

GRANGE VISITOR

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

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CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 5, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 501.

Michigan School for the Deaf.

BY FRANCIS D. CLARKE, SUPERINTENDENT.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: A reply to your request for information as to this school is very difficult, because there are so many things that must, in an article of this sort, be left unsaid. I see that the State Grange has requested its committee to visit the State University, and inspect and report upon it, and I think it would be a good thing for all, the institutions and the people of the state, if the other institutions were visited by some such disinterested committee, and a fair report of what they are doing was made to the people, accompanied by a comparison of their cost and efficiency with other institutions of the same sort. Such a comparison would show that these Michigan institutions are economically and efficiently managed.

I take it that you desire an article not filled with figures, but showing in a simple and clear way what this school is doing, and what it costs now, and what is the outlook for the future.

The constitution of our state, as that of almost every one in the Union, promises an education to every child. If the child is so unfortunate as to be deaf or blind, this promise cannot be carried out by the ordinary teacher in the public school. The state cannot furnish properly trained teachers, with proper appliances, and what is most important, proper supervision, in every locality where there is a deaf or blind child; and where the attempt to do so has been made, in the case of the deaf at least, it has been a costly and far from successful undertaking. For her own convenience Michigan gathers these afflicted children at one place, the blind at Lansing and the deaf at Flint, and there provides proper means for their education. The two great special schools thus resulting can do much better work for the children than would be possible in a hundred small classes scattered all over the state.

Our object in the School for the Deaf is to give our children such a training as will make them good citizens. We aim to give them a good education, going so far as to fit those who wish it for the college at Washington. In addition we try to build up their characters and to give them the habit of industry.

Every pupil receives instructions in the great truths of morality; everyone is taught that labor is honorable, and a thing to be desired. All above the fifth grade spend four hours each school day in learning some useful handicraft. At present our trades are baking, cabinet making, shoemaking, printing, sewing, tailoring, dressmaking, wood-turning, wood-carving, and drawing.

Since the foundation of the school 1161 pupils have left us. They came here, as a rule, in a state of ignorance hard to conceive. Had they never come to school, they would have grown up to manhood and womanhood with the physical strength and all the passions of men and women, but with the minds of babies. Hardly a tenth of them would ever have supported themselves, but through life would have been dependent upon friends or the community. Many of them would certainly have fallen into crime, and would have been a menace to the peace and safety of others, as long as they lived. The people who do not educate their deaf children would be wise to follow the example of the Indians, and drown them as soon as sure of their affliction.

Among such a number as have passed through our school, there are of course many of whom we have lost sight, for they are scattered all over our state and the states south and west of us. We have taken great pains, however, to keep in touch with them, and of the whole number there is not one in prison and only three who are not self-supporting. It would be hard to match this record among the hearing. We can certainly claim that the object of our school is being attained, but the question remains:

DOES IT COST TOO MUCH?

It is not fair to compare a school with a prison or an asylum, for teaching costs more than attendance.

Neither is it fair to compare a school for

the deaf, or one for the blind, with an ordinary school.

Deaf children and blind children require much more individual attention and patient repetition on the part of the teacher than those who see or hear, and therefore they must be placed in very much smaller classes. The best eastern schools for the deaf have made the number of pupils to a teacher as low as five or six. While we have more than this in Michigan, averaging over fourteen pupils to a teacher, still as compared with schools for normal children, our teaching force must be very large and expensive. Fortunately we have a means of comparison with other schools of the same sort. We have reports showing the number of pupils in all the schools for the deaf in the country, on November 15, 1895, and also the expenditures for support during the last fiscal year before that. We can figure out from this a per capita cost, which while not absolutely accurate, is as nearly so for one school as it is for another. Some of the most prominent schools, especially those near us, are given in the following table.

School and location.	No. pupils.	Exp. for support.	Per cap. expense.
New York, New York City	370	\$163,441	\$279.57
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	302	134,318	267.56
Ohio, Columbus	371	84,825	228.48
Indiana, Indianapolis	393	61,096	201.24
Illinois, Jacksonville	487	100,000	205.34
Michigan, Flint	368	67,566	183.60
Wisconsin, Deleving	185	35,070	255.40
California, Berkeley	163	57,041	349.88
Clark, Northampton, Mass.	145	42,376	292.24
Western Penn., near Pittsburgh	199	48,415	243.29
Western N. Y., Rochester	154	41,828	271.15
Central N. Y., Rome	129	38,712	300.09

It is probable that all of the sums under "Per capita expense" are too large, as the earnings of the schools have not been taken from the amount expended; but it will be seen at a glance that in the present year the Michigan school is below the others.

CAN THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOL BE FURTHER DECREASED?

That the total amount expended here can ever be lower, or even as low as it is now, is doubtful; unless the very unjust course of denying the privileges of the school to some who are entitled to it is adopted. There are at present in the state at least as many deaf children of school age, entitled to come to school, as there are in the school now. Every year the number of new pupils applying for admission fills all the vacant space we have, and this number grows faster than new buildings are provided.

As the number of new pupils increases, the per capita must be increased for the cost of additional furniture, bedding, etc., more than offsets any saving made by having a larger number to divide certain fixed expenses. When the school finally reaches its maximum, and we only have to renew what is worn out, and do not have to provide for larger numbers, there will be a reduction of the per capita cost.

There is, however, a continual demand from the parents of children, and others, for more and better work. Parents are especially anxious that a large number of trades be taught, and the Trustees may do something in this direction, so that taking everything into consideration, it is hardly probable that the cost will be much lower than it is now. The farmers of Michigan probably do not care to have us able to buy flour at \$2.20 and potatoes at ten cents, in order to keep down expenses.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

	Dr.	Cr.
Salaries and wages	\$23,257 19	
Food	14,792 99	\$18 48
Laundry	1,698 25	
Heating	6,916 88	2 35
Light	1,365 78	
Stationery, postage, etc.	1,010 19	49 55
Amusement and instruction	1,247 49	8 92
Household supplies	663 37	16 60
Furniture and bedding	1,441 56	
Tools and machinery	252 38	
Amusement and instruction	1,247 49	8 92
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	3,047 75	3,203 50
Freight and transportation	1,125 50	1,013 39
Miscellaneous expenses	1,298 05	42 22
Industrial training	8,849 03	5,390 45

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

	Dr.	Cr.
Salaries and wages	\$25,320 33	50
Food	15,067 54	726 89
Laundry	1,584 46	
Heating	6,717 09	10 87
Light	1,653 60	
Stationery and printing	691 97	72 61
Household supplies	763 48	18 55
Amusement and instruction	1,165 54	22 02
Furniture and bedding	469 26	3 55
Tools and machinery	341 83	
Farm, etc.	3,729 16	2,690 92
Freight and transportation	1,167 97	1,116 75
Miscellaneous	1,065 23	120 23
Industrial training	7,896 50	4,754 32

Flint, Michigan.

State House of Correction and Reformatory.

Report for Two Years Ending June 30, 1896.

BY OTIS FULLER, WARDEN.

The nonpartisan board of control, composed of one Democrat and two Republicans, says of the results for the past two years: "It is with the greatest satisfaction and pardonable pride that we refer you to the Warden's report of the past two years, which is the most favorable from every standpoint in the history of the institution. To the Warden and his assistants great credit should be given for their efforts to conduct this institution on an economical and self-sustaining basis as near as may be."

On account of the great business depression and the public demand for lower taxation the board has cut its request for special appropriations to a total of \$14,700, which is only half what was asked for two years ago. Of this amount \$10,000 is for an electric light plant, \$2,000 for a hog barn and the balance for minor improvements. The report is signed by Hon. N. B. Hayes of Muir, Hon. Louis Kanitz of Muskegon, and Hon. James T. Hurst of Wyandotte.

The Warden's report makes a showing that will, no doubt, be very gratifying to the taxpayers. With an increase of forty-seven per cent in the number of inmates to be supported, it shows a decrease of \$47,844.32 in the net cost to the state of running the institution. The net per capita cost for all purposes was \$91.58 per year against \$195.32 per year under the former management, or 25 cents per day against 34 cents per day.

It is shown that the cost of maintaining the inmates was 113 per cent greater under the former management than under the present.

A comparison with leading eastern and western prisons and reformatories shows that the per capita cost of maintaining the Ionia reformatory is much less than that of any reformatory in the United States. The New York and Pennsylvania reformatories cost from three to four times as much as this. The cost of maintaining the Massachusetts state prison is 200 per cent greater, and it has only 30 to 40 per cent more inmates. A comparison of the salary lists shows that the keepers of the eastern states prisons receive 25 per cent higher salaries and the wardens 100 to 200 per cent more than at Ionia.

Frequent unfavorable comparisons of the Ionia institution with the Detroit House of Correction have been made, but with the same amount of money received from board of prisoners and fines, as is received at the Detroit House of Correction, we could turn a handsome cash balance into the state treasury for 1896. The Ionia prison receives nothing from these sources. The average number of prisoners for biennial periods, for the past six years, has been as follows: For 1891-92, 340; for 1893-94, 351; for 1895-96, 513. The amount of cash drawn from the state treasury for the same periods, for the support of each inmate, including new construction and all other expenses is as follows: For 1891-92, \$203; for 1893-94, \$221; for 1895-96, \$118. The amount drawn from the state treasury during the past two years, besides maintaining the institution, has added over \$30,000 to the valuation of property and good accounts which cannot be charged to maintenance.

COST.

The total annual net cost in excess of earnings has been \$46,981.24 for the past two years, against \$70,903.40 a year for the two years ending June 30, 1894.

The furniture factory is the leading industry. This cost \$2,000 besides all the labor of the inmates during the two years ending June 30, 1894, as determined by the state accountant. During the past two years it yielded \$38,800.28 or 47 2-10 cents per day for the labor of each convict. Better results can be obtained from the manufacture of novelties than from chamber suits, and the latter line will be discontinued as soon as practicable. The best prison line of manufacture is one that involves a

small amount of material and a large amount of labor, and the manufacture of chamber suits reverses these conditions.

Two knitting contracts, at 40 cents per day for each inmate, yielded \$12,243.72 during the two years. These contracts employ from 60 to 70 men and are the only contracts in the prison. The cane shop, which employs about 100 men in caning chairs, earned \$7,820.18 or only 14 7-8 cents per day. The short-time men are employed on this work, and during the past two years work has been scarce and prices very low. The cane shop at present is earning 21 cents per day for each inmate.

An ordinary breakfast consists of boiled rice and sugar, bread and gravy and coffee. Dinner: boiled beef and potatoes, bread and gravy and one kind of vegetable, such as onions, cabbage, beets, turnips, green corn, tomatoes, etc. Supper: bread and milk or bread and coffee. Butter is used only on Sundays. Five hundred men consume about 1000 pounds of bread per day, 400 pounds of fresh beef, 8 bushels of potatoes and 280 quarts of milk. Rolled oats and syrup are used for breakfast every other day in place of rice and sugar. Pork and beans are fed once a week in place of beef, and eggs are substituted for beef during the spring months, two or three days each week. The cost of food during the past two years has averaged seven and nine-tenths cents per day for each inmate. The vegetables used are raised in the prison garden.

An evening school is conducted four nights each week and 165 are now on the school list. The superintendent has 13 inmate assistants and their work is very satisfactory. Reading, spelling, penmanship, and many illiterate inmates are away with a fair common school education. The school is a very valuable aid to reformation.

Religious services are held in the chapel every Sunday morning, Sunday school each Sunday afternoon, and prayer meetings each Friday evening. Each of these services occupies one hour. Attendance at chapel is compulsory, but the other services are privileges accorded for good behavior. The public may smile incredulously, but it is a fact that these services are appreciated and enjoyed by most of the inmates, as is shown by close attention and good order.

THE PAROLE LAW.

Twenty-five prisoners had been released under the new parole law up to June 30, and of that number two had died, 19 were doing well, and the parole of three or four was conceded by the Warden to be a mistake. One was returned to prison last week.

The public may be led to infer from the name of this institution that it is a reformatory, but as a matter of fact it is no more so than Jackson or Marquette. Many chronic criminals, who have done years of service for this and other states behind the bars, are sent here for reformation, while many of the better class are sent to Jackson. An amendment to the law should be made requiring judges to send all first offenders, except lifers, here, and providing for the transfer to Jackson of those that, after a fair trial, appear to be incapable of reformation or detrimental to reformatory influences. No chronic criminal should be sent here.

Governor Rich has attended about two-thirds of the board meetings, and has given very close attention to the business of the prison, while one member has attended every meeting and all have made many business sacrifices for the benefit of the state. Their labors are purely missionary, but they should be paid not less than \$10 per day for the time actually spent. This would make the entire supervision of the prison by the board cost only \$500 or \$600 a year, when under the old law, each member of the board was paid \$1,000 per year and expenses.

Ionia.

In writing advertisers, please mention the VISITOR.

Field and Stock

Ten Helps in Farming.

BY JOHN J. SNOOK.

Our good editor requested me to furnish an article for the *Visitor*, saying that I might write on any subject on earth—save one—and I suppose that one must have been excepted because it might have been the best. So I have been rambling over our planet in imagination, and in memory to some extent, for a suitable victim, and have finally reached "home, sweet home" after asking myself the question, what do farmers want to know? And as there was no other way of finding out, I had to judge others by myself, and the answer came promptly, "I am hungry for anything that helps me in my occupation." So, thinking that what has helped me might help my brother and sister farmers, I will mention some of the things that have contributed most to my profit, in proportion to their cost. And first, because it has been the most profitable, is "underdraining," though our farm is slightly rolling and 150 feet above the river only half a mile distant. The cost of the eight hundred rods of tile has been paid back over and over again, and helped materially in making the farm a joy forever.

"The silo," filled with green corn, run through a cutting box, will furnish more good feed for cattle and sheep, for the least money of anything I have found. Planted two and a half feet each way, five acres well tended will feed fifteen cattle more than half of what they need to eat for six months, and it can be filled in the slack time just before corn cutting. Then if the ground is immediately, without preparation, sown to rye, it will furnish much late and early pasture, and something to turn under.

A warm, convenient "barn basement" furnished with water, and an adjoining silo, and containing one thousand bushels of beets and mangolds, some for every animal on the farm, except the dog and cat, and not even excluding the chickens, "will make a cow laugh in winter," as my grandfather used to say in regard to the wisp of hay his hand-rake would glean while crossing the hay field. And if a herd of cattle laugh often you may be sure they will grow fat.

A two-horse "tread power" on one side of the wide barn floor, will always be out of the weather and out of the way, furnishing some work for idle winter horses, without harness or even shoes if necessary. It will cut the silage and dry stalks, pump manure, and grind the feed, and put roots, apples and small potatoes into fragments in short order.

"Liberal and frequent seedings to clover" cannot be omitted without loss to the farm and pocketbook.

"Sheep" have been with us thus far all the way, and coarse wool lamb raising is profitable even in these times. Sheep are as much a foe to weeds as cats are to mice.

An abundance of "small fruits" is a help that every farmer's family is entitled to and can have if they will, commencing with early strawberries the first of June, and having early and late varieties of gooseberries, raspberries, currants, blackberries and grapes, a daily supply of absolutely fresh fruit may grace and cheer your table till November.

The family who cannot get five times as much help out of a good "agricultural paper" as it costs, could not make money out of anything. One tenth of the tobacco money will furnish two of them, and help make the family and the world wiser and better.

"Farmers' societies" can no more be dispensed with than the associations of other occupations and professions; in fact they are even more helpful and necessary. "In union there is strength;" in association there is knowledge and encouragement; "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety." They also give a broader acquaintance and wider influence to each member personally.

"Farmers' institutes" are not only a power of good in themselves, but also in awakening those who cannot be otherwise reached to the importance of an enlightened and united agriculture.

Now, brothers and sisters, I have given away some of my most important secrets as to how to gain the "needful," so if you have something new that's tried and true, or old that hasn't been told, pass it along.
Rochester, Mich.

Experiments.

Every farmer should be an experimenter, and every farm an experimental farm. In fact, fully half of the farming done in the country is mere experimentation without knowing the conditions, or getting any benefit from the knowledge that otherwise might be derived. Blind farming is carried on to a much greater extent than is generally supposed. The farmer who is intelligent enough to make an experiment with a full understanding of the conditions, is too intelligent to waste time, labor and

seed in the way that ignorant farmers often do. He would note the lesson taught, if he did incur such a waste, and not repeat the same losing operation; whereas, many farmers go right on, year after year repeating the same blunders, without even suspecting the cause of their failures. Such do not make farming pay, and will never read this paragraph; hence, they will not be offended at what we say. But there is such a thing as paying experimentation that might and ought to be carried out on every farm. Experiments are possible in every line of farming and will suggest themselves to the mind of the farmer who reads and thinks and is looking for means of improvement. For instance, several kinds of fertilizers might be tried every year, on small plots, of as many crops, and under different conditions, to see which gives the best result. It is not necessary to sow different plots for this purpose, as the application can be made to small patches of large fields. When the effect is noted, it will serve as a guide in applying fertilizers the next year. Corresponding experiments can be carried on in feeding, and all without incurring any serious risk or entailing any heavy loss. Some experiments—such as those in generous feeding or fertilizing—are perfectly safe to make. Every farmer has it within his reach to constantly teach himself. It is his duty to do it. But what one finds beneficial may not be so to every one else. Different soils and different conditions, which influence results, must be noted. Every farm, like every individual, has its distinctive features and characteristics. Every farmer should, therefore, make a study of his own farm, and note wherein it differs from others, as well as in what way it accords with them, and direct his operations accordingly. Blind copying does not always pay.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

The Aeration of Milk.

The following is from an Australian source: "It has been conclusively shown that bacteria and odors are two of the commonest causes of the deterioration of milk. The air is everywhere full of bacterial life, some of which infects the milk the moment it leaves the udder. The bacteria are fewest in the milk at this time, but the temperature of the milk favors their rapid development. Co-existing are the odors absorbed by the milk from the air or occasionally coming from the food the cow has eaten. While it has not been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned where the odors come from or what causes them, the cow will affect the milk, even if the milking is done in an atmosphere free from that odor. It is also true that milk absorbs odors that could not have been produced by food eaten.

The odors and taints caused by bacteria are not noticeable when the milking is first done, but become stronger the longer the milk stands. On the other hand, those produced by the food eaten are the most pronounced immediately after milking. As bacteria are living organisms, heat (the temperature of the milk) aids their development, and cold retards it. Thus the sudden and immediate cooling of the milk checks the activity of the bacteria. The aeration, that is, the exposure of the milk to contact with the air, allows it to give up the foreign odors to a large extent.

The most practical method of accomplishing this is where a thin sheet of milk flows over a surface cooled by running water or ice and water. In the coolers that use running water it is forced through in a direction opposite to that of the milk, so that the coldest milk and the coldest water are at the bottom of the apparatus. When ice and water are used, it is necessary to stir up once in a while, as the water next to the surface over which the milk flows becomes warm.—*Farming World*.

The Agricultural College.

BY JAS. N. MCBRIDE.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: Referring to your request for discussion of certain questions of public interest and state policy, I will write of the Agricultural College as one of questions named.

(1) The College has a field of usefulness. (2) It is established by a compact with the United States, and even were it desired to disestablish it, it could not be done except by extra legal or revolutionary proceedings.

The above being the conditions, the efforts of all should be given to adapt the College to the conditions of greatest usefulness. A college is in its mechanical and outward appearance a location, buildings, and appliances. This the Michigan Agricultural College has in an almost ideal plant. The real college however is composed of the teachers and students; these are the spirit and the soul of the institution. Now, there can be no college without the students. The buildings and the teachers alone constitute a sort of literary monastery where the learning of the learned does not reach those whom it could benefit. It is a

force without the means of transmission to the point of application.

THE PROBLEM.

The problem before the Michigan Agricultural College has been and now is to reach those for whom it was intended. There are two different opinions each consistently held concerning the College. Those whom it is intended for think that it is an expensive, unnecessary institution which they pay for for the benefit of those who draw salaries. The College authorities think that the public, for whose benefit they are working, is unsympathetic and indifferent to what the College could do for them. It is the old case of the merchant who has goods but does not have buyers. The goods are desirable and there are people who want and need just such goods, but there is no way to bring patrons but by advertising. Mercantile advertising is however done by printer's ink, while educational advertising is done like that of the architect, by his creations, and those creations of the architect's skill must be where they are seen. How do the University and State Normal advertise and secure students? would be a fair question. The answer is that probably three-fourths of the teachers of our intermediate schools are from those institutions. These in turn influence their pupils to attend the University or Normal School. A canvass of a class in the University showed that a large majority were influenced to attend by their high school teachers. The graduate from the Agricultural College rarely becomes a high school teacher. The studies he pursues in addition to agriculture fail to fit him for such a position as a rule, and he goes from his college into a field where he exerts the minimum power to return students to his Alma Mater. The graduate from the University or Normal as a rule earns his first money after leaving school by teaching. The graduate from the Agricultural College is not fit for putting money into his purse in this way, and is at a disadvantage with the graduate of the University or Normal school in the matter of immediate remuneration as a rule. The average student looks forward to secure an immediate cash situation on completion or before completion of his college course, hence is deterred from attending the Agricultural College even though inclined to do so for other reasons.

But this is not all, he goes to the University or Normal School, returns and influences the pupils whom he teaches. He is tied to his Alma Mater by the strongest of bonds, anything that ill affects the college that educated him he fails to repel, and thus the matter that determined his original choice, viz. immediate cash compensation, has changed the whole trend of his influence. To sum the matter up, the Agricultural College does not fit the student for an immediate cash position and does not have the strength of its Alumni as teachers constantly influencing pupils to attend that college.

THE REMEDY

The remedy is to supply those things that are lacking. Michigan needs more normal schools. The Agricultural College has ample class room appliances. Its chemical, botanical, and physical laboratories are perfectly equipped. The curriculum necessary for a normal course needs the addition of but a few studies and possibly three instructors to make a normal course the equal of the Ypsilanti school. Agriculture should be a prescribed and necessary part of this normal course. Supplanting a few of the prescribed courses, now a part of the Ypsilanti Normal School course, with agriculture would be a benefit to agriculture and the literary course as well. Agriculture is the basis of civilization, it involves all sciences and would be a liberal education in itself. It would produce greater sympathy between professional and agricultural life, something which now seems an absolute essential when we consider that the farmer in literature and in drama is represented now as a hayseed and uncouth person. With such a curriculum a student would leave the Agricultural College, teach for a period, send pupils of his to the college normal. And he could explain and teach agriculture as a teacher and when he ceased to teach follow farming, or at least have whatever tendency in that direction educated in at the Agricultural College rather than educated out at the University or Normal School. An elective in the high school in agriculture as a primary study taught by a graduate of the agricultural-normal course would prove an attraction to many young students from the farm. Astronomy is of less vital importance in the high school than agriculture, and certainly less attractive. The gain to the Agricultural College as now constituted would be an establishment of reciprocal relations between educators and those whom the College was intended for. There would be an influence constantly drawing students, and agriculture would be promoted and dignified by being appreciated and taught in the secondary schools. A state expenditure of \$5,000 per year would, with the

present appliances at the Agricultural College, provide a normal course for two hundred more students and the gain would be inestimable. I am free to say that no amount of change, no amount of pains to secure more students nor to popularize the College will prove effective unless the same plans are followed that have made other colleges popular and successful, and their success has been attained along the lines pointed out.

Oucosso.

The Tax Burden.

The tax question we have with us always and it is a perpetual source of complaint. At present it is receiving more than the usual amount of attention, but perhaps no more than it deserves. The burden is heavy, all agree to that, and it feels no easier when we are told that it is lighter than in some other states. That we are not getting value received for what is expended is a prevailing opinion. But little good can be accomplished by this wholesale denunciation of everything in sight and out of sight. The county government in all its branches, the state departments and institutions, all come in for this condemnation, while national affairs, being farther away and less understood, receive the lion's share. However there has been one favorable result. People are becoming so in earnest that organized efforts are now being made for reform.

One great trouble with these reforms is that too much is attempted. It is out of the question to remove a mountain all at once, and those who try it only waste their energy. It must be done a portion at a time. These sweeping reforms are apt to be a failure from being only partially carried out, and from the evils which come in at unguarded points. The better way is to select some one social or political wrong and reform that thoroughly by concentrating all the resources upon it before passing to the next. The greatest evil need not be the one chosen, but rather the one nearest at hand and easiest to reform.

During several months past many questions pertaining to taxation have been discussed by the various farmers' organizations. Supposing we select one, the question of county expenditures, for example, as our most important subject for the present. Then, through our state associations, let us petition the legislature for some satisfactory action. Perhaps it might be left to each county to pay its officers a fixed salary instead of fees, and adjust other expenditures.

Then let the local Granges, clubs, and other organizations see that these reforms are carried out. When this has been accomplished we may reach out to the judicial system, state offices, and other governmental departments and institutions. Having once secured good county and state governments we need not be greatly troubled by national affairs.

F. D. W.

Some Important Questions.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: I will try and comply with your request in regard to questions suggested for discussion for Granges and for *Visitor*. Will answer more directly No. 6, "How can county and township expenses be reduced?"

Let there be a law enacted creating an examining board, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons who may apply, and grant certificates to all those whom it considers capable of holding office. Let such offices be let to the lowest bidder holding a certificate. Let there be a board to examine into the practical work done in said office and if the incumbent is not capable of performing the duties and requirements have his certificate annulled and discharged from the office. I think some law of this kind might be enacted to include a large part of the offices, and would stop in a great measure this everlasting scramble and political chicanery now going on for "the loaves and fishes."

"HOW IMPROVE OUR DISTRICT SCHOOLS?"

Having a free text book law and a uniform text book law would greatly help. I think if all the women in the district whether voters or not would attend the annual meetings it would go a long way toward the proper decorum of the meeting. There are those in nearly all districts who like to "sham off" by low jesting and vile talk which is in no way ennobling to anyone and especially to any young persons who are generally present. We hardly hear of a lady member of the Board in the country, but I think they would add materially to the usefulness and dignity of its work. Another improvement might be made by the inhabitants visiting the schools, asking questions, and showing that they have an interest in the advancement of the pupils. One must spend several days to break a pair of colts for future usefulness; are not the children of more value than many colts?

To the question "Shall women vote in Michigan?" Yes! yes!!

H. C. DENISON.

Ada.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Woman Suffrage.

Woman suffrage is a question on which there is a difference of opinion. Unfortunately there is no well established precedent to enable us to decide on its merits or demerits. A number of states and territories have had it for a brief period, but Wyoming and Colorado are the only states that now have it in full. But on account of peculiar conditions here it may be considered but a little more than an experiment. Nineteen states have it in a limited way, either for school or municipal or both. I think it may be truthfully said that wherever it has been tried it has never worked to the disadvantage of either state or nation. The following are some of the leading arguments against and objections to woman suffrage, with answers in brief:

No one has an inherent right to suffrage. The general government concedes the right of the state alone to confer the franchise and to determine who are the proper persons or classes to exercise it. Answer: That women have an inherent right to the ballot is conceded by the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Here it is declared that, "Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed."—women are governed.

"Taxation without representation is tyranny"—women are taxed. Again, "Political power inheres in the people"—women are people. To deny these principles is to do justify despotism. Men who refuse the ballot to women can show no title to their own.

Women have not the physical strength to enforce laws therefore they should not help to make them. Answer: Mere muscle cannot make law. It requires intelligence, conscience, and patriotism. And the moral force of women is quite as necessary for the nation's well being, as the physical force of men. Many of our greatest statesmen and legislators have been physically weak. And all men over forty-five years old and nearly all of those of the professions are exempt from military duty on account of physical incapacity.

If women cannot defend the government by bearing arms she should not have a voice in making it. Answer: Some woman perils her life for her country every time a soldier is born. Day and night she does picket duty at the cradle, yielding up her beauty, social pleasure, and comfort. For years she is his quarter master and gathers his rations, then yields him up as a sacrifice to her country, or on the battle field when wounded she soothes the fallen hero, dresses his wounds, and, if possible, nurses him back to life. O, this is an ungrateful and a cowardly plea.

Women are represented already. Answer: Men cannot represent women, because they are unlike women; men especially represent material interests, women the interests of the home.

It is unwomanly to vote. Answer: Not if women have an interest in good government and are capable of forming an opinion and exercising a choice between principles, measures and men; for this is all of suffrage.

It would diminish respect for women. Answer: Power is always respected. The franchise invests with power; when women shall exercise it they will be more respected than ever.

Women should keep out of the filthy political arena. Answer: If the arena is filthy, men have made it so and it needs women to clean it up.

Women have no grievance. Answer: That women are disfranchised is a grievance. It is a stigma upon any class of citizens that their opinion is not worth counting. In many of the states laws discriminate against wives, mothers, and widows. In only three states has the wife while living with her husband any legal right to her own children.

There are many more reasons sometimes given why women should not vote, but as far as I have investigated all are satisfactorily answered. If women could vote they would soon settle the temperance question to the blessing of the whole nation.

WM. KIRBY.

Hillsdale.

State Industrial Home for Girls.

BY MRS. LUCY M. SICKLES, SUPT.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—Yours of August 21st received. I gladly acquiesce to your wishes, still would much prefer to have you visit us and judge for yourself. "How can expenses be reduced without injuring their efficiency?" I feel a little timidity about praising our own work. Of course we feel a different interest in the institution; we are convinced it is a grand and noble work, this saving girls and making useful women of them. Every girl we save means so much to the state, for we expect that some day she will be at the head of a home. What the next generation is to be, depends largely upon the future mothers. Save them now, before their futures are blasted and they at last dependent up-

on the state for support, in prison or county house.

Could I but read you the histories of some of these poor young girls, of the horrible experiences, you would scarce believe it could be true that such things were being enacted in this grand old state of ours, of which we are so proud. However, friends, 'tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis true," but thank God there is a life-saving station and crew at Adrian, to rescue and save, yes save, for that we do.

OUTLINE OF WORK DONE.

I think perhaps the best way for me to deal with this topic, or question, is to give you an outline of our work, and leave the rest to our generous hearted people of Michigan, who are, and always have been, ready to extend a helping hand to the weak and erring ones: who have done more for her children, to help to rescue and save them, than the most of her sisters.

We number to-day three hundred girls in the Home, and one hundred and six out in country homes, supporting themselves, making a total of four hundred and six girls under our supervision.

From the moment a girl enters the Home until she leaves, she is given some work to do. Very few, not over one per cent of our girls, upon entering here, know the least thing about housework; to put a patch on, to darn a stocking, or sew on a button, let alone cutting and making a garment for herself. To cook a meal of victuals, to wash or iron, to put a room in order, is simply out of the question.

The word "obey" she has never learned. To do right because it is right, is foreign to her. And yet the average age upon entering here, is fourteen years. To overcome all the evil she has learned during her lifetime, to begin at the beginning and teach her upon which finger to wear her thimble, how to hold a needle and turn a hem, or work a button hole, requires time. Here it is line upon line, precept upon precept, week in and week out for months and sometimes years. But when we see this same girl, in a farmer's home, going about her work, making beautiful bread, canning fruit, and finally sit down to a bountiful dinner, prepared by her own hands, see the dainty dress which she wears, cut, fitted and made by herself, we thank God, and pray to be forgiven for ever becoming discouraged when it seemed to take so long to teach all this that we nearly gave up in despair.

THE COTTAGE PLAN FOLLOWED.

The Home is conducted on the cottage plan, or family system. In every cottage is a manager, a housekeeper and a teacher, with from thirty-seven to sixty-five girls in each cottage. The manager acts in the capacity of the mother in a home. She it is who looks after everything in the house, teaches the sewing, mending, darning, knitting, crocheting, etc. etc. She looks after all the clothing, which must be changed and altered; when one has outgrown a garment she passes it down to another and makes new for the one. She is the care taker. She listens to all the little troubles and sets them right. In case of sickness she is the nurse. Her work, in fact, like most of women, is never done.

The house-keeper has charge of the work in the kitchen, dining room, pantries and and laundries. She teaches this work to all who come into her department. Very much depends upon her. She must be neat and economical, for we teach economy in all departments, knowing this to be of vital importance. Many times she would prefer to do the work herself, (and it requires a great amount of patience not to do so,) but this she must not do, she must teach her girls to do the work and do it well.

The teacher has charge of the dormitories and teaches chamber work. Here, as in all parts of the house, the utmost cleanliness prevails. The health of the institution depends largely upon the thoroughness with which she does her duty, airing of beds, bedding, rooms, cleanliness of bath-rooms, lavatories, etc. etc. In the afternoon she takes the family in her cottage to the school house, where she spends the afternoon "teaching school." Our school is regularly graded, and each girl upon entering the school building goes into her own particular room or grade. We have seven teachers and eight grades.

FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION.

In each cottage is a kitchen, laundry and dining room. It has been said and of a certainty it is true, that this is not as economical as having one large kitchen and a dining-room in common. But friends, we are trying to teach these girls to work, and in having the separate kitchen it comes nearer a family home, and more girls are being taught to cook, set table and wash dishes than could be with one kitchen. There are more avenues open to boys whereby they may earn a livelihood. Girls who can house-keep, cook and bake, we all know are scarce. We are hoping to take our girls through this course of training and in time fill this long felt want.

The girls do a great deal of the light work about the farm, but we cannot do the

amount of work, (building fences, laying walks, plowing, dragging, etc. etc.) that we might if we had boys. Many of our girls are broken down in health and cannot do even kitchen work for months after entering here. Each girl has a room with a bed, dresser and mirror, chair, and rug in it. Back of her door hangs a laundry bag and every-day clothing; night dress and towel. No two girls are in one room, or using the same towel or soap. Girls are detailed to one department for three months and then changed to another.

DAILY PROGRAM.

The bell rings at 5:00 a. m., which calls the housekeeper and her forces to their work of getting breakfast. At 5:30 a. m. all rise and breakfast at 6. Then work begins. During this time we keep silent, only talking about the work, or what is necessary. We dine at 11:00 and after dinner have a short recess. All must be ready for school and in line, when the bell rings at one o'clock. School closes at 4:00, a short recess, and supper at five. 6:15 p. m. must see us all in the study room, or more naturally speaking, sitting room. Our evenings are spent like those of any well regulated family, crocheting, knitting, reading or studying, and then the officer in charge will read to them, or they will sing. During the long winters many books are read, and too, we have entertainments, sometimes in single families and again we unite our efforts and have an entertainment in the chapel.

Sundays we have Sabbath School from 10:00 to 11:00 a. m., church service from 3:00 to 4:00 p. m., the Sisters and Priest coming once each month to see the Catholic girls.

We do all of our own sewing, besides shirt making for the Coldwaterschool. We have a dress-making department, where we have from twelve to eighteen girls learning the trade. We have several graduates at the present, who are sewing by the day, earning an honest living; girls who were on the down-grade when they came to us and who would surely have gone to utter ruin but for the helping hand extended here.

As soon as a girl learns to work neatly and well, and we think she is strong enough morally, we; with the aid of the County Agent, find good country homes and place them out. All girls are placed in farm homes. The kind treatment and good care which they receive at the hands of farmers' wives carries on the work already begun here and too, the temptation to do wrong in such homes, is not, cannot be, what it is in the city.

EARNINGS OF THE GIRLS.

They earn, (according to the girl's ability,) from 75 cents to \$1.50 per week. Quarterly reports are sent to us with a portion of the girl's wages, which we call the "Reserve Fund." This is placed in the bank to her account.

The financial statement of girl's bank account last month read as follows:

Balance on hand at commencement of month.....	\$1,350 39
Received during the month from girls in homes.....	120 73
	\$1,471 12
Paid over to girls discharged during the month.....	\$ 114 13
Balance at close of month.....	\$1,356 99

Where will you find a class of working girls who can show as good a bank account? In doing this they learn frugality.

When you stop and think, these girls three or four years ago were on the downward path, and but for the help received here would to-day have been supported by you in Detroit House of Correction, county houses, or would have been leading lives of shame. Now they are in the right path, on an up grade and self-supporting, at the same time filling places of trust, and positions which you all find hard to fill, as there is a scarcity of help for your kitchens.

COST TO THE STATE.

The average per capita cost to the state from June 1895 to June 1896 was \$95.95. This includes everything, food, clothing, light, heating, repairing, salaries to officers, etc. Do you think it exorbitant? It would have cost more than that, perhaps, had she staid at home and been allowed to run the streets. Suppose they were not arrested in this downward course, what then would the harvest be?

Dr. Holmes said years ago—"The time to begin a reform is before the mother is born." Perhaps the next generation may see the result of our labors.

