the practicable demonstration in chemistry of food formation, with her facility of choosing from the labor of her own hands the material to use, stimulate

her to work for the higher physiological changes which come from selected, well cooked food, the result of which would be her own self preservation and the perpetuation of her race. This knowledge would be an instrument to touch the secret spring which unlocks the happiness of family life and makes the life worth living. Contrast the existence of a woman in a home, with a strong physical frame, with nerves like strings of steel, which would spring to the touch of a well balanced brain sending the vital forces tingling to the extremities freighted with an animated energy which would transform everything she touched into life-giving elements of strength to all she came in contact; with the bent forms, shrunken muscles, jangling nerves, and dwarfed mental faculties, specimens of which are too pitifully common, and are constantly dropping into untimely graves; finding shelter beneath the roof of our insane asylums, or living what should be their best days, in discontented, troublesome old age. Sanitary science, hygiene, germ theories, with hereditary law, exert perhaps a more potent influence upon human lives than those discussed.

There may be consolation in standing by the open grave of a human bud nipped by the frost of neglect of sanitary conditions, to remember the promise, "that of such are the kingdom of heaven," but the crown is, in length of days and hoary hairs, the jewels of satisfaction in that crown, the remembrance of the exercise of diligent obedience of the divine laws which control our existence. These laws touch humanity on all sides, socially, morally, and politically, and carry with them an incalculable amount of misery or happiness, and it is an injustice to hold mothers accountable for what they do not know or understand.

To be continued.

## Girls on the Farm.

The constant talk about "How to keep the boys on the farm," and "Why do boys leave the farm?" and "How shall we make the farm attractive for the boys?" would make us think that girls were not a part of the farmer's family. At farmers' institutes boys are talked about and thought to be almost as important as the fine horses and cattle, but the girls too often are not even thought of, or, if they are, and anybody dare to speak of them, there is too much the feeling of one who said, "I venture to give a few words in your behalf," or another, who said, in a paper written as late as 1886, that he was entirely on untried ground, and not realizing his great opportunity, made the apology that the subject was given him.

Why is not the health and happiness of the girls on the farm made as important as that of the boys? Because too many of our farmers have not entirely passed the barbarous age when women were mere slaves. Almost any of them will be shocked at that assertion, and disclaim ever whipping her or using her as a pack horse. But there are words that sting worse than whip-cords, and neglect is often more cruel than over-work.

The position of the daughter on the farm, from the time she is old enough to care for the next child younger until she leaves her father's home, too often broken in health and spirits, is that usually given the small boy a "necessary nuisance." Necessary, because the farm work could not go on smoothly if there was no one to see that the meals were always on time, and coats and trousers always ready for use; a nuisance, because she would sometimes like a new dress, and a half day's rest. The fathers and brothers are not always to blame for this, too many of our mothers and daughters under-rate their own position, and really think they are not of much consequence because what they do cannot be counted in dollars and cents. Education of both boys and girls is the only thing that will improve this condition. The girls should be taught to be the confidential advisers of the boys, and the boys taught that their sisters are capable of holding that position.

The work of the farmer's daughter is the most healthful occupation, if judgment is used; but too often the day begins at four in the morning and closes at eleven at night, each day having the same weary, weary round. The inspiration that she is supposed to get from the much sung about work of the milkmaid, oozes out in the barn-yard slush, and she is only too glad to be in the house again, failing entirely to see the health and spirits to be gained from "work in the open air." When she works in the flower garden, it is when there is nothing else to do, and usually is performed with aching back, and nerves too tired to see beauty in anything. She does the work because she feels, that, to make the home attractive, is a duty she owes her brothers. Two hours of every pleasant day should be spent out doors, and any mother or daughter who neglects this is failing in her duty to herself, her family, and her country. If the work of the house is too much to allow her time and strength for this, help should be hired. She has as good right to it as her brothers and husband. Any farmer who saves the

expense of house help and afterwards spends twice as much on doctor bills is not a good financier.

The education of the farmer's daughter should be one of the agitated questions of the day. She is usually left to grow like the wild rose, and early becomes a victim to her ignorance. If obliged to leave home she learns too often, at expense of health and character, what she should have learned from her own mother, or if she stays in her father's home, or a home of her own, early loss of strength in body and mind is the result. The majority of women in the insane asylum are farmers' wives, and we can safely assert that this is because they have never been taught that "The life is more than meat, and the body than raiment." The beauties in everything about her can give no diversion, because she is blind. Her eyes have not been touched and opened by the finger of knowledge.

