

THE GRANGE

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

THE GRANGE RITUAL.

Its Beautiful Teaching Unappreciated by Most Patrons.

The American Grange Bulletin touches upon a very important matter in the following article. It says: As members of the grange we frequently boast of the teachings of our ritual. What is the best thing in it? Don't answer without thinking. Perhaps you hadn't thought. Possibly you know very little about the ritual—and you are an officer, a teacher in the grange! And if you, with your opportunities and responsibilities, must hesitate and confess to yourself that you know very little about the matter, how do you suppose your new members would be able to answer the question?

Here is a suggestion, not for this week or next, but for a suitable time this month or next, or some other month. Plan a ritual programme. Ask a dozen members to select the best sentence from the ritual and be prepared to repeat it and give reasons for thinking it the best. Ask three others to read the ritual for the purpose of being able to judge which of the dozen answers is best. The decision may be based on the selection alone, on the selection and the explanation, or on the explanation alone.

The important thing is to get your members interested in searching for the choice things in the grange ritual. Mere memorizing without regard to thought will amount to little, but the good things are worth committing, even if the lessons they should teach are not appreciated at the time. The getting by heart with the idea of understanding the meaning as well as the order of the words will do good, besides being an interesting exercise and a valuable discipline.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

Some Suggestions For the Worthy Lecturers' Programmes.

Sometimes it happens that lecturers of subordinate granges are at a loss to know what subject to suggest for discussion at grange meetings. We submit a few that will be found interesting and profitable.

Is the local telephone an advantage to the farmer?

What is the best for the average farmer, special or mixed farming?

From what may the farmer receive the most education in his calling today?

Have men or women exercised the greatest influence on civilization and happiness?

Which is the best for a young man—a college education or an eighty acre farm?

What is the cheapest and best way of building a road?

Is it right to exempt life insurance companies, saving banks and loan associations from taxation?

Are farmers receiving a reasonable return for the capital and labor invested in their farms?

Should country schoolhouses be used as centers for social neighborhood meetings?

How many pounds of butter should a good dairy cow make in a year and what should she be fed?

Should the government or state aid in defraying the cost of constructing highways built according to standard requirements?

Would the importation of farm laborers through the department of agriculture at Washington be desirable?

Farmers Should Join the Grange.

While the grange is making rapid strides in membership this year, there are still a great many farmers who are not members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. More than 30,000,000 people of the United States are engaged in agriculture. The moral, social, educational and financial status of so large a number of our people is a matter of interest to every good citizen. The primary purpose of the grange is to educate and elevate the American farmer. Every patriotic farmer should join the grange and help the good work along, and every other good citizen, as opportunity may offer, should speak a word of encouragement.

A Grange Offered by Women.

Union grange of Southington, Conn., since Jan. 1, when all the offices were filled by lady members, has been making fine progress. At the opening of the year sixteen were initiated, the rituals were taboored, and such degree work has never been seen in the grange. Two successful institutes were held early in the spring. "Josh Whitecomb" was well presented at the town hall and a neat sum returned to the treasury. These ladies have proved that the success of a grange is secured once it has a live corps of officers and a careful, tactful and resourceful lecturer.—American Agriculturist.

Yes, Turn 'Em Down!

The New York Farmer rises to remark that "the grangers should turn down the smiling, gushing, bowing, smirking, handshaking, shoulder slapping, rib punching, fence building, log rolling, round cornered, wire pulling, nomination asking and vote begging professional politicians who haunt the grange picnics in summer."

Unfounded Prejudices.

Those who are familiar with grange work realize that the greatest obstacle to be overcome by the order is the indifference, if not opposition, of those who, could they be induced to lay aside unfounded prejudices, would become valuable members of the order.

THE OLD-TIME DAIRY.

Much Fun Was Poked at It, But Its Owner Usually Acquired a Bank Account.

Only under certain conditions, the dairy means wealth to the farmer, and fertility to his farm. If these conditions be not secured, and maintained, dairying will exhaust the farm and impoverish the farmer more speedily and more hopelessly than almost any other form of farming. When the milk is sold off the farm, it carries with it the fertility of the soil, and generally the net price of the milk is too low to pay for making it and to replace the fertility removed with it. This hard fact underlies all the complaints of dairy farmers about the profitlessness of dairy farming.