To show you that our work results in great good, I would be glad, if at some time, through the columns of the GRANGE VISITOR I might be allowed the privilege of taking a few histories from the time of entering here to date. I would call no names, I could not, in justice to the girl, but you would be amazed, and I venture to say grateful tears would rise. Here is where our trouble comes. We cannot point out and name those who have begun life over again and are truly noble young women, but you all know the single sinner well; her name is given to the four winds. Intemperance and divorce are the main

causes for coming in nearly nine-tenths of all who come here. There is something radically wrong in our marriage laws. We have a number of girls today who have a father and mother, a step-father and step-mother. In such cases neither parent is willing to care for the child, who becomes neglected, wanders from place to place and finally, and happily for her, reaches the Home. So long as this exists, these poor children must suffer from its effects and the state must care for them and their children. The parents are to blame, not the children, therefore we believe in, not punishment, but training and education. Now is the time to begin to fit them for lines of usefulness.

Adrian.

The Juveniles.

Growing.

A little rain, and a little sun,
And a little pearly dew,
And a pushing up and a reaching out,
Then leaves and tendrils all about—
Ah, that's the way the flowers grow,
Don't you know?

A little work, and a little play,
And lots of quiet sleep;
A cheerful heart and a sunny face,
And lessons learned, and things in place—
Ah, that's the way the children grow,
Don't you know?

—Little Men and Women.

Consequences.

"Here goes!" shouted the stone as he left the hand of the school-boy and cleft the air. And "There an end!" he added, as he splashed through the water and to the bottom of the pond.

But, though he stuck fast in the mud himself when he got there, that was by no means the end of the affair.

At the spot where he dropped in, some of the water was displaced by the shock and driven back in a circle undulation or wave; and this formed a beautiful, ring-like pattern on the smooth surface of the pond.

And the first wave pressed the water behind it into a second, and there came a second circle a little bigger than the first; and this caused another, and this another, and so on after the manner of waves, till half the pond was moving and marked over with circles, which got wider and wider, but feebler and flatter, the further they spread.

Now it was evening, and the sun was setting in ruby and gold; and each circle of water, as it formed itself, caught the glow on its edge and was tipped with color and light; and the school-boy stood on the bank looking at it all. The first circles glittered most, perhaps, because their edges were highest and sharpest; but the further ones rolled over like molten ore till, as they stretched out feebler and flatter, the gleams seemed to die out gradually altogether, and the pond became pale and smooth, and the boy had seen all there was to be seen.

Then he, too, shouted, "There an end!" and ran away.

But, though the boy could see no more, and was gone, that was not the end of the matter either.

When the driven-back water formed the first circle on the pond it did something else as well. It pressed against the air above it, and the air gave way. And the second circle did the same, and so the next, and so the next, till the air was full of pressure circles, whether mortal eyes could distinguish them or not. And the pressure went backwards and backwards, up into ether, till, for anything I know to the contrary, it went right around the world.

If you are wiser, however, and can say where it stopped, you may shout, "There an end!" yourself; and there will be an end to my story as well.

Otherwise, perhaps not. A child can throw a pebble into the water, but the wisest man cannot say where the waves it sets in motion shall be stilled. It is a light matter to fling off actions and words into the world, but a hard one to know where their influence shall cease to act.—Mrs. Alfred Gatty, in "Parables from Nature."

Good Advice.

Somerset Co., Maine, Oct. 12, 1896.

MR. O. W. INGERSOLL,

DEAR SIR: Mr. H. S. Grant and I used your paint with the best of satisfaction. When we have any more painting to do we shall use your paint and advise others to do the same.

Yours Truly,

A. B. WALKER.

See adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.

- Ripans Tabules.
- Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
- Ripans Tabules cure headache.
- Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
- Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
- Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
- Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
- Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
- Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

CHARLOTTE, MICH.

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OUR WORK.

The following has been approved by the State Grange as a fair statement of the objects of the Grange of Michigan in view, and the special lines along which it proposes to work. We hope every Grange in the state will work earnestly in all these departments, so that by a more united effort we shall rapidly increase our numbers, extend our influence, and attain more and more completely those ends which we seek.

OUR OBJECT

is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement, Financially, Socially, Mentally, Morally.

We believe that this improvement can in large measure be brought about:

1. (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping. (b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.

2. (a.) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations. (b.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood.

3. (a.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools. (b.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits.

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

4. (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions, and teaching the high duties of citizenship. (b.) By demanding the enforcement of existing statutes, and by discussing, advocating, and trying to secure such other state and national laws as shall tend to the general justice, progress and morality.

For Discussion.

The following are questions suggested for discussion in Subordinate Granges and in the VISITOR between now and State Grange session. We hope that Lecturers will have each one thoroughly discussed in the Grange, and brief reports of results of such discussion sent to us for news items. We also invite short, pithy articles from our readers bearing on these subjects. We have divided some of the topics so that we could arrive at details. "Come, let us reason together" and then we shall be able to know what is best for our interests and for the general welfare.

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?

(a) Specific taxes. (b) Inheritance tax. (c) Mandatory assessment under oath. (d) County boards of auditors. (e) Personal property.

4. How can expenses in our state government be reduced?

(a) The departments at the capitol. (b) The legislature. (c) Miscellaneous.

5. How can expenses in our state institutions be reduced, without injuring their efficiency?

(a) Educational institutions. 1. University. 2. Agricultural College. 3. Normal School. 4. Mining School.

(b) Prisons. 1. At Jackson. 2. At Ionia. 3. At Marquette.

(c) Asylums. 1. At Kalamazoo. 2. At Pontiac. 3. At Traverse City. 4. At Newberry. 5. At Ionia.

(d) Other institutions. 1. Industrial school for boys. 2. " " girls. 3. State Public School. 4. School for deaf. 5. School for blind. 6. Home for feeble minded. 7. Soldiers' Home.

6. How can county and township expenses be reduced?

(a) Courts. (b) Schools. (c) Jails and poor houses. (d) Roads and drains. (e) Salaries. (f) Miscellaneous.

7. How can our pure food law be strengthened?

8. What can we do for temperance?

(a) As to enforcing present laws. (b) An investigation of the liquor traffic by a commission, or by the Board of Corrections and Charities. (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?

12. How can we bring about the election of the United States Senators by the people?

13. Is free rural mail delivery practicable?

14. Are farm statistics valuable?

15. Can gambling in grain be prevented?

16. Shall we have state inspection of grain?

17. How improve district schools?

18. Shall women vote in Michigan?

Grange work should begin now. Election is past, the rush of fall's work is largely over, the evenings are getting long. We are apt to waste November and December in Grange work. Let us have our meetings regularly, make our programs attractive, inaugurate a campaign for our members, plan some few definite lines of work

for the winter, and get settled into the harness before holidays. We need more Granges. Why can't we do the preliminary work now? If we wait, the new Granges will be nicely at work when spring work begins, and are apt to suffer from spring frosts. By the way, we need more Grange news. What are you doing, planning, hoping? Tell us in a few words, and often. Make the VISITOR more valuable because it is newsy. We can't do this for you. The success of the Grange news department rests entirely with you.

The National Grange is a body of able men and women. Its deliberations in the coming meeting at the capital of the nation will deserve the respectful attention of all people who are interested in the social movements of the age. Its influence in the past has been strong, and its conclusions command attention. As a deliberative body it occupies an eminence, even in this day of organizations. But in our judgment its possible influence is but a portion of what it might be if it would but adopt a plan similar to that suggested in our word to delegates to our own State Grange. After you have deliberated and made known your views, concentrate your work for the coming year on a few specific lines, and then bend every energy, and utilize every engine, pulley, and lever of your powerful organization, from National down to Subordinate bodies, to the accomplishment of these specific causes. This lack of concentration we firmly believe is the one great weakness in our Grange work. Let the National Grange set the pace for reform. We, in Michigan, will at least try to keep up. Won't we, Patrons?

We want the ears of the delegates to the State Grange. The word we want to speak has been spoken before, but will bear repeating. It is this: The Michigan State Grange, in convention assembled, may "place itself on record" by passing the strongest possible resolutions, and by the most heated and earnest discussions of policy. But if its work ends there the meeting will have been but a pleasant social gathering and a useful debating school. It is not enough that the Grange records its beliefs. What it thinks is but the foundation for what it is to bring to pass. Our suggestion then is this, and we make it with all the earnestness at our command: Introduce your resolutions on any subject you deem important. Adopt them if they are wise. But don't stop there. Sift out the most important questions, sink personal opinion in the common good, select just a few lines of Grange work for special effort. Last of all, provide the machinery for carrying out the measures thus selected. To stop short of this, Patrons, will be fatal. Our experience with the last legislature amply demonstrated our capacity to accomplish definite things. Shall we now rest on our oars? No, let us rather bend to the task with renewed zeal, conscious that we are engaged in no child's play, but realizing also that the united power of Michigan Patrons of Husbandry is capable of accomplishing almost any honest and worthy cause.

It is easy to criticize other people. We all possess in some degree this ability. One characteristic of a democracy, and indeed, perhaps its very safeguard, is that the people feel free to criticize public officials and institutions. Sometimes, and not infrequently, this is done without adequate knowledge. We are apt to be most unsparing of those men and institutions which are farthest away, or about which we know least. Not that there is not reason for criticism. We shall not stop to discuss whether it is possible to manage public business as economically as private business is conducted, but we are safe in asserting that such a state of affairs is not apt to exist. Sometimes public officials do not conduct their business properly; sometimes they do it admirably. Sometimes people criticize these men justly; sometimes they do it unjustly. In our opinion the proper relation between the official and the people is that he shall make his work public in such a manner that any citizen of ordinary intelligence can understand; then citizens should inform themselves as to the true condition of things before assuming to criticize. Now it is in this spirit that we have secured statements from many of our state institutions. They have been given freely and with apparent sincerity. We now invite honest criticism of these institutions through the VISITOR. You may have questions to ask—ask them. You may have policies to condemn—do it. But be fair, and be sure to separate the institution from its management. The institution in itself may be worthy, and its management inefficient. Don't, therefore, vote to "abolish" the institution. The institution may be thought to be of little value, but its management, considering the conditions, may be admirable. Don't, therefore, condemn the management. Now we hope our readers will be free to use these columns for the purposes mentioned. We can all gain valuable information in this way. The VISITOR stands today, as it has ever stood,

for publicity and strict economy in public business. But it also will oppose and resent rabid, unthinking criticism. And we believe that the spirit of the VISITOR is but a reflection of the spirit of the Grange, which is eminently conservative, while at the same time it believes in reform. We do not think any public institution need stand in much fear of unwarranted criticism from the Grange.

The death of Edwin Willits, in the city of Washington, the week before last, removes a man who was in many respects one of Michigan's strongest figures. In his talents he was versatile and in his views broad. His congressional career stamped him as a man who, had he been retained in that body, would have proved his right to be called a statesman as well as a political leader. His administration of the national agricultural department was acknowledged to be superb. But it was at the Agricultural College that we knew him best and personally. He infused new life into the institution, secured for it the largest consecutive appropriations in its history, and represented it most nobly. He had those qualities which enabled him to meet politicians, farmers, educators, young men, and old men on their own ground, and to impress himself upon them. In this respect he made almost an ideal president, for by the respect which he engendered for himself he brought greater respect to the institution. We have not been able to praise his advocacy of certain policies regarding the College, but we have always admired the ability and quality of his administration. We will remember the dismay with which the students heard of his resignation, and we know that there exists in the minds of those who were fortunate enough to be students while he was president, the feeling that those were the palmy days of M. A. C. His death has created no great stir; but the work he did was of such a nature that its influence will remain as long as the various institutions with which he was connected endure.

Notice.

In accord with Article V, of its bylaws, the Michigan State Grange will convene in twenty-fourth annual session in Representative Hall, Lansing, Dec. 8 to 11, 1896.

Tickets for a fare of one and one-third rate may be obtained on the certificate plan as heretofore. Full information regarding rates, etc. will appear in the next two issues of the VISITOR.

It is highly important that every delegate's name be reported to me as early as possible.

JENNIE BUELL,
Secretary State Grange.

A Call to Renewed Action in Grange Work.

When this communication has reached the homes of the many Patrons of Michigan there will have closed a political campaign which will go into history as one of the most noted since the formation of our government. From whatever cause or causes that may have contributed to bring about the present depressed and almost distressing condition of business and especially of agriculture, the people are anxious to locate the true ones and if possible to apply a remedy. As never before party links have been ignored and those defining classes and special interests have been made more prominent. From the nature of the main issue it could not be otherwise. It is noticeable, however, that the farmers of the country are more divided and divisible than people engaged in other pursuits. Although having identical interests they antagonize each other and thus they become the easy prey of designing politicians and their interests are made of secondary importance. In taking a survey over years gone by there is some hope that this condition will not always exist. Farmers are reading, thinking, concluding and acting more independently than ever before, which in time will crystallize into a seeing of things more alike. As necessary as are parties to our form of government it is unfortunate that more of the questions which are of great and vital importance to the social and financial welfare of the people are not considered independently and separate from other questions that are placed in party platforms and which frequently embarrass action on main issues. Such separate consideration would leave people free to act squarely in accordance with the dictates of conscience and not be influenced by party preferences or desires to attain party official spoils. The close observer can see that in the game of politics special interests seek to gain special advantages and that selfishness is frequently hid behind the cloak of patriotism. Whether right or wrong these tendencies exist.

Farmers should take heed from this and fully consider the fact that the classes most divided are at the mercy of those who work most compactly. "United we stand, divided we fall" is as true regarding the securing of justly favorable governmental

policies and legislation as in other things. As we look over the past and present and that which must be met in the future we realize as never before that farmers' organizations like the Grange came none too soon. For it is educate, EDUCATE, EDUCATE that is to be the social salvation of the farmers of America. Slowly but surely we can see this grand work moving along. How we should prize our noble order, the Patrons of Husbandry. Born of the necessities of the times, nursed and reared amidst trials, doubts and disappointments, and now grown to be the most powerful and valuable assistant and refuge for the farmers that the world has ever seen.

After a storm of partisan strife has passed how it appeals to true manhood and the good of the business in which we are engaged to have a place where we meet and by the strong obligations of fraternity take the hand of our fellows and as eye rests upon eye fully realize that our neighbor opponent in politics is not that enemy of such variously applied titles as those who thrive upon creating dissensions would have you believe, but instead a brother farmer honestly asking for and seeking that which is for the best and above all he may be right and you wrong. Let us now be charitable and brave in doing that which is best for our order. Buckle on the Patron's armor anew and by punctual attendance at meetings use your best influence and move on to the most prosperous year your Grange has ever witnessed. If meetings have been running light during the summer and fall seasons urge the officers and members to immediate action. The evenings are now favorably long and the heavy work of the farm is done for the season. Bodily rest and mental activity are now in order. As never before farmers see the importance and necessity of organization. Take advantage of this and make renewed effort to add to your membership. By urging others to become members you will strengthen yourself and others in the work. Think, talk and act earnestly and you will inculcate in others the same spirit of progression.

Fraternally,

GEO. B. HORTON.

Fruit Ridge, Nov. 2, 1896.

General Topic for October.

LEGISLATION.

QUESTION 1. What state and national laws are unjust to farming interests?

QUESTION 2. How can farmers best secure the enactment of such legislation as is needed to give a greater degree of prosperity to agricultural interests?

SUGGESTIONS.

This topic has been selected for the last quarter because most state legislatures will be chosen and some of them in session before its close, and congress will also be in session and thus legislation will be brought more directly to the attention of the people by the assembling of these legislative bodies. While the subject may seem an old one, yet it is ever new, and will continue to be so as long as legislative bodies are called together for the enactment of laws to govern the people. When times are not prosperous it seems to be characteristic of some farmers to lay the blame of "hard times" to unjust legislation, which may or may not be true, and as a result of this often thoughtless and injudicious complaint, farmers, as a class, have sometimes unjustly been called chronic grumblers, and legislative bodies have paid much less attention to real grievances than otherwise would have been the case. Nothing whatever is gained for farmers, and much is lost, by making sweeping charges of fraud and corruption in connection with legislation for other classes, when the real facts in the case will not support such charges. That there has been unjust legislation, both in state and nation, which has retarded the prosperity of farmers, no careful student of economic conditions will deny. But in order to get at the root of the evil and correct such abuses of legislative power, it is necessary for farmers to know what law or laws have been enacted that are unfavorable to their interests, and in what ways their interests are endangered by such laws. Then and not until then can they use their united efforts for the repeal or amendment of unjust laws and the enactment of wholesome laws, with any direct assurance of success. Legislation calls for the most careful study, the utmost vigilance and the exercise of discretion and good judgment on the part of our farming population. The greatest errors of the past have been the indifference of farmers, a lack of positive knowledge in regard to legislation and legislative methods, and a lack of unity of action.

Members of the Grange in the north, south, east and west should know the thought of their brethren in regard to any national legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of the farming population. The same is true in regard to state legislation in any single state.

The second part of this topic is of equal importance to the first. A definite knowl-

edge of existing evils of any kind is of no practical value if measures are not taken to resist or remedy them. In this case unity of thought and action is of the utmost importance for success. It is useless for farmers to attempt to secure legislation of any kind if they are not fully agreed as to what is wanted and how it is to be obtained. After this point has been gained there are various ways by which the object sought may be obtained. In the second QUARTERLY BULLETIN State Master Howe, of Massachusetts, gave some methods that have been successful in his state. Sometimes petitions have been used to advantage, but these seem to have much less force than in former years, and are beginning to be regarded as back numbers. Personal appeals, by letter or otherwise, are sure at least to secure the attention of the legislator; but the best method of all is to elect only such men as legislators who are known to favor the enactment of just and wholesome laws which will be for the interests of all the people and not the favored few. But too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of united efforts concentrated on a single issue.

Recent state and national legislation in regard to the dairy interests is a notable illustration of this point. By united efforts the farmers a few years ago secured the passage of the Oleo law by congress, and at the last session the Filled Cheese Bill became a law, and it was the only important measure passed by that congress. If the farmers had been hopelessly divided on these issues it would have been impossible to have secured the enactment of these wholesome laws which are of general good to all the people and of untold value to the dairy interests of this country. Upon some economic questions now before the country the farmers are divided. Doubtless this division consists more in prejudice and sentiment than in any real conflict of interests. But upon questions relating to taxation, transportation, suppressions of trusts and monopolies, free delivery of mail in rural districts and many other questions of vital importance to the farming population, there is general unanimity of opinion and much encouragement from the successful efforts in the past. Farmers know how the work can be done. It now only remains for them to do it. The importance of this topic calls for a faithful report of the discussions upon both questions.

The State Normal School.

BY DR. RICHARD G. BOONE, PRINCIPAL.

The Normal School of Michigan is one of the oldest educational institutions in the state. After the University, Hillsdale only among the colleges has a longer history. The latter was founded in 1845, and the Normal School in 1849. Some of the denominational schools that rank as colleges now grew out of seminaries of still earlier founding. The Agricultural College was established six years, and the Mining School thirty-seven years, later than the Normal School. Of the other five of the state's educational institutions, only the Boys' Industrial School (that was then a juvenile prison), and that for deaf mutes, came before 1860. The State Public School at Coldwater was founded in 1874, and a school and home for wayward girls in 1879. In 1881 a separate school was provided for the blind, who had previously been cared for in the institution for the deaf at Flint.

Not only was the Normal School, next to the University, the earliest of the state's educational institutions, but its statutory provisions antedate the establishment of union schools in the state. Prior to 1850, with rare exceptions, the town schools, and those in cities even throughout the state, were administered in separate and more or less independent districts.

The Normal School was founded at a time when the state system was yet in its infancy; and the farseeing wisdom of the law-makers seems all the more remarkable. At no time during the first decade of its history did the teachers of the state number more than 6,500; and at its organization there were barely 3,000 teachers employed in all the schools. Few of these could be said to be scholarly, or to care for scholarship as a means toward success in teaching. Preparation for teaching had not in the east yet, much less in the west, been proved necessary, except for best positions. In these, preparation meant scholarship only. To train 1,000 teachers who believe in trained teachers is difficult enough; to cultivate among the same number a wholesome and intelligent respect for effective teaching where a sense of its importance is lacking, was a task that must have shown doubtful promise. This was the task the new normal school undertook.

ONE OF THE FIRST NORMAL SCHOOLS.

But the Michigan State Normal School was the first such school established west of the Alleghany mountains, and the second one outside of New England. Such a stand in support of a generous training of teachers in a new state meant much; and it was nobly and wisely taken, as it

has been consistently held. In this, as in the organization of a state system and the adoption of state supervision, Michigan set the pace for the northwest. In the forty-seven years since, the school has rendered a large service. It has graduated 1,596 teachers who were given diplomas and the life license to teach, and almost as many more from shorter courses. More than 10,000 others have attended to take partial courses, and so have felt something of the school's influence. It is now one of the four or five largest schools of the kind in the United States, as it is one of the oldest. The state has put into its buildings and grounds and equipments from \$200,000 to \$300,000. Its present value is estimated at about \$250,000. Based upon their average membership for the last ten years, the per capita investment of the Normal School is less than that of any other of the state's nine educational institutions, and less than half the average for all of them. Moreover the average annual investment by the state for these nine institutions varies from \$5,800 to \$27,000. And again, the appropriation to the Normal School stands lowest. If the several beneficiaries of these institutions be taken into account, the average grant to the Normal School as compared with other schools is still further reduced.

Further, if the item of current expenses be considered, it will still be found that the state board of education is entitled to not only confidence, but commendation, for their economical management of the Normal School. From official reports for 1894 it appears that the aggregate state appropriation for current expenses for the nine institutions (see first paragraph), was \$747,699. The per capita expense based upon the year's enrollment in each ranged from \$71 to \$457. The year's expenditure per pupil in the Normal School was \$79, the school standing lowest but one in the list.

All this is said, not to suggest or make invidious comparisons; but to emphasize the fact that what, for a generation, has been accepted as a reasonable standard of dealing with the state educational interests has not been exceeded at any point by the management of the Normal School; has not been equaled indeed.

Of course it need only be mentioned that parsimony in state affairs can be more safely practiced anywhere else than in the training of its wards—the children. English Parliament statistics show that within fifteen years after the establishment of board schools in Great Britain, juvenile crime in the cities has been reduced one half.

Money invested in well taught schools makes unnecessary, or less necessary, certain more questionable investments in other directions. The cost to the state of apprehending, trying, convicting and sending to penitentiary one criminal (to say nothing of the loss to the community or to individuals by his depredations), has been carefully estimated, and placed at about \$500,—a sum that would maintain a school of forty pupils in a village for an entire year.

THE SCHOOL'S INFLUENCE.

Every teacher, however wisely fitted, means an influence for good radiating from the school through the children to all the homes. Next to the home, the school and the teacher are the chief factors in most children's lives. Indifference in regard to the character of the teacher means waste and blunder and injury in the schools, among children and generally in the neighborhood. Money invested in their better preparation returns to the state in better social and personal conditions, and greater security.

During the last year 131 of the 132 members of the legislature used the privilege accorded them of appointing persons for free admission to the school. Sixty-two of the eighty-four counties of the state were so represented. Twenty-two counties of the state did not use the privilege. By appointment or otherwise sixty-four counties sent students to the school during the last year. At some time within four years most of the counties have been represented. There are few sections of the state of any considerable size or population that have not, within very recent years, had more or less direct interest in the work of the Normal School, through our graduates or under-graduates.

Ninety-five per cent of the outgoing teachers find employment in the schools of the state. A few are called to more profitable positions elsewhere. From sixty-five to seventy per cent of the graduates, and practically all of the under-graduates, return to teach in the elementary schools of villages, towns and rural districts. This is a wholesome influence in any neighborhood; and has been regenerative to many an untraveled boy or girl, young man or young woman, to come in contact in formal school life with such more broadly educated and trained teachers who have seen and worked in well-equipped schools, with libraries and laboratories; and have come from a wholesome, intellectual and social competition with other

cultured men and women.

It must be a grateful memory to those who have been long in the state, as it is a cherished assurance to those who are now connected with the school, that not once in its history has the legislature reduced the estimate of the board of education for the school's support. The work of the Normal School covers by its influence every corner of the state, and concerns every patron. It has very reasonably been recognized as one of the organic, and very fundamental, parts of the state system, and deserving of support and promotion.

The accompanying table will show the more important items of information concerning the growth of the school for a dozen years.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Year	Normal enroll.	Nor. trs.	Pupils to each tr.	Tr. school enroll.	Tr. school trs.	Graduates.
1884-5	52	18	29	236	2	97
1885-6	628	31	30	242	2	90
1886-7	675	31	30	244	2	100
1887-8	714	31	31	234	2	117
1888-9	809	31	31	279	3	104
1889-90	811	32	32	284	4	114
1890-1	939	32	36	321	4	124
1891-2	1042	37	37	316	4	109
1892-3	937	39	31	318	9	155
1893-4	922	31	30	346	9	147
1894-5	954	33	27	350	9	202
1895-6	985	37	27	348	7	247

The Tax Laws.