There are some who oppose a college education for a farmer's daughter, saying it gives her notions above her place and makes her dissatisfied with farm life. Any schooling which does this is not an education. There is a cause for this, but too often it is the fault of the home folks. After learning the importance of caring for her own health and growth of mind, is it any wonder that she dreads to return to where the rest she and her mother need will be sneered at as a lazy notion she learned at college? Or, if she wishes a particular grouping of a clump of trees in the yard, that, to her eyes, trained to see beauty in harmony of color and shape, would add much to the attractiveness of the home, gets for an answer, "O, that is one of your flighty college notions, pretty no doubt, but farmers haven't time to attend to such little things."

But this is not always so; the trouble is often with the schooling. To the literature, science, and art that will give her useful hints for home decoration indoors and out, should be added the knowledge that will make her able to talk intelligently with her brothers about the "rotation of crops," and the grains that pay the best, and have some idea of how many bushels make an average yield. There is no class that need an education so much as farmer's wives and daughters. Isolated from libraries, they must be able to choose the very best books for the few they can afford in the family. The district school, usually with almost no course of study, must be supplemented by a well-chosen, interesting course of reading at home. Often at a distance from a competent physician, a knowledge of the laws of health and the treatment of the common diseases is a necessity.

The means to get this education is often not to be obtained, perhaps. But more often the farmer thinks he cannot afford it. And a woman, after all, can be only what man will give her a chance to be. If she has not the means to get an education, she can but do her best, and God, who made man to be woman's protector, will hold him responsible for the result.—*Gertrude J. Havens, in Kansas Industrialist.*

## Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Mrs. James T. Fields will contribute to the August Atlantic some delightful reminiscences of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, giving her first impressions of her, and telling of the warm friendship and intimacy which grew in after years. Their meeting was just after the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at a time when Mrs. Stowe's reputation was world-wide, and Mrs. Field describes her modest appearance and manner. It was at a reception "in one of the dusky palaces on the Arno" that she was presented to Mrs. Stowe, and she tells of her disappointment at finding herself unable to express in any way her deep sense of appreciation of the privilege of meeting the woman who had done such noble work in the cause of the emancipation of her country from the curse of slavery. "But when I next met her in an old picture gallery," Mrs. Fields continues, "her greeting had the warmth of an old friend." These days are described as the happiest of Mrs. Stowe's life, coming at a time when slavery seemed certain to be abolished before the civil war was yet near enough to inspire dread.

Her first glimpse of slavery, upon being invited to visit a plantation which appears as Colonel Shelby's in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is described, and the deep impression made upon her, then a girl of but twenty-two. Extracts from letters written at different periods, from before her marriage up to her communications with her publisher in regard to some of her latest books, show her thoughtful, serious nature, and indicate clearly the many difficulties under which she constantly labored.

When Mr. Stowe received an appointment as professor in Bowdoin College, he moved with his family to Brunswick, Maine; and here Mrs. Stowe wrote the book which first gave her fame, writing alone far into the night after days of toil, doing her own housework, looking after her children, and even painting and papering with her own hands and unaided the interior of the cottage in which they lived. This book she herself always regarded as

an inspiration, being accustomed to say that it wrote itself, and on one occasion, upon receiving words of praise as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," she said, "I did not write it, God wrote it. I merely did his dictation."

Although the author of "Uncle Tom" was destined never again to write so remarkable a book, it is not surprising, as her whole life was really a preparation for that work. "Her later books," Mrs. Fields says, "are really remarkable for their power when the circumstances under which they were produced are considered."

## The Juveniles.

## Peter, the "Mint Bird."

If you have a silver dollar of 1836, 1838, or 1839, or one of the first nickel cents coined in 1856, you will find upon it the true portrait of an American eagle which was for many years a familiar sight in the streets of Philadelphia. "Peter," one of the finest eagles ever captured alive, was the pet of the Philadelphia mint, and was generally known as the "Mint bird." Not only did he have free access to every part of the mint, going without hindrance into the treasure vaults where even the Treasurer of the United States would not go alone, but used his own pleasure in going about the city. Everybody knew and admired him, and even the street boys treated him with respect. The government provided his daily fare, and he was as much a part of the mint establishment as the superintendent or chief coiner. He was so kindly treated that he had no fear of anybody or anything, and he might be in the mint yet if he had not sat down to rest on one of the great fly-wheels. The wheel started without warning, and Peter was caught in the machinery. One of his wings was broken, and he died a few days later. The superintendent had his body beautifully mounted, with the wings spread to their fullest extent; and to this day Peter stands in a glass case in the mint's cabinet, where you may see him whenever you go there. An exact portrait of him as he stands in the case was put upon the coins named.—*Harper's Young People.*

## Susie.

"I don't want to go to the picnic, Aunt Mary."

"Why not, Susie?"

"Because I never have a good time at any such place. You know I'm not like the other girls."

Susie was very shy and self-conscious, but she wasn't a bit selfish. She lacked "cheek," of which so many girls have an abundant supply.

"If you'll go with me," said Aunt Mary, "I promise you shall enjoy it."

So Susie put on her simple white dress with a blue sash, and her shade hat, and went with Aunt Mary. It was very warm on the cars, and a lady near them seemed suffering from the heat. Aunt Mary took her drinking cup from her basket, and giving it to Susie said, "Go and fill that at the ice cooler and offer it to the lady, and then bring me some, and have some yourself."

A grateful "thank you" from the lady made Susie very happy.

When they reached the grove the other girls grouped themselves variously, but Susie stayed by Aunt Mary. The latter spied a little girl by her self, and said to Susie: "Go and ask that little girl if she wouldn't like to swing, and give her a chance to enjoy herself."

Susie went obediently and was soon talking with the strange girl, who turned out to be the daughter of the owner of the grove in which the picnic was held. This little girl, grateful for Susie's attention, offered to take her to some pretty nooks near by, not accessible to the other children, and the two girls had a fine time rambling together till lunch was ready, and then everybody was called by a bell to the tables.

After lunch Aunt Mary said: "One of the little girls was made sick by riding in the cars and she lies yonder under that maple tree. Take your friend and go and see if you can't do something for her; she's too sick to play."

So the two went and cheered the patient, carrying lemonade and talking pleasantly to her, till she really began to forget her sickness and take an interest in things about her.

When Susie got home from the picnic she told her mother she never enjoyed herself so much in her life. Aunt Mary, hearing this, said as they were talking over confidentially: "Now, Susie, whenever you feel shy and begin to think about yourself and how awkward and solitary you feel, go right about making somebody else happy, and you'll forget all about your bashfulness, and be surprised to find how soon you'll begin to really enjoy yourself and be genuinely happy.—*Universalist.*

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.  
Ripans Tabules cure headache.  
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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OUR WORK.

The following has been approved by the State Grange as a fair statement of the objects the Grange of Michigan has in view, and the special lines along which it proposes to work.

The Grange has for a number of years advocated the formation of a course for girls at the Agricultural College.

It has been stated in several of the daily papers that Mr. Pingree would dictate the makeup of the next legislature of Michigan.

The more it is tested and tried the more evident does it become that the Grange is the strong farmers' organization.

very times when the Grange becomes the most useful. When everybody is prosperous each man can get along fairly well on his own hook.

If the average man exhibited as much enthusiasm in religion as he does in politics, he would be called a fanatic.

It has been stated in several of the daily papers that Mr. Pingree would dictate the makeup of the next legislature of Michigan.

would be saving in state expenditures. But we believe that legislators, at least those coming from farming districts, ought to be willing to subscribe to platforms as definite and clear as the one we propose.

- We believe that the public servants of a great state should stand upon a platform pledged to specific lines of administration. We therefore enunciate the following declarations of our beliefs on this subject: 1. We promise to practice the most rigid economy in the administration of affairs in every state department and state institution.

For Discussion.

The following are questions suggested for discussion in Subordinate Granges and in the VISITOR between now and State Grange session.

- 1. Are the present tax laws of Michigan just and fair to all classes? If not, why not? 2. Are the tax laws complied with in making assessments? If not, where is the blame? 3. What specific changes in our tax laws would be advantageous?

- (c) The formation of an anti-saloon league. 9. Shall free passes for state officers be prohibited? 10. Shall we have a uniform text book law? 11. Shall we have a free text book law?

The Township Unit Plan.

Continued from page 1.

torney in all matters pertaining to the schools of his township. He hires teachers, fixes the wages, determines the length of school to be taught, builds or lets contracts for building school houses, determines how much money shall be raised and paid for maintaining school, for building apparatus, etc.

It is very doubtful in my mind whether the free American citizen of Michigan could ever be made to believe that the welfare of their children demands that they give over the education of their children to one man in a township, with no possible appeal from his decision for four long years.

This is what is called close supervision. It removes the responsibility from the people who are directly interested. These trustees may be and probably are good business men.

The great question is not so much whether their system secures more capable officers, but does the removing of the responsibility from the people to one man give better results? Allow me to quote from the trustee to whom reference has been made as the only school man met among the trustee fraternity.

- Q. What wages do you get? A. Forty-five dollars per month. Q. Are the wages uniform in the township? A. No, the other teachers get \$35. Q. Is this the trustee's home school? A. Yes. Q. Do not the patrons of the other schools find fault if the trustee pays more in one school than in the rest? A. The people do not know it.

are content with an average of six and one-half months of school in the rural districts and less than seven for the whole state. The average school closes for the year by the first of April and there are those closing in February.

The work in the school-room is in keeping with the spirit of the patrons. There are many good and experienced teachers and many bright children, but the spirit seems to have left them. Let a teacher understand that no matter how hard he may work or how much he may make his services worth, he will receive no more than the poor or worthless teacher; and that to stand in with the trustee counts for more than good work, and you have removed a great motive to good, energetic, and enthusiastic work. The routine work of the school-room is done with a considerable degree of faithfulness, but there seems to be little effort to bring new ideas and new lines of work into the school-room. Civil government was taught in four of the schools visited. Current events were not thought of, and oral and general work found little place. In nearly half the schools reading was taught by the old A B C method and the pupils stood in a row and spelled in turn. In most of the schools visited I was permitted to occupy

a few moments in questioning the pupils. The questions asked were questions concerning the township, county, state and nation, questions which every child who has reached the fourth or fifth grade should be able to answer, I failed to find a pupil who could name the two United States senators from Indiana, and only two who could name the congressman from their district. In one other school a ninth grade pupil named for their representative in congress a man who had represented them two years previously. The teacher thought the pupil was right. I found whole schools that could not name the governor of the state. The Stars and Stripes floated above just two out of the thirty schools. Out of some ten schools visited just previous to Washington's birthday one was planning or preparing to observe the day with appropriate exercises. I might go on and give more data from my record book but it would but prolong an already long letter. From what I have seen, I feel sure that a man who is acquainted with the Michigan schools could not visit thirty schools in Indiana and not be convinced that Michigan is better off under the district system. If there is still any doubt in the minds of any, I would respectfully refer them to the 11th census of the United

States where they will find that after about thirty years of the township unit school system, 6.8 per cent. of the native white inhabitants of Indiana are classed as illiterate, while in Michigan under the district system of schools but 2.3 per cent. are illiterate. If it is the object of the schools to make intelligent American citizens, which it is, do not adopt the township system.

*Lansing.*  
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### MATRIMONY IN EGYPT.

The Curious Wedding Processions That Are to Be Seen in Cairo.

As you look out of your hotel window in Cairo, you will see a native musician sauntering by, twanging the lute of the country; then a sound like the tinkling of baby cymbals informs you that the sherbetly is going his round, with his huge glass jar slung at his side, from which he dispenses (to the unwary) sweet, sticky drinks of licorice juice or orange sirup in the brass saucers which he perpetually clinks in his hand. Late at night the sounds of eastern life invade your pillow. The distant throbbing of the naggarah tells you that a wedding procession is making its tour, and if you have the curiosity to get up and sally out you will be rewarded by one of the characteristic sights of Cairo, in which old and new are oddly blended. Probably a circumcision is combined with the wedding to save expense, and the procession will be headed by the barber's sign, a wooden frame raised aloft, followed by two or three gorgeously caparisoned camels—regular stage properties hired out for such occasions—carrying drummers, and leading the way for a series of carriages crammed with little boys, each holding a neat white handkerchief to his mouth to keep out the devil and the evil eye. Then comes a closed carriage covered all over with a big cashmere shawl, held down firmly at the sides by brothers and other relations of the imprisoned bride; then more carriages and a general crowd of sympathizers. More rarely the bride is borne in a cashmere covered litter swung between two camels, fore and aft; the hind camel must tuck his head under the litter, and is probably quite as uncomfortable as the bride, who runs a fair chance of seasickness in her rolling palanquin.

In the old days the bride walked through the streets under a canopy carried by her friends, but this is now quite out of fashion, and European carriages are rapidly ousting even the camel litters. But the cashmere shawl and the veil will not soon be abandoned. The Egyptian woman is, at least in public, generally modest. She detects a stranger's glance with magical rapidity, even when to all appearance looking the other way, and forthwith the veil is pulled closer over her mouth and nose. When she meets you face to face, she does not drop her big eyes in the absurd fashion of western modesty. She calmly turns them away from you. It is much more cutting—really.—Saturday Review.

### GOVERNOR TOM JOHNSON.

A Stubborn Patriot to Whom This Country Owe a Great Debt.

In a storied burial ground in Frederick, "in his narrow bed," sleeps one whose name never fails to stir the heart of the old Marylander with lively emotions of admiration and affection—Governor Tom Johnson, that audacious and stubborn patriot of whom John Adams said that he was one of four citizens of Maryland and Virginia "without whom there would have been no Revolution," although, in affected scorn of him, a British officer, writing to his people at home, had assured them, "There is no need to be alarmed by all this noise in the colonies, which is mainly made by a boy named Tom Johnson."

"That pestilent rebel" of the British war office was the trusty, loving friend of Washington, whom he nominated to be commander in chief of all the armies of the United colonies; member of the first congress and of the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States; first governor of Maryland, and an associate justice of the supreme court, and he was twice urged to accept the portfolio of secretary of state. He was in his day the first citizen of Maryland, and in all the colonies the Revolution disclosed no wiser, stronger, sweeter character than his who joined the fortitude of the warrior with the foresight of the statesman in the temperament of an eager, dauntless boy.—John Williamson Palmer in Century.



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Low Neck and Sleeveless.

No. A.—Made of Peeler cotton, is double stitched, 2 and 1 fancy rib, and square neck. Sizes 3, 4 and 5. Will fit ladies from 30 to 38 in. bust measure. Usually sold at 8 cts. Our price..... 4 cts

No. B.—Made of Maco Egyptian cotton, square neck, shell finish, and the best 15-cent garment ever made. Sale price 7 cts.

No. C.—Form-fitting, perfectly shaped, and made of Maco Egyptian cotton, horse-shoe neck, neck and shoulders cord finished. Sizes 3, 4 and 5. Price..... 8 cts.

No. D.—Our special. Made of Maco Egyptian cotton, Richelieu rib, low, V-shaped front and horse-shoe back, fancy crochet pattern, inserted bosom, neck and

shoulders taped, with crochet finish throughout. Our price..... 11 cts.

No. E.—Richelieu rib, made of Maco Egyptian cotton, square neck, white satin taped neck and arms, with lace finish. Sizes 3 to 5. A 35-cent garment for 17 cts.

No. F.—Richelieu rib, lace-finished neck and sleeves, made of Maco Egyptian cotton. Sizes 3 to 5. Price..... 12½ cts.

### Extra Sizes.

No. G.—Richelieu rib, made of fine Peeler cotton, square neck, neck and sleeves crochet trimmed and taped. Sizes 7 and 8. Will fit ladies from 38 to 44 in. bust measure. Price..... 14 cts

No. H.—Made of Maco Egyptian cotton, lace-trimmed neck and sleeves and cord finish. Sizes 7 and 8. This is a per-

fectly-made garment, and fills a long-felt want, is double elastic, and will wear and wash perfectly. Price..... 19 cts

### Ladies' Jersey-Ribbed Vests, with Sleeves.

No. I.—Richelieu rib, quarter sleeves, crochet finish, neck taped and cord finish. Sizes 3 to 5. Price..... 12 cts

### Children's Jersey Vests.

No. J.—Low square neck, sleeveless, 2x2 fancy rib, shell stitched neck and arms, made of a fine grade of combed yarn. Sizes 11 to 23. Will fit children from 6 months to 8 years. This garment is generally sold at from 7 to 15 cents, according to sizes, but we make the unheard of price for any size of ..... 4 cts

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