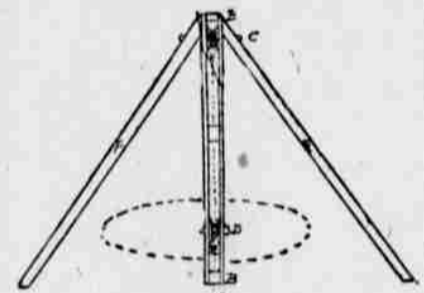
Old-time dairy farming sent from the farm only the butter, and the old-time farmers made money and were the most independent men on earth. When farmers once more take up home churning, dairy farming will once more become steadily and satisfactorily profitable, and dairy farms will once more increase, instead of decrease, in fertility. The most fertile thing in the farming region is the large dairy farm, once fertile and operated profitably by its owner, who made butter, now worn-out and starving and working to death the tenant who occupies and operates it. It produces only fractional crops of grass, corn, rye, wheat and other crops, and the milk it makes is poor in quality, small in quantity, and high in cost.

It goes away in cans while the churn rots in the shed or garret. It nets the tenant 75 cents for each dollar he puts into it. He can't pay his rent. The owner says he is no good. The tenant says the farm is no good—and both are right. The churn, substituted for the can, would change such farms decidedly and profitably for both owner and tenant. When will farmers open their eyes to the business folly implied in the senseless work that is mis-called "dairy farming"? Butter is the basis of farm wealth and fertility, but farmers in these days seem to think that butter-making is hard work in comparison with milk shipping. On this fundamental error they have built and are maintaining the losing shipping business, throwing away the soil of their farms along with their own strength, health, work, comfort and lives.—Midland Farmer.

CLEANING FARM WELLS.

How to Build a Derrick Which Facilitates the Work and is Simple in Construction.

Every farmer should have his well good and clean for the winter months. Here is a design for a handy well derrick. The scantlings are 12 feet long, two by four inches thick, made of elm. The three pieces at each end and the middle are four by four inches, also of hardwood, spiked to the scantling.



DERRICK FOR CLEANING WELL.

A one and one-fourth inch hole is bored at the top, about 14 inches from the end. Another hole, the same size, is bored at the bottom, about one and one-half feet from the end.

The cut shows the derrick set up for use. The legs are 11 feet long, four inches thick, and of good, solid timber. A one and one-fourth inch hole is bored through the top for the bolt to go through. The inside part of the leg where the hole is bored should be made like a wedge, so as to fit closely against the scantlings. The pulleys are 12 inches in diameter, and are made of wood. The rope should be put over the top pulley, and under the bottom pulley. The legs should be sunk in the ground, so they will not slide and let the derrick fall. A good strong hook should be securely fastened on the rope. A steady horse can operate this all right, once it is understood.—Harry H. Postle, in Farm and Home.

Renovated Butter Business.

Although renovated butter is an improvement over its ancestors, the thought of eating the rancid putrid grease which has only been well laundered, is not a pleasant one. Removing the smell and taste from "stock" which is found in most country groceries, in a barrel in the rear, puts a premium upon bad farm butter. In one respect, it seems to be a good thing, as it affords an outlet for the rank, cheesy, mottled, greasy stuff sent to town by the careless, ignorant and uncleanly farmer. But that very farmer is the main loser. He cannot get enough for his poor product to pay him for producing it. It costs as much to feed cows and make bad butter as it does to feed cows and make good butter.—Rural World.

Sanitary Cow Stables Needed.

It seems to be a difficult thing in dairy management to secure cleanly conditions in a cow stable. About 99 out of 100 are far from sweet and clean; the offensive odors contaminate the breath, blood and tissue of the animal; and consequently a first-class article of milk cannot be produced. The barns should be dusted often and whitewashed at least once a year; not only to give them a good appearance and make the stable lighter, but to purify them and kill any germs of disease that may have collected on walls or ceilings.—Midland Farmer.

GRANGE NEWS.

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

Our outcome of the picnic series will be the organization of two Pomona granges in McKean and Potter counties. The granges are very much alive up there.

The Grange is not an exclusive farmers' club, but a militant organization working for the good of farmers—for the moral uplift and material benefit of those who are and may be its members.—American Grange Bulletin.

On August 12, 1903, the Worthy Deputy of Huntingdon county, Pa., W. T. Boring reorganized Hartz Log Valley Grange No. 375 with 13 charter members. Other deputies are asking for organization blanks and literature promising more new granges before the year is ended.

The Mecca of the Patron for the next few months will be Wilkesbarre and the date of the pilgrimage Dec. 7. In many sections parties not delegates are planning to attend the State Grange at that time. All indications point to an unusually large attendance and great enthusiasm.

By request I give you a brief account of the Pomona Grange picnic held at Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa. The picnic was a grand success though the day was damp and cool. By noon the grove was a mass of people. Twenty of the granges in the vicinity of Luthersburg turned out en masse. The crowd was estimated at 2,500. Local talent was well represented on the platform. Hon. W. T. Creasy's address was much appreciated and all enjoyed Bro. Morse's entertainment. The grove was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting.

BELLE POSTLETHWAIT.

VALUE OF A GRANGE.

A subordinate Grange is the most practical and the most natural means of promoting all the interests of a rural community ever conceived in the history of the world, for the following reasons:

1. It contributes to the social life by frequent regular meetings in which the art of sociability is so agreeably and informally taught as to fascinate rather than repel those participating in the exercises.

2. It contributes to the high moral standard by affording convenient and agreeable society for old and young in which the highest standard of morality is maintained, thereby preventing association of its members in society of the opposite nature.

3. It contributes to the happiness of the home by the mental recreation afforded all members of the family in the various Grange gatherings attended, thereby broadening their mental vision and increasing their happiness, which is sure to be reflected in their home life.

4. It contributes to the material prosperity by its discussion of all matters of importance tending to local development, and often is instrumental in securing the establishment of industries that give added population as well as taxable property, thereby indirectly aiding every taxpayer in town.

5. It contributes to the general intelligence of the inhabitants by its frequent discussion of questions of a public nature and by the educating influence of other exercises, resulting in mental development and a more intelligent citizenship, which is an uplifting force in any town.

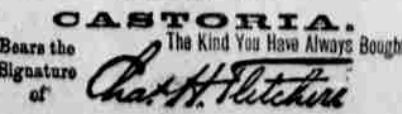
6. It contributes to the general welfare by dissipating neighborhood quarrels, by breaking up long-standing feuds caused by church, school, or society troubles, by promoting better roads, better schools, and better farming, by stimulating more interest in public affairs, resulting in the election of better men to office and better enforcement of law as well as the better transaction of the public business of towns, counties and states.

7. A subordinate Grange contributes in these ways to the up-building of a rural community by making it a more desirable place in which to live and making its citizens more intelligent, more prosperous, and more happy.

ENFORCING FACTORY LAWS.

State's Department is Taking Steps to Eliminate Child Labor.

The State Factory Inspector's Department is taking steps for the eradication of child labor about the State, and the deputies have been working toward that end in almost every county. The children are compelled to show their certificates and even in such cases the youngsters' fathers have to prove that they are of legal age for working in factories.



ITALIAN WAY OF WORKING.

Leads an American Woman to Give Genoa the Preference as a Residence.

An American woman married the captain of a steamship trading to Mediterranean ports and was straight-way lost to her American friends, for she went to live at Genoa, one of the ports visited by her husband's ship, reports the New York Sun.

She recently paid a visit to friends in this country and many asked her why she did not make her home in New York. In each case she gave as her reason her desire to see as much as possible of her husband.

Then the inquiries were pressed further. If the steamer sailed from both ports at regular intervals, why was not one as good for her purposes as the other. The explanation was simple enough to anyone who knows the difference between methods at New York and Genoa.

The ship consumes five days in unloading and reloading at New York, and the captain could have only those five days with his family, and a good deal of each day would be taken up at the wharf, perhaps several miles from his home.

At Genoa the processes of loading and unloading, by reason of old-fashioned methods and slower workmen, occupy nearly two weeks, and the distance from the ship's wharf to the captain's home is not great. So American business methods work to expatriate one American woman.

PRIMITIVE BRITONS.

Inhabitants of St. Kilda in the Outer Hebrides Have Little Use for Money.

The most primitive community in the British Isles is that which inhabits St. Kilda, in the Outer Hebrides. The people, who number 76, have no telegraphic communication, and no mails from September until May, says Stray Stories.

They have hardly any use for money, such traffic as exists being carried on by barter; even their rents are paid to the landlord's factor in sea-birds' feathers; while other produce is consigned through the same channel, and goods are sent in exchange for it.

In a recent address to the king, the inhabitants pointed out that it was six months before they had heard of the accession of George IV., while news of the death of Queen Victoria did not reach them for more than a month, and then only by chance.

They have a minister, but no doctor, and recently, when a medical man was sent to vaccinate them, they would not have the operation performed unless the steamer which took him waited with him to see whether it was to be successful.

The women spin and dye sheep's wool, which is woven by the men. Another primitive community is that on Fair Isle, between Orkney and Shetland.

JOHN BROWN AS LOUIS XVI.

Amusing Errors in a French Encyclopedia About Some American Celebrities.

The new Illustrated Larousse, the great French encyclopedic authority upon men and things, contains some curious errors about American affairs, says the New York Journal.

In the article on Lincoln, for instance, the president is killed by a "sectarian," one J. Wilkes.

John Brown is represented pictorially as an individual who could easily pass for Louis XVI., wig and all.

The United States mint is situated in New York and the Hudson river bridge is an accomplished fact.

Mme. Patti's elder sister is killed off in her youth, despite the fact that she is the most concert-going lady in Paris. Mme. Melba is described as nee Porter, although her maiden name is Mitchell.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning, we are gravely informed in a ponderous volume, was an English poetess, better known by the name of Miss Barrett.

Obviously there are other people in a hurry beside Americans. Unlike the latter, those have not the faculty of accurate achievement when they make haste.

The Only English Pope.

Adrian IV. was the only Englishman ever elected pope. He had a most singular name—Nicholas Breakspear. He is said to have left England as a beggar, and to have become a servant or lay brother in a monastery near Avignon, in France, where he studied with such diligence that in 1137, at the age of 37, he was elected abbot. Pope Eugenius III., that brilliant ascetic, soon discovered his merits and made him a cardinal bishop. In 1154 he was elected pope against his own inclination, and received the formal congratulations of Henry II. It was Adrian IV. who forced Frederick I. of Germany to hold his stirrup while he mounted his horse, though it took two days to make the emperor yield the desired homage. It is said that Frederick prostrated himself before the pope, kissed his foot, held his stirrup and led the white palfrey on which he rode.

Meat Inspection in Germany.

An illustration of hardness resulting from the new German meat inspection law is given by the consul at Bremen. The charges on 20 barrels of bottled pig liver were: Examination, \$18; chemical examination, \$18.40; examination for trichinae, \$69.85; duty, \$123.24; total, \$229.47. The livers were worth \$714. The case being appealed, the secretary of the interior held that these livers weighed less than 8.8 pounds each, and the new law prohibited their importation absolutely.

STATE GETTING IN MILLIONS.

Payments to Treasury for First Half of September Were Over \$4,000,000.

Large payments of State tax on corporation capital stock and loans are being made at the Auditor General's Department by the companies of the state and the receipts for the first half of September exceeded \$4,000,000. This rate, it continued will make September one or the best months of the year for the state's strong box, already well filled.

There have been some large checks received at the Capitol within the last two days, the greatest one being that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for state tax on capital stock of the Company alone. It amounted to over \$900,000 and it did not include the state tax on any of the leased or subsidiary lines. Other checks for companies ran into the thousands.

On the other hand a number of appeals have been filed with the Dauphin county court against the settlement of the Auditor General.

Must Report Miles of Country Roads.

Attorney General Carson on Thursday gave Highway Commissioner Hunter an opinion in which he decides that the commissioners can compel the officials of the various counties to report to him the number of miles of road in each township, and that a failure upon the part of the county commissioners and county engineers, as well as other officers of the cities, boroughs and townships, will render them liable to proceedings in mandamus.

Valuable Picture Splitting.

It has been discovered that the famous Rothermel picture of the battle of Gettysburg, painted by order of the State at a cost of \$25,000 by the late F. F. Rothermel, is in danger of splitting clear across the face. The picture hangs in the flag room in the executive building, at Harrisburg, near cases containing the flags, and cannot be seen as a whole. Examination reveals that for a foot wide from side to side the canvass sags and the paint is in danger of cracking owing to the slant of the frame. It is expected to hang the picture in the new capital.

An order jus issued by Postmaster General Payne requires railway postal clerks to keep constantly on hand and supply one and two cent stamps for the accommodation of the public at the car. Such stamps must not be sold at any more than their face value. The order will prove a great convenience to persons who mail letters on the trains. Commercial men are well pleased with the new order.

The Rev. Father Lord Sr., Montreal, Canada, says: "I have been a sufferer for 20 years from organic heart disease, nervousness and dyspepsia and have doctored both in France and America with but temporary relief. I tried Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure and was surprised at the immediate relief I obtained. I am convinced that it will cure any case of heart disease, strengthen the nerves and stomach."—Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Some men stint their wives in order that they may keep up their club dues, and then wonder why marriage is a failure.

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CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on October 13th, 1903, by J. P. Walsh, T. E. Hyde and W. Scott Acker, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29th, 1874 and the amendments thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Baltimore-Suspender Company" the character and object of which is the manufacture and sale of suspenders, and for that purpose to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and amendments thereto. C. W. MILLER, Solicitor.

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