Are the Present Tax Laws of Michigan Just and Fair to all Classes?

We believe they are not. There are many inequalities that should be corrected. We shall endeavor to cite a few of them in the short space allotted us.

In the first place, real estate is assessed far above its real value. We know of many parcels of land assessed for about the same as they were fifteen or twenty years ago, with no better improvements upon them. In many cases the improvements have remained the same. The real value of this land has fallen fully one half. Some one may say "that will make no difference as long as real estate is assessed on the same basis." Let us think one moment. Suppose a person has his property in the form of money, as many do, instead of real estate. The real estate is taxed for about double its real value, while the money is taxed for only its actual value, while in many cases it evades taxation entirely.

And again—under our present laws as interpreted—money and personal property are not taxed from a standpoint of justice. For instance, if I have money loaned to the amount of \$1,000 and at the same time owe notes to the amount of \$1,000, the notes that I owe are to be taken as an offset against the notes that I hold. Hence, I am not taxed upon the notes which I hold. This, we claim, is just and right. Now if I should take the \$1,000 of notes which I hold, and put the same into personal property, as sheep or cattle, this personal property can not be taken as an offset against the \$1,000 which I owe, according to the interpretation of our present tax laws. No one can but see the unfairness of the law.

In the first case I really have no money to be assessed, for I owe just as much as the value of the notes which I hold. The same is true in the second case. Some of our best attorneys tell us that it was not intended that the statute should act in that way; but it so does, through some error or oversight of our law makers.

It is held that there is a difference between money and live stock, or, in other words, that money is not personal property according to the interpretation of our laws. This has led to considerable dissatisfaction in some localities by taking an unequal assessment. Hillsdale county is, perhaps, engaged in the sheep feeding business as much, if not more, than any other county in the state. A great majority of those engaged in this business are obliged to hire the money of the banks to purchase the sheep which they feed. If these sheep are in the possession of the feeder when the supervisor takes the assessment—to my personal knowledge—the most of them in this county do not assess them at all, because the feeder still owes at the bank for the purchase of them; but, occasionally, a supervisor insists upon assessing them. Hence, in one township all of this kind of property, which is one or two thousand dollars to a single person, many thousand dollars worth in all, is taxed; while in another township the same kind of property escapes taxation.

We believe that a law that works such injustice and inequality should be stricken from our statute books as soon as possible, and one placed there that will cause all property to be assessed for its real value, and not allow one kind of property to escape taxation while another pays a double assessment.

N. I. MOORE.

Moscow, Mich.

- Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
- Ripans Tabules cure headache.
- Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
- Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
- Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
- Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
- Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
- Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
- Ripans Tabules.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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Grading of Butter.

The commission merchants of Chicago have adopted the following classification of butter and style of packages:

Extras—Shall consist of the highest grade of butter produced during the season when made.

Flavor—Must be quick, fine, fresh and clean if of fresh make, and good, sweet and clean if held.

Body—Must be firm and solid, with a perfect grain or texture, free from salviness.

Color—Must be uniform, neither too light nor too high.

Salt—Well dissolved, well worked in, not too high or too light salted.

Package—Good and sound as required in classification.

First—Shall be a grade just below Extras, lacking somewhat in flavor, which, however, must be good, sweet and clean.

Second—Shall consist of a grade just below Firsts.

Flavor—Must be fairly good and sweet.

Body—Must be sound and smooth boring.

Color—Fairly good although it may be somewhat irregular.

Salt—May be irregular, high or light salted.

Package—Same as required in Firsts.

Thirds—Shall consist of butter below Seconds, defective flavor, in showing strong tops and sides, no smooth boring, mixed or streaked in color, irregular salting and miscellaneous packages.

Grease Butter—Shall consist of all grades of poor and rancid stock below Thirds.

Dairy Cows and Feeding.

Bulletin No. 43 of the Utah Experiment Station has recently been issued. This bulletin reports (1) Dairy Herd Record for 1894-95; (2) Winter Feeding Experiments with Dairy Cows; (3) some suggestions on the Building and Equipment of Factories.

1. It would appear that among our common cows, we have those which would form a good foundation for a profitable dairy herd.

2. The form or type of a cow is a strong indication of the milking qualities.

3. The Babcock test and the scales are of much value to the purchaser of cows, but should be used with judgment.

4. Tests in connection with the weights of the milk morning and evening, taken for the sixth month after the cow comes in, seem, in the majority of cases, to indicate not only the probable value of the cow, but her relative value as compared with the other cows of the herd.

5. From the yearly record it is clear that a herd of common cows, properly fed and handled, will return a very handsome profit over the cost of their keep.

6. It is clear also that, from the standpoint of economic production, Utah has nothing to fear from outside competition in the production of dairy products.

7. At the present prices of dairy products as compared with the price of grain and fodder, one dollar's worth of feed, fed to a good herd of cows, will return two dollars worth of milk, butter, or cheese.

The Maintenance of Fertility.

The experiments herein reported which have extended over eight seasons on two separate tracts of land, and over two seasons on two other tracts, all widely diverse in location and character of soil, indicate that the highest efficiency of a fertilizer for cereal crops or po-

tatoes is only attained when it contains all three of the chief constituents of fertility, nitrogen as well as phosphoric acid and potash.

In the absence of clover or other leguminous crops, the maximum increase has been produced when the quantity of nitrogen applied was equal or greater than that of phosphoric acid.

The work has not yet gone far enough to give definite information concerning the effect of clover or other leguminous crops in the rotation, but at the present stage of the work it seems doubtful whether clover can be relied upon to furnish sufficient nitrogen for maximum crops, grown in rotation of five years or more.

It appears that corn, and possibly potatoes, have a far greater capacity for obtaining plant food than wheat or oats, the statistics of crop production showing that an average crop of corn may obtain nearly twice as large a total quantity of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash as an average crop of wheat or oats, grown under the same conditions of soil and climate.

Where the cereal crops have been grown in continuous culture for seven or eight years in succession, the total recovery of plant food, applied in chemical fertilizers, by the crops to which they were applied, has been about one-third the nitrogen and one-eighth the phosphoric acid and potash. Where they have been grown in rotation with clover, fifty per cent more nitrogen was recovered in the fertilizer, but only one-sixth as much phosphoric acid and half as much potash.

The immediate increase from barnyard manure has been much smaller in proportion to its chemical constituents, than from the chemical fertilizers used in these tests; but the residual effect of manure is shown to be much greater than that from chemicals.

Nitrate of soda has been the most effective carrier of nitrogen in these experiments, with sulphate of ammonia, dried blood and linseed oil meal but little inferior. Of the various carriers of phosphoric acid, dissolve bone black, acid phosphate and basic slag seem to produce practically equal results, pound for pound of phosphoric acid contained.

It is shown that persons may save from thirty to fifty per cent of the cost of their fertilizers by purchasing the materials and mixing them (when mixing is necessary) at home.

A so called "Natural Plant Food" is shown to be a crude rock phosphate.

With fertilizers rated at the prices which Ohio farmers have been paying for them, and with the increase valued at the average market prices of recent years, the cost of the fertilizer has never been recovered in the direct increase, when used on cereal crops, except in a few instances which have not been repeated in subsequent crops.

When the cereals have been grown in rotation with clover, there has been a larger increase, from one-third to one-half the total recovery of plant food being found in the hay crops, and when fertilizers have been used on potatoes there has been a good profit, with ordinary yields and average prices of potatoes.

Grange Fire Insurance.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—I would like to call the attention of all Patrons of Husbandry to the subject of fire insurance. I have an official report of the New Hampshire State Grange Insurance Company. It has the usual officers, a board of twelve directors, an auditing board outside the directors, and an agent in each town. The agent receives and forwards applications and looks after the property in his township. A person pays one dollar for membership and pays a premium of one half of one per cent for three years, four tenths of one per cent for two years, or three tenths for one year. This rate is only a trifle over half of what it has cost in Kent county for the last three years. This rate has run the N. H. Co. over four years and it has on hand \$2,949.46. \$113 were received for accrued interest the last year.

Would it not pay the Patrons of Michigan to organize at once and each save to himself a few of these

almighty dollars which are talked of so much just now?

Let every Subordinate Grange awake from its lethargy and take immediate action in this matter and have it brought before the State Grange at its next meeting, and let all Pomona Granges urge this matter at all meetings.

This is a purely Grange business and none but members in good standing are taken into the insurance company. Let all work to reduce our expenses, which can be done by organizing. Also it is a good stimulus for getting new members to our Order.

Yours in Hope, H. C. DENISON.

Ada.

Interest.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: I have been very much interested in the discussion subjects suggested by the VISITOR to be brought before the state legislature this winter by the Grange, especially those that tend to reduce the burden of taxation, or to elevate the moral tone of the people.

There is one question you seem to have overlooked that is of vital importance, pro or con, to more people in the state than any other, and that is "Interest." This interests both him that pays interest and him that receives it.

It has been some years since any legislative action has been taken by the state, in this line. When the present rate was fixed, everything that the farmer has for sale, or that the factory puts on the market, brought a great deal more than it would today. I noticed that one of the leading papers in England in commenting on the hard times in America, recommended that those who had money at interest in this country should, as an act of justice and humanity, reduce the rate of interest demanded on all the existing contracts, mortgages, etc. But we cannot look for a general voluntary act of this kind from all who have money to lend. People are too grasping for that.

I saw a case in hand last week. A gray-headed, old veteran came into a law office to pay interest on a mortgage of \$565 at 8 per cent. He had evidently saved up the amount very carefully, a part of it from his pension. After writing the receipt the lawyer said: "Your mortgage is past due, and according to its terms I can charge you 10 per cent. So it will be 10 per cent after this." "But I can't pay it," said the old soldier. "Then you must pay your mortgage." A few years ago the state of New York reduced the legal interest to 6 per cent, and too are paying that now on a mortgage given prior to this reduction from 7 per cent.

Not many years ago cities and corporations were glad to sell their bonds at 8 and 10 per cent. Now they can get all the money they want for 3 to 4 per cent. Why should a private individual pay more than 5 per cent such times as this? It will take more oats, wheat, corn, or any other product to pay 5 per cent now than it would have taken to pay 8 or 10 per cent a few years ago, and I think it is time that the legislature turned its attention to the relief of the interest payer as well as the tax payer, and I hope that you will place the interest question on your list of subjects for the Grange discussion and to be presented to the next legislature. I think it of importance enough to make it one of the things to have our members, to be elected, pledged to support. Of course it will be a hot contest as the whole force of money lenders with all of their power will be pitted against it.

Yours Respectfully, L. B. RICE.

Port Huron.

Grangers and Grangers.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: There is a subject often presented to my mind in this light, which I hope will be of some benefit. The difference of one's being a member of the Grange and being a Granger. The fact of one's name being enrolled on the roll book and the good standing in which you may be in is a sufficient guarantee that you are a member. But is it likewise a guarantee that you are a Granger? It seems as though with some, so long as they have gone as far as what I have just stated, that

is all that is necessary. While we notice with others that they deem more than just this necessary to make them a full fledged Granger.

To be a Granger needs not only a little effort on your part in connection with the above to realize and appreciate the full benefits and pleasures to be derived from the Grange. This cannot be done by your staying at home on the night of your Grange meetings. Remember your presence at the meeting counts one, and also shows your good intentions, and at times of busy seasons or uncertain weather may insure a meeting with record of the same. While in your absence no meeting could be held. Thus it is plain to be seen how much depends on all members. The living up to your obligations will prevent all difficulties.

If you do not attend the meetings regularly you have no reason to complain that you are not receiving the same benefits as your neighbor who makes it a practice to attend all meetings. Did you ever hear a member of this later capacity complain of not receiving his or her just proportion of the benefits? No I do not believe you can find one. Such will tell you that they are exceeding by benefits many times the expense. There is many a good thing to be derived from the Grange by being an active member. But there is little if you are not. It is the duty of all members to attend all meetings as far as the health of yourself and family will permit.

Another fact that cannot help but to be noticed is that too many depend upon someone else to do or prepare something. Here is another place where we are lacking; supposing we all fall into this practice, how long would this or any other order or class of business exist. Thus it is necessary that you consider this a part of your personal interest and deal with it as such. What can a man in business do among business men if he depends wholly upon another to do for him. This will apply suitably to the Grange. Nothing can be accomplished without some little effort upon oneself. One of our greatest of troubles is that we are too apt and do, too often underestimate our abilities. We should bear in mind that the efficiency of the Grange depends upon the individual members and their general attendance. The meeting of a sufficient number to constitute a quorum may make a Grange by name but it is only by the hearty co-operation of all members that we have a Grange in fact. Thus we should not only strive to be a member but a Granger.

J. G. GETTY, Sec'y. Clearwater Grange, No. 674.

Restraint in Doing Good.

"A great desire to administer justice, and even to execute vengeance, oppresses many persons," writes Mrs. Lyman Abbott in Ladies' Home Journal. "They can hardly keep their hands off where they see what appears to be tyranny; they long to put the driver in place of the abused horse, the large boy in place of the small 'fag,' the elder sister in the younger's position and so on to the end of the chapter. When the temptation becomes too strong and these would be 'make rights' do interfere, they are more likely to make things far worse than to improve them. There is a better attitude toward life than that of one who takes pleasure in the exhibition of man's evil passions—a disposition we see manifested when a quarrel arises in the street and a crowd hocks at once to encourage and enjoy the spectacle. The retributive feeling may be right, but we must not put into action all our right feelings. Restraint in doing good is important as well as restraint from evil. I suppose children have suffered quite as much from the interference of friends who would modify a too strict diet and enlarge a too limited list of amusements as they have from their parents' restrictions."

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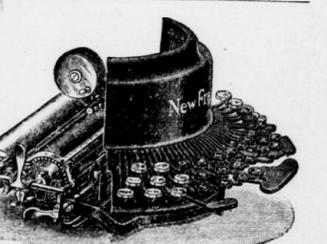
Revised List of Grange Supplies

Kept in the office of Sec'y of the

Michigan State Grange

And sent out post-paid on receipt of cash order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

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SECOND SIGHT.

By J. H. CONNELLY.

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As a rule the consciousness of adult human beings is determined by their sensuous perceptions. But all rules have their exceptions, and there are persons who do not find themselves trammelled by such limitations. They see, hear and know things remote, silent and hidden. Some scientists tell us that is due to telepathic influence by mental vibrations—which by no means covers all the ground. Others, who did big chunks of the incomprehensible out of the unknowable, call the faculty "percipience on the astral plane of consciousness." But, after all, the old Scotch name for it is best—"second sight." Everybody has heard enough of that to at least know what it means, and he must be an obstinately stupid person who will deny its reality, inexplicable as it may appear. You and I may not have it sufficiently to even realize its possession; but perhaps we cannot do all the other things that some folks find easy—distinguishing delicate gradations in tones and faint shades in colors, for instance, or even turning handspindles.

It is more than probable that we all possess more of this capacity in early youth, when it is loosely called "intuition," than we retain in later life, after we have been trained to distrust it and put our confidence in those archtraitors, our physical senses, and that most variable quantity we call "reason." As unused faculties are lost, it is quite rare to find, among people who have grown up to years of indiscretion, any who possess clear "second sight," except perhaps such as have enough Gaelic blood for it to linger in as an hereditary accomplishment.

Florence Cameron was one of those exceptions. "The gift of second sight" belonged to her, as it had to her mother, her grandmother, and yet more remote ancestresses, and though the power had been much weakened in transmission—if half the stories cherished in family history were half true—Flossy had enough of it to make her seem to some folks quite a surprising and rather uncanny young person. Certainly that was the only exception the severest critic could have taken to her. She was as accomplished as a girl needs to be, good as any girl wishes to be considered, and pretty as all girls like to consider themselves. Not so blond as to be colorless or so brunette as to seem murky, she was a delicious medium between the two, with soft chestnut brown hair in dainty little wavelets and crinkles margining a broad white brow, and tender brown eyes full of expression and soul.

Yet, withal, Flossy was a dangerous girl. Her fortune was fair, her social position good and nothing could be said against her family. She had only one brother, a young man so good that he always seemed sad, a plump and amiable mother and a father absolutely safe, since he had been dead ten years. And yet Flossy was dangerous. Why? Simply because of her "gift of second sight." Her faculty of "seeing things" was altogether independent of her volition, never more than momentary in manifestation, but intensely vivid while it lasted, like clear glimpses of actual sight, and might be exercised upon a friend or a total stranger, near or far, at any moment. To some extent unusual mental excitation both stimulated and directed the power, but she could never apply it by will or prolong it even a fraction of a second. It was as if a rapidly shifting mirror in her mind from time to time caught instantaneous reflections of whatever might happen to be in the right line of incidence. And unfortunately the power did not extend to hearing or intuitive understanding of the real meaning in things she saw. She could see moving the lips of a person many miles away and so know he was speaking, but would not be able to hear him any more than if he had been in the moon. If we make so many blunders in life, even with all our senses to aid us, how is it natural to suppose that Flossy should have escaped grievous mistakes in judging things simply by sight? That reflection, in its legitimate, logical extensions should have made marriage with Flossy seem a hazardous thing to prudent young men. But it did not even occur to the mind of Algernon Thimberly. Miss Cameron's "second sight" amused and even pleased, instead of frightening him. That she could and often did see him when he was far away from her evidenced to his thinking that he was much in her thoughts and flattered him. He did not realize how differently some things seem under the fierce light that beats upon a marriage certificate. Yet fate was kind enough to

give him ample warning. "Do not go and play billiards again tonight," Flossy said to him one evening when he was leaving her.

"I shall not," he replied. "I hardly ever play billiards now."

"But you did last night."

"Yes. Some friends I met would have me go along. But how did you know it?"

"I saw you."

"Some one told you."

"No. I saw you." She told him the truth, but he, knowing nothing as yet of her "gift," thought she was jokingly covering information obtained from some meddling gossip.

Again, when he was making love to her, she said to him quite coldly: "That will do. You had better reserve such confidences for the lady who was in your office this afternoon."

He was aghast and stammered, "Lady in my office?"

"Yes, a pretty little woman dressed in black."

It made him dizzy. The little widow certainly was not devoid of personal attractions, but was altogether a stranger to him and had visited his office only for a minute to solicit typewriting work, as others did daily. But how could Flossy have known she was there at all? Who could have told her? This time, when she repeated "I saw her," he could not quite ignore the fact that she was thrusting upon his attention, and when he pressed for an explanation, having first cleared away her suspicions, which were probably more affected than real, she frankly told him of her strange power. He had read of the almost miraculous psychic perceptions of Miss Mollie Fancher of Brooklyn, whose case has become famous, and was too sensible to disbelieve her. Yet even then he was just as much bent upon marrying her as he was before, seeing which, fate abandoned him to his own devices, that experience might make him wiser.

Knowledge of Flossy's faculty did him moral good no doubt. The ever haunting consciousness that her eye might be upon him at any moment made him a very correct young man, much better than he had ever been before. But he did not find that unpleasant. On the contrary, he enjoyed being good, much more than he had ever before imagined he could. Only he sometimes wished she could hear as well as see in her mysterious way and so understand things better, for he had to admit it to himself that if Flossy had one fault it was that of being inclined to jealousy.

Even that, however, made her more charming to him, for he fatuously argued to himself that it was evidence of her love for him, which was arrant folly, since jealousy is an inherent vice, the fruit of excessive self love, and may be spurred to demonstration on behalf of a cat or a pet goat, as well as a lover. That it might make her gift of second sight dangerous he knew was impossible, for, since he would always be faithful and innocent, he would have nothing to fear from her adventitious supervision. Alas, it is the innocent who are most likely to get caught. At least, that is, circumstances conspire to make them seem to be caught doing things they really have no mind to, and to appear guilty when you are innocent may be more exasperating under certain conditions, and certainly is more hurtful to your reputation, than to seem innocent when you are not so.

CHAPTER II.

In due course of time, when the apple trees were in bloom, Algernon and Flossy were married and deemed their happiness thenceforth assured. Married life finds its parallel in streams. From the pretty, merry, silvery, singing and laughing little brooks—which symbolize courtship days—the current grows wide and deep, gliding placidly and strong, as the great, calm, contented of thorough union between two hearts may be supposed to be with a flood of bliss. But all the time, you observe, going down hill toward the falls, the precipice, the jumping off place where the third party waits. Of course it is not always so in either streams or lives. Some currents flow so sluggishly they hardly seem to move at all, and, with no rapids or falls to vary their monotony, end by dumping their almost stagnant volume into the cloud veiled ocean which may as well be called death as anything else. But of their sort stories are seldom written.

Flossy's second sight frequently made little ripples in the domestic stream, but not unpleasantly as yet for Algernon. When she said to him, "Algernon, my dear, where were you going in such haste on Broadway this afternoon?" or, "Who was that ugly, black browed man with the crooked nose who was in your office today?" or something else of the sort, her pretty sympathetic way of questioning not only afforded cues for pleasant, confidential chats about his

affairs, but sweetened his existence with the happy thought that she was all the time thinking of him; that her heart ever turned toward her love as the faithful needle to the pole—or the hungry cat to the canary, he could also have thought, only he did not.

On the way to his office one morning Algernon was met by a friend, Mr. Samuel Wagstaff, who put in his hands a package of letters, saying: "Thimberly, I was just looking for you. I wish you would take care of these for me a day or two. They are Jennie's letters. My wife is on the war path, and I don't dare to keep them either at home or in my office, for I must be in a position to let her search everywhere if she demands it, as I have no doubt she will when fully worked up. The letters are innocent enough when all the circumstances are understood, but I wouldn't like to undertake making Mrs. Wagstaff understand them properly. They ought to be burned, but Jennie wants to do that herself to make sure they don't go astray, and so she shall as soon as I can put her in possession of them."

Algernon threw the package into a drawer of his desk, and, being busy, soon

one must know something of the canons of expression by which certain abstract ideas are arbitrarily conveyed, and is, furthermore, aided by the sequence of action through which the story is progressively developed. But from a momentary glimpse, such as one might catch in tumbling from the gallery to the parquet, little could be accurately apprehended. So it is in real life. An instant's view of the attitudes of two persons may suggest an infinite wealth of various misunderstandings. We need words, and even with them do not always succeed in putting things any too clearly. Judging by imperfect sight alone our deductions from what we see are necessarily simply reflections of subjective conditions in our own minds. Had Mrs. Thimberly been a very unsophisticated and unsuspecting person, she would probably—or at least possibly—have imagined that her husband's visitor was simply soliciting typewriting work, or selling tickets for some charitable "benefit," or seeking subscriptions to something—the common annoyances of office men. But she was naturally jealous, and—another wife was started "on the warpath." She dropped her sewing and began dressing hastily to go down town.

Algernon stood well the assault by Mrs. Wagstaff's eyes. He met them firmly, thought of his duty to his fellow man and said, "I don't know anything about any Jennie." The recording angel doubtless sighed as he jotted down the words, but perhaps, when balancing his books, made a little credit entry for Algernon's fidelity to his friend. "If you know there is a Jennie," he continued, "your knowledge is just that much more comprehensive than mine."

"But that is all I know. And I insist upon knowing everything. I have no doubt she was one of Sammy's old flames before we were married, who continues flirting with him yet—the shameless thing."

"But how do you know she exists or ever has?"

"Ah! It was fate! I called at my husband's office yesterday and went into his private room, as I always do. He was out, but his desk was open, and there, written on a pad to catch his eye when he came in, was a message from his confidential bookkeeper, Mr. Morgan, who, as it happened, had also been called out. The message ran: 'Jennie was in. I told her you were in the country and I didn't expect you back for a month.' I hunted his desk through and through for further information about her, but found nothing. The safe was locked, so I could not search it, or I'm sure I would have found a lot of her letters, possibly her picture. I left the message where it was, and when he came in pretended to be reading a paper and never let on I knew anything of his villainy, but I watched the wretch out of the corner of my eye and read his guilt in the furtive glance he cast at me while he tore the message up in little bits. Still I made no scene. He does not suspect that I know anything or am on his track. ('Oh, don't be, though?') thought Algernon. And I do not mean that he shall until I have the proofs. Then let him tremble. I shall tell all to my mother."

"Well, I don't see how you could suppose I should know anything about it."

"Because you and Sammy have always been so thick together, and you men know each other's goings on. Maybe you think Mr. Wagstaff hasn't told me a lot about you?"

Even that failed. Against such armor of innocence as Algernon wore, the keen darts of innuendo hurtless break. So Mrs. Wagstaff gave up her attempt and went away, by no means convinced, however, that he could not, if he would, have told her a great deal, and it is truly amazing how correct woman's intuitions sometimes are in such matters.

