

THE GRANGE

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

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGERS.

Over 6,000 New Members Added to the Roll the Past Year.

The Pennsylvania state grange met this year at Erie, W. F. Hill of Mont Alto, worthy master, presiding. Secretary Allman reported 6,204 new names added to the rolls during the past year. This does not include those reinstated. There are now 540 granges in the state as against 501 for last year. The receipts for the last year were \$11,440.80. The sixth degree was conferred on a class of 215. The election of officers occurred, and W. F. Hill was chosen master for the tenth year. Evidently Pennsylvania believes in keeping good men in office, for they have re-elected their overseer for the seventh year; lecturer, seventh year; treasurer, fourteenth year; secretary, eleventh year; gatekeeper, seventeenth year, and assistant steward, seventh year.

The legislative committee made one of the most important reports ever submitted to the state grange. The Hon. William T. McCrory was at the head of the committee. The report favored legislation allowing trolley companies to carry freight; a tax of 1 mill on corporate and personal property for road purposes, to be distributed according to public road mileage; favored laws whereby license taxes under both county and municipal laws be paid to the counties in which such taxes are collected; favored the initiative and referendum, parcels posts and postal savings banks. It also favored increasing the public school appropriation to \$200,000, the amount appropriated at the last session being \$100,000.

A Wise Suggestion.

To try to see the farmers' organization at the rather formidable task of correcting all the real or supposed evils of our social system, says the Country Gentleman, is about as judicious a proceeding as if the Methodist or Presbyterian members or the Republicans or Democrats, for that matter, should want to drag on the whole Order into the ranks of their particular churches or political parties. Let the grange stand for agriculture and agricultural interests, ever ready not only to defend these from attack in any quarter, but actively to promote every measure that is for their benefit, at the polls, in the state and national legislatures and everywhere else. Let it stand for nothing else and undertake nothing else. To tackle the job of reforming the political, financial and judicial methods of the country is simply to invite dissensions within the Order and ultimately to disintegrate and ruin it.

Stand by the Guns.

The supreme court of the United States in its recent decision sustains the grange contention that palm oil coloring in oleomargarine subjects it to the legal tax of 10 cents per pound. Evasion of the law has proved abortive, and now a herculean effort is being arranged by the oleo people to repeal the law. The grange editor of the National Stockman remarks that organized agriculturists should improve the intervening time in recruiting and disciplining for a stand by the guns when the contest opens in earnest.

The Parcels Post.

In Switzerland you can send a parcel weighing forty-four pounds for 33 cents by mail. You could mail the same in Germany for 24 cents. In the United States you couldn't mail it at all unless you divided it in eleven separate parcels, and then it would cost you \$7.04. The grange stands for the parcels post, which will give Americans postal facilities equal to those enjoyed by the residents of any other country. If you belong to the grange you are helping. If not, you are hindering.—National Stockman.

Vermont State Grange.

The thirty-third annual session of the Vermont state grange was held at Bellows Falls, Governor C. J. Bell, master, presiding. In his opening address he referred to the laws which have been passed by the legislature within the past year that have been beneficial to the rural communities and predicted other reforms in legislation to come. The net increase in membership the past year was 800, the aggregate being about 8,000. Worthy Master Bell was re-elected for another term.

National Grange Property.

The national grange executive committee reports that the property of the national grange consists of twenty-nine farm mortgages, amounting to \$46,306; deposits in savings banks, \$12,712; amount in fiscal agency, \$20,490; total investments, \$90,199, or a total of \$80,690, which is an increase during the fiscal year of \$9,293.57.

In Legislation.

Few members of the grange who have not come in actual contact with the forces that shape legislation can have any adequate notion of the power the grange wields during a session of the legislature, not only in securing just laws, but in preventing unjust legislation.

The handwriting of the grange may be seen on many of the statute books of the various states.

The practice of indorsing candidates for political office in the grange is of doubtful propriety.

MAINE STATE GRANGE.

There is \$73,300 Invested in Grange Halls in the Pine Tree State.

The recent session of the Maine state grange was the largest in numbers ever held. Hon. Obadiah Gardner is master. His annual address was a careful resume of the work of the Order in the state during the past year. His arraignment of the game laws elicited approval. Another point he laid emphasis on is that no state master should ever accept political office of any kind while holding office in the grange. He said that seventeen new granges had been organized during the year and eleven reorganized, a gain in membership of 5,379. Eleven new grange halls have been dedicated during the past year, making \$73,300 invested in grange halls in Maine. Relative to the road question he said, "The mud tax levied on our people by the miserable condition of the common roads is the highest we have to pay." He advocated government aid in road building and the bringing to bear the influence of the grange upon congress. He had an earnest word for the establishment of a parcels post. The secretary's report showed the total membership in the state to be 45,406 in 375 granges. Penobscot county has forty-four granges, with a total membership of 5,831, and has gained 780 the past year. There are two other counties in the state that have a membership exceeding 4,000. One grange—Houlton, No. 16—has 751 members, and five others have over 400.

New Hampshire State Grange.

At a recent meeting of the New Hampshire state grange the condition of the Order in that state was reported to be very gratifying. The total membership at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 1, was 27,466, and in view of the fact that the population of New Hampshire is only 500,000 and that 27,500 are members of the Order the Granite State can rightfully claim to be the leader in grange membership, the total population being taken as a basis of comparison. The net gain during the year was 822. The total membership of the Pomona granges is 8,256, a gain of 358. The grange has to its credit in cash \$224,466.78. The sixth degree was conferred on 318 candidates. The Oberon quartet of Lacombe furnished music for the occasion.

Pomona Grange to Run County Fair.

Somerset county Pomona, Maine, has purchased the grounds of the Agricultural society of Skowhegan and will henceforth conduct the county fairs in Somerset. This will be a novelty that will be closely watched by the Patrons all over the state. The grange assumes the indebtedness of the Agricultural society, which is \$1,100. The agreement further specifies that if at the end of twenty years the Pomona does not wish to renew the lease the property known as Fairview park is to lapse to the town or city of Skowhegan for a public park.

Salaries of National Officers.

The national grange committee on finances recommended the following salaries: Five hundred dollars per year and \$3 per day and actual traveling expenses for the national master, \$400 and \$3 per diem for the worthy lecturer, \$1,200 and traveling expenses for the worthy secretary, \$400 and traveling expenses for the worthy treasurer and \$3 per day and expenses for the members of the executive committee. It was also recommended that \$7,000 be set aside as a lecture and extension fund.

Parcels Post.

Strong resolutions in favor of the parcels post were adopted by the national grange. The committee laid emphasis on the fact that the rural mail service now has the machinery for an efficient parