

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Press Correspondent New York State Grange.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

Their Mutual Dependence and Mutual Interests.

Lately we have heard much about the dominance of the country in urban affairs, especially in Greater New York. The contempt with which the New Yorker refers to that indefinite somewhere known as "up the state" can only be equaled by his abject dependence on the products of that same country "up the state" for his daily bread.

After all, the only thing which God gave to man was the earth. From it comes all wealth. It has been placed nowhere else. It must be dug out of the soil in agriculture or wrought out of mines. All things spring from the soil, and all things must return to it.

Condition depends upon character far more than character upon condition, and the usefulness of the resident of the country, like that of the city, is dependent upon faithfulness to duty.

To love some one more dearly every day. To help a wandering child to find its way. To ponder over a noble thought and pray. And smile when evening falls: To follow truth as blind men long for light.

KEYSTONE PATRONS.

Grange Work in Pennsylvania Outlined by State Master Hill.

State Master Hill at the thirtieth annual session of the Pennsylvania state grange made a strong plea for co-operation of granges with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations and urged a general display of the products of the state at the world's fair, St. Louis, in 1904.

Referring to the vexed taxation question, State Master Hill stated that the personal property of his state is valued at \$3,859,500,000 and pays taxes aggregating \$12,132,500, making a mileage rate of 3 1/4 mills. Real estate has a valuation of \$2,776,800,000 and for the same period pays taxes amounting to \$48,783,500, or an average mileage rate of a little over 17 mills.

Patrons feel that better roads cannot come too soon provided that the burden of building and maintaining is not, as in the past, thrown upon farmers. We have for years stood ready to join forces on a fair basis with the other interests of the state in securing them.

Patrons were urged to make more general use of banks for the deposit of their money and to use checks as a medium for making payments. A bank account gives farmers standing. It is a great inspiration to keep it good and to make it larger. It develops business acumen and often saves money.

The Grange a Peacemaker.

The master of a subordinate grange writes: "We owe more to the grange in our community than we can estimate. Two years ago we first organized. Before this our community was divided into two factions, caused by the leadership of two rival neighbors. They all joined the grange and are now on good terms and peaceable. At first the meetings were a little cold, but the more frequently they met the more friendly they grew till now no discord can be found. I attribute it to the teaching and sentiment of the grange."

This is only one of the many instances of the kind that have come under my own observation, says a writer in the National Stockman. The grange in affording opportunities for association and culture gives these individuals something to do, and thus their energies can be expended in good work, and their desire for contention with their neighbors ceases.

The 1,000 ton barge canal bill passed the New York state legislature, but was earnestly fought at every stage by the state grange legislative committee and other officials and members of the Order. Now for the popular vote on it, or, rather, against it.

A live granger writes: "If I belonged to a dying or dead grange, I would hunt the death microbe and kill him. Death, save of superstition, error, ignorance, is very unpopular these days."

The northern New York granges are to make "grange day" at Thousand Island park, on the St. Lawrence, an occasion of unusual interest this year.

The grange has the proud distinction of securing more state and national laws in the interests of agriculture than all other organizations combined.

New York state has been increasing her grange membership very rapidly since Jan. 1.

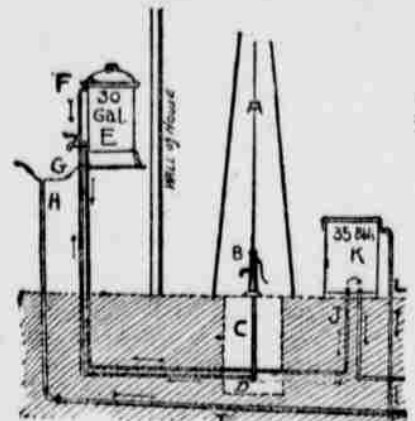


LIVE STOCK

FARM WATER SUPPLY.

Ohio Farmer Describes a System That Has Been Used for Years with Great Success.

I send a sketch of my water supply which may be of interest to some. I find it very handy in summer. I hardly ever put my mill out of gear, and I am never out of water, and water always cool in house. A is the windmill; B, the pump. C is the manhole or dry well. D is pipe leading to house tank. E is house tank, holds 30 gallons. F is overflow to house tank leading back to supply tank. G is sink where I also have hot and cold water and well water.



STOCK FARM WATER WORKS.

H is waste pipe to sink. I is the drain for sink, cellar and dry well, and supply tank overflows. J is pipe leading to supply tank. K is a 35-barrel supply tank about 100 feet from house and 40 feet from windmill. L is outlet for supply tank. M is pipe leading from supply tank to stock tank about 60 feet off; the supply is governed in stock tank by a float, and other tanks sit on a level with main stock tank that are supplied and governed by it.

I used three-quarters pipe for all, but the outlet to house tank and supply tank, which must be 1 1/2 pipes are laid 3 1/2 feet under ground, through cellar wall and up into kitchen.

Now comes what led me to send this sketch—the inquiry asking how to keep tank from freezing. My supply tank is near my feed yard, where I put a stack of corn fodder around it and over it in the fall, and feed it off in late spring. My stock tanks are away from buildings far enough so I can heat them with tank heater and a little coal.—C. Otigen, in Ohio Farmer.

A Toast to the Horse.

The Baltimore Sun says the following toast to the ever-faithful friend of man, the beautiful and noble horse, copied from the wall of a Maryland stable and published in the Rider and Driver, is of unknown origin, but is worthy of perpetuation: "Here's to that bundle of sentient nerves, with the heart of a woman, the eye of a gazelle, the courage of a gladiator, the docility of a slave, the proud carriage of a king, and the blind obedience of a soldier; the companion of the desert plain, that turns the moist furrows in the spring in order that all the world may have abundant harvest, that furnishes the sport of kings, that with blazing eye and distended nostril fearlessly leads our greatest generals through carnage and renown, whose blood forms one of the ingredients that go to make the ink in which all history is written, and who finally, in black trappings, pulls the humblest of us to the newly sodded threshold of eternity."

Teach the Pigs to Eat.

Be sure and give the pigs plenty of exercise, and as soon as possible the little pigs should be taught to eat. By providing a little pen where-in they can get cracked corn and sweet milk, they will soon be able to get away with lots of feed and will transform it into bone and flesh, thereby decreasing the drain on the sow. If the sow does not lose in flesh they should be allowed to suckle for eight weeks; but this must be governed by conditions. One of the great secrets of successful hog raising is to watch both ends of the hog and feed accordingly.—Farmers' Review.

Variety in Horse Rations.

As a man grows tired of the same food day after day, so does a horse. He appreciates a change of diet, and is in every way better for having it. When horses are on grass, their digestive organs are kept in order, and nothing beyond one feed of oats a day is required, but in the winter, when they are confined so large a part of the time, they should have warm mash once a day, with a quart or so of chopped carrots mixed therein twice a week. In severe weather the water for all stock should have the chill taken off it.—Rural World.

What Corn Wheat Is.

The corn-wheat that has been exploited from the northwest is nothing more nor less than a macaroni wheat with a large berry. From the tests conducted throughout the state by the Nebraska experiment station, it is safe to say that macaroni wheats yield better than other spring varieties, but we have no data of comparison with winter wheat. The Russian varieties are superior in yield, the average being 21.2 bushels per acre.

GRANGE NEWS.

By J. T. Allman, Press Correspondent and Secretary Penn'a. State Grange.

Donation Grange No. 330, Huntingdon county, is in fine working order, better than it has been for a long time.

GEO. E. CORNELIUS, Sec.

Four new granges were organized in Pennsylvania during the month of April:

- No. 1232 Mercer Co.
No. 1234 Armstrong Co.
No. 1235 Clarion Co.
No. 1236 McKean Co.

Sixteen new granges have been organized in this State since January 1, 1903.

Bro. G. R. Stiffler, Sec. of Scotch Valley Grange, No. 510, Blair county, writes: "We have recently initiated 7 members and have a class of 5 more for next meeting with prospects of a larger number in the near future." A strong disposition to improve in music and literary work has developed. A new organ was recently purchased and paid for.

THE SUBORDINATE GRANGE.

The subordinate grange is a link in the great chain now stretching from ocean to ocean, binding hundreds of thousands of the men and women of the farm in a fraternal body and by sacred obligation to put forth every effort to raise the standard of intelligence among the tillers of the soil and secure a just distribution of the burdens of society, as well as of the fruits of our labor.—O. Gardner.

Bro. D. B. McWilliams, of Port Royal, Pa., member of the Finance Committee, while out on Farmer's Institute work, had for one of his talks: "Education Through Organization." This subject as presented by him, is spoken of by those who heard him as presenting very strong and forcible arguments why Farmers Should Organize. He appeals to the reason and argues logically. Pomona and subordinate granges wanting a speaker for private or public occasions should correspond with him at Port Royal, Pa.

Sandy Lake Grange No. 393, Mercer Co., Pa., was organized Dec. 7, 1874, with 23 charter members. Hard times drove this grange into dormancy in 1880 and it slept for nearly 22 years. Some of the members never lost their first love and they longed for the benefits and pleasures they once enjoyed. Worthy Deputy, D. W. Burnett was notified and on Jan. 24, 1902 he, with Worthy State Master W. F. Hill, reorganized the Grange with 20 charter members. Not one member has withdrawn since the reorganization. New ones have been added from time to time until the membership is now over forty. T. J. BOOHER.

April 4, 1903, was a record breaking day for Standing Stone Grange No. 354 of Bradford Co. The meeting was called to order at 11 a. m. and the 4th degree was conferred on a class of 8 prominent citizens. At 12:30 all gathered around the tables and all enjoyed a sumptuous feast. At 2:30 the work of the day was again resumed and the new members were given the full workings of the 4th degree. Two old members have been reinstated and a number of other new members are in sight. This grange organized 29 years ago has been for a long time one of the weak granges. It now bids favor to take a place among the strong ones. Our rejoicing is clouded by the death of Brother Achatius Stevens, a charter member, who has been faithful and active in the order since 1874.

W. B. TAYLOR.

The principle of Direct Legislation through the Initiative and Referendum is of late attracting widespread attention. Many thinking men regard it as the hope of the republic. Under it ours would truly be a government of the people, by the people. Through it the people can, by petition, secure the consideration of any measure in which they may be interested and by the same means they can require any bill passed by the legislature to be voted upon by the people before it becomes a law.

The states of South Dakota and Oregon have by amendments to their constitutions adopted the Initiative and Referendum. In the latter state the Grange was one of the main factors in securing it. Since last November the State Granges of Illinois, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Minnesota and Rhode Island have gone on record as favoring it. Granges everywhere should discuss it until all become informed as to the principle and its possibilities.

NEW LAWS.

RELATING TO CATCHING EELS.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to catch eels in the waters of this Commonwealth, by use of fish-baskets with wing walls: Provided, That every basket so used shall be made of slats not less than one-half inch apart, with a movable bottom, which shall be taken out of each basket, so used, at sunrise, and be kept out until sunset; and no basket shall be used or operated for the taking or catching of eels, excepting from the twenty-fifth day of August to the first day of December in each year: Provided, That the penalty for using said basket at any other time, or in any other manner, than is authorized by this act, and for catching and taking any other fish than eels from the streams or waters of this Commonwealth by the use of such baskets, shall remain as heretofore.

Section 2. Before any person shall be authorized to catch or take any eels in the waters of this Commonwealth, as provided for in section one of this act, he shall be required to take out a license from the treasurer of the county in which he proposes to erect or construct an eel-basket, for which he shall pay to such treasurer a license fee of five (5) dollars, and a fee of one (1) dollar which shall belong to said treasurer for his services in issuing such license; and such license fee shall be paid by such treasurer to the Fish Commissioners of the Commonwealth, and used by them in employing and paying wardens or watchmen, in their discretion, to enforce the laws of the Commonwealth in relation to the use and operation of such fish-baskets; said licenses to be good and in force only from the twenty-fifth day of August to the first day of December of the year in which issued, and said license shall be renewed annually. The said treasurer, upon receiving said license fee, shall issue to the person paying the same (he being a citizen of this Commonwealth) a certificate, on one of the forms supplied to him by the Board of Fish Commissioners of this Commonwealth, bearing the name and place of residence of such applicant, and his description as near as may be; which said certificate or license shall authorize the owner thereof to take eels from the waters of this Commonwealth, as provided in the first section of this act. Said certificate or license shall not be transferable, and shall be exposed for examination upon demand made by any fish-warden, constable or other person authorized to make arrest for violation of any laws pertaining to fishing in this Commonwealth.

Provided, That no such license or certificate shall be issued by any treasurer of this Commonwealth, excepting for the time intervening between August twenty-fifth and December first of any year, and immediately upon issuing a license or certificate the treasurer so issuing it shall at once forward a certified copy thereof to the President of the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 27th day of April, A. D. 1903.

RELATING TO CATCHING FROGS AND TERRAPIN.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful to catch, take or kill any bullfrogs, only from the first day of July to the first day of November, and terrapin save only from the first day of November to the fifteenth day of March, in each year.

Section 2. Any person or persons offending against the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense which shall be payable to the school district in which such offense is committed, and may be sued for and recovered before any alderman or justice or the peace of the proper county.

Approved—The 6th day of April, A. D. 1903.

RELATING TO FLOBERT RIFLES, ETC.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That six months after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person to discharge, on the streets or alleys, of any city or borough in this Commonwealth, a flobert rifle, air gun, spring gun, or any implement which impels with force a metal pellet of any kind.

Section 2. Any person violating this act shall be arrested, and fined in the sum of five dollars before any committing magistrate; and for the second offense, shall be fined in the sum of fifteen dollars, and may undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period not less than ten days and not exceeding thirty days, the person so offending to pay all costs of prosecution.

Approved the 15th day of April, A. D. 1903.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Hartman.

New Dog Law.

It is Now a Misdemeanor to Poison a Dog.

Prothonotary Terwilliger is in receipt of copies of the new dog law which makes it a misdemeanor to poison or attempt to poison any dogs. The wording of the law is the same as the old law, which makes it a misdemeanor to poison any domestic animal. For the benefit of those interested the following is the full text of the new act, which was adopted on April 24th:

"Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously kill, maim or disfigure any horses, cattle, dogs or other domestic animals of another person, or shall maliciously administer poison to any such beasts or expose any poisonous substance with the intent that the same should be taken or swallowed by them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and being thereof convicted, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$500, and to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding three years or both at the discretion of the court. Provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the killing of any animal taken or found in the act of actually destroying any other animal."

Many Children are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Trouble, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. At all druggists. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. 5-21-04

The Township is Liable.

The Supreme Court Affirms Judgment Against Muncy Creek.

The Supreme court has rendered a decision in the case of Smith against Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, affirming the judgment obtained in the county court. This case grew out of an accident which happened to the plaintiff over two years ago. While driving a traction engine over a bridge near Clarkstown, the structure gave way, and Smith was badly injured. The jury in the lower court rendered a verdict in his favor for the sum of \$7,218. The case was carried to the higher court, with the above result. The costs and fees in the case will make the total sum about eight thousand dollars.

ELV'S LIQUID CREAM BALM is an old friend in a new form. It is prepared for the particular benefit of sufferers from nasal catarrh who are used to an atomizer in spraying the diseased membranes. All the healing and soothing properties of Cream Balm are retained in the new preparation. It does not dry up the secretions. Price, including spraying tube, 75 cents. At your druggist's or Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York, will mail it.

A Quakak farmer wrote to a New York firm asking for seed for a steel plant, as he desired to raise a crop. The firm replied by asking \$5,000,000 to cover postage and packing. It is hardly likely that Ruben will get any seed this year.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. Pa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on:

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903, at two o'clock p. m. All that certain message, tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Catawissa, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the east by Fourth street, on the south by a private alley, on the west by a public alley, and on the north by Wesley John; being twenty-five feet front on said Fourth street and two hundred and ten feet deep parallel with private alley on the south, whereon is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Ada Scott vs. Jennie Carl and Harvey E. Carl and to be sold as the property of Jennie Carl and Harvey E. Carl. DANIEL KNORR, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Elizabeth D. Phillips, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth D. Phillips, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to J. M. CLARK, ATTY. J. L. DILLON, Administrator.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Mrs. Est's Building, Court House Alley, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office, in Lockard's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE, JOHN G. HARMAN, FREEZE & HARMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office on Centre Street, first door below Opera House.

A. N. YOST, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wirt Building, Court House Square, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. MCKILLIP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Columbian Building, 2nd Floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hartman Building, Market Square, Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office back of Farmers' National Bank, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BLOOMSBURG, Pa. Office in Wirt's Building.

W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts, CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office with Grant Herring, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Wells' Building over B. A. Gidding's Clothing Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office:—Wirt building, over Alexander Bros. 11-16-99

EDWARD FLYNN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CENTRALIA, PA. Office Liddicoat building, Locust avenue

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J. J. BROWN, M. D. THE EYE A SPECIALTY. Eyes tested and fitted with glasses. No Sunday work. 311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Hours:—10 to 8 Telephone.

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