"No! Haven't I told you? I thought I had, but I'm so flustered. Well, it is all in one word. I want to know all about Jennie. Who is Jennie?"

"Jennie, Jennie," he replied, assuming his most puzzled expression and looking as if laboring to dig up from unfathomable abysses in his memory some reminiscent suggestion of having heard some such name. "Jennie who?"

"That is what I ask you, and Jennie what? Oh, now, Algernon, don't pretend you don't know, for I'm sure you do. You will tell me, won't you, Algernon?" In her wily feminine way of cajolery she laid her chubby little hand upon his shoulder almost caressingly and filled her round eyes with appeal.

At that precise moment Flossy, sewing in her own room, miles away, clearly saw, with her mind's eyes, the tableau thus presented—Algernon, in the private room of his office, caressed—or rather, she should say, familiarly pawed—by a creature who made baby eyes at him! And he seemed to like it! What an astounding revelation of perfidy!

To understand correctly even the best pantomimic performance on the stage

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To understand correctly even the best pantomimic performance on the stage

ings gain instead of lose by reduction on the pages of the magazines. The originals are clever and bold and free, but they are somewhat wanting in the refinement which usually distinguishes the prints after them. For this reason the smaller single figures, where there is no attempt at elaborate composition, are here most charming—the "Rejane" and "A Sketch," for example.—London Chronicle.

LOSS OF VOICE

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"Three months ago, I took a violent cold which resulted in an attack of acute bronchitis. I put myself under medical treatment, and at the end of two months was no better. I found it very difficult to preach, and concluded to try Ayer's Cherry



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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
GOLD MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.
AYER'S LEADS ALL OTHER SARSAPARILLAS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TIME TABLE.

March 20, 1896.

STATIONS.	11		3		5		33	
	Mail	Day	Lh	B.C.	Pf	Ex.	Pass	M'd
	Ex.	Ex.	h	h	h	h	h	h
Pt. Huron Tunnel	8:50	3:50	11:55	3:50	7:55	5:55	11:55	3:50
Inlay City	7:47	2:47	10:42	2:47	6:42	4:42	10:42	2:47
Lapeer	8:10	3:10	11:00	3:10	7:10	5:10	11:00	3:10
Flint	8:48	3:48	11:38	3:48	7:38	5:38	11:38	3:48
Durand	9:35	4:35	12:25	4:35	8:25	6:25	12:25	4:35
Lansing	10:40	5:40	1:30	5:40	9:30	7:30	1:30	5:40
Millets	11:00	6:00	1:50	6:00	9:50	7:50	1:50	6:00
Pottersville	11:00	6:00	1:50	6:00	9:50	7:50	1:50	6:00
Charlotte	11:14	6:14	2:04	6:14	10:04	8:04	2:04	6:14
Olivet Station	11:28	6:28	2:18	6:28	10:18	8:18	2:18	6:28
Bellevue	11:38	6:38	2:28	6:38	10:28	8:28	2:28	6:38
Battle Creek	12:15	7:15	3:05	7:15	11:05	9:05	3:05	7:15
Vicksburg	1:02	8:02	3:52	8:02	11:52	9:52	3:52	8:02
Schoolcraft	1:12	8:12	4:02	8:12	12:02	10:02	4:02	8:12
Cassopolis	2:05	9:05	4:55	9:05	12:45	10:45	4:55	9:05
South Bend	2:45	9:45	5:35	9:45	1:25	11:25	5:35	9:45
Valparaiso	4:22	11:22	7:10	11:22	3:10	12:10	7:10	11:22
Chicago	6:45	1:45	9:10	1:45	5:10	1:10	9:10	1:45

STATIONS.	10		6		2		34	
	Mail	Day	Lh	Att.	P.H.	Ex.	Pass	M'd
	Ex.	Ex.	h	h	h	h	h	h
Chicago	9:00	3:10	8:15	3:10	7:15	3:10	8:15	3:10
Valparaiso	11:35	5:05	10:30	5:05	9:30	5:05	10:30	5:05
South Bend	1:05	6:30	12:00	6:30	11:00	6:30	12:00	6:30
Cassopolis	1:46	7:12	12:50	7:12	11:50	7:12	12:50	7:12
Schoolcraft	2:33	8:00	1:40	8:00	12:40	8:00	1:40	8:00
Vicksburg	2:44	8:15	1:50	8:15	12:50	8:15	1:50	8:15
Battle Creek	3:40	8:45	2:40	8:45	1:40	8:45	2:40	8:45
Bellevue	4:08	9:08	3:08	9:08	2:08	9:08	3:08	9:08
Olivet Station	4:18	9:18	3:18	9:18	2:18	9:18	3:18	9:18
Charlotte	4:33	9:33	3:33	9:33	2:33	9:33	3:33	9:33
Pottersville	4:45	9:45	3:45	9:45	2:45	9:45	3:45	9:45
Millets	4:57	9:57	3:57	9:57	2:57	9:57	3:57	9:57
Lansing	5:10	10:10	4:10	10:10	3:10	10:10	4:10	10:10
Durand	5:50	10:50	4:50	10:50	3:50	10:50	4:50	10:50
Flint	7:30	11:30	5:30	11:30	4:30	11:30	5:30	11:30
Lapeer	8:15	12:15	6:15	12:15	5:15	12:15	6:15	12:15
Inlay City	8:55	12:55	6:55	12:55	5:55	12:55	6:55	12:55
Port Huron Tunnel	9:50	1:00	7:50	1:00	6:50	1:00	7:50	1:00
Detroit	10:00	1:10	8:00	1:10	7:00	1:10	8:00	1:10

A. FORD, Agent, Charlotte.

Grange News.

MONTECALM POMONA GRANGE

met with Crystal Grange at their hall on Thursday, October 22. As it was the annual meeting the election of officers immediately followed the report of Granges. At recess the county delegates met in session and elected state delegate. The meeting was again called to order and the following excellent program was rendered: Welcome, by Mrs. Geo. Bogart, of Crystal; response, by Mrs. James Taylor, of Greenville; "Poultry raising," discussion: "What state and national laws are unjust to farmers interests?" led by Henry M. Calkin; "How can farmers best secure the enactment of such legislation as is needed to give a greater degree of prosperity to agricultural interests?" which called forth earnest discussion; "What is meant by the principles of the Grange?" "Household economy." Specimens of fruit were presented as an offering to Pomona, also quotations about fruit. The next meeting of Montecalm County Pomona will be held in Greenville, in January, 1897.

Mrs. C. H. T., Secretary of 318.

Whitneyville Grange

Entertained Kent Pomona, October 21. In absence of Pomona Master, Worthy Master Peterson called to order and appointed Bro. Ed. Campau as acting Master. Brother and Sister M. H. Foster of Cascade Grange were those delegates to State Grange. The following was then offered:

WHEREAS, It is shown by official report of the State Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of New Hampshire that the cost of insurance in said company is only about one-half of the cost in the country mutuals in this state, and believing that Michigan Patrons can do business as economical as our brother Patrons of N. H. Therefore be it

Resolved, by Kent Pomona Grange, that our State Grange at its annual meeting in December next, make an effort to organize a Michigan State Grange Insurance Company, and be it further

Resolved, that each Pomona and Subordinate Grange in this state are hereby requested to take immediate action on this subject, and ascertain about how many would join said company and report by their delegates to the State Grange in December next.

After recess the program as prepared by Lecturer was taken up. "Are the present tax laws of Michigan just to all classes of persons? If not, why not?"

The unjustness of the action of the laws seems to come from the dishonesty of the subjects of the laws and the ones who administered them. It was held that many supervisors were partial to certain ones that they might be retained in office and come up higher. People deviated a little in the amount of their property in their statement to the assessor from what they usually did, when comparing themselves with other men of money. More honesty among all would secure to all more justness.

"How can our county and township taxes be reduced?" By reducing expensive salaries and by doing away with useless clerks, let the official himself do more work and not have so many clerks to be paid by the overburdened taxpayers. It now takes twice the produce and labor to get a dollar to pay the tax and salary than it did when such salary and debt were contracted. Divide—equalize, by statistics it was shown that in Michigan real estate bears 82 1/2 per cent of taxation, personal property 58 1/2 per cent; personal estate has only 16 1/2 per cent of its true value. Here is a great injustice, but if the law was properly administered, and honesty prevailed this would not be so. Another source of taxation which is unjust is the large foreign pauper and criminal emigrant population. Only one-third of our population consists of foreigners, yet they furnish more than three-fifth of our paupers and more than one-half of our criminals. The expense of feeding and clothing such an army of paupers and apprehending, restraining, feeding and clothing such a large class of criminals is alarming.

The great depression in foreign countries causes vast numbers to seek our shores and at such times the least desirable is the greatest. From Austria, Hungary and Italy, the number in each hundred that came who could neither read nor write their own language was thirty-two—or one in three. Italian immigrants are the most

numerous and furnish the most illiterate and criminal portion. In Russia the highest mark is six in a hundred that attends school, and in the rural Provinces and about St. Petersburg and Moscow only four in one hundred attend school.

The unit school system—resolution offered by Bro. Peterson that: "Our delegates to State Grange be instructed to oppose all measures tending to the adoption of the township unit system." The comparison of the unit and district plans as shown by E. A. Holden in GRANGE VISITOR last summer were used as arguments. We judge of a system by the results: Under a state law making it optional to adopt the unit plan, seventy-five townships in Upper Peninsula adopted it and the reports at the office of public instruction are a matter of public inspection. The comparisons are made entirely among the rural district and no graded ones are included:

	Child's Enroll'd	Cost.	Cost. per pupil
Unit Plan.....	7081	699	\$91.196
District.....	6998	459	\$55.751
			11.84

Under unit plan eight more days school during the year, reached 2 1/2 per cent less pupils, cost 70 per cent more. In Alger Co., unit plan, school officers receive \$741 for looking after 18 schools, \$41 per school. In Allegan county, officers receive \$395 for 184 schools.

Dickinson county, unit plan, \$1,001 for 15 schools; Eaton county districts, \$547 for 147 schools. Some townships under unit plan are reported when the officers received over \$5 for every pupil that attended school. Mr. Holden being a clerk in office of State Superintendent of Instruction, examined 428 schools, reports 35 were from unit plan and nine had to be returned for correction and of the 393 district reports less than nine had to be corrected.

Indiana has had unit system for over 30 years and a comparison is made between the three northern tiers of counties and the three southern tiers of counties of Michigan.

Average annual cost of each scholar is \$12.28 in Indiana and \$8.27 in Michigan. Total cost at the same rate \$6,700,000 in Indiana and \$3,700,000 in Michigan. According to eleventh census report the per cent of illiteracy in Indiana is 64-5 per cent and 2-3-10 per cent in Michigan.

All these statements are a matter of record and no guess so about them. Therefore we see that the unit plan fails in schooling as many children; fails in the efficiency of school officers and fails to produce as enlightened pupils but the cost is far ahead, which we do not want any more of.

Resolution of Bro. Peterson adopted.

Exercises were interspersed by very exhilarating instrumental and vocal music, by Sister Blood of Whitneyville Grange, also a fine recitation, "The Old and New," by Sister Sarah Pattison of Whitneyville and a grand recitation by brother E. R. Keech, of Rockford.

On motion a resolution was passed that the Worthy Lecturer call a meeting in November, at Grange room, Court block, city of Grand Rapids, for the purpose of organizing a Grange Insurance Company.

Vote of thanks to Whitneyville Grange for kindness.

Grange closed in peace and harmony until again lawfully opened.
H. C. DENISON, Sec'y.
pro tem.

The Giant of Lobsters.

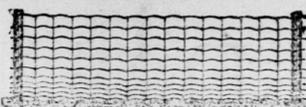
The largest lobster ever caught on the coast of America was taken by a Belfast (Me.) fisherman in 1891. It weighed 23 pounds and measured 37 inches from the end of its tail to the tip of the long front claws. The monster was too large to enter a common lobster trap, but as the trap was being drawn up it was caught in the netting and safely landed. Many years ago a lobster weighing 22 pounds was captured near the same place, and the event was considered to be of enough importance to be given a place in Williamson's "History of Belfast."—St. Louis Republic.

Not a Mere Pedestrian.

The New Pastor—I beg pardon, but in what walk of life are you engaged?
The Brand—None, sir. I am a sprinter!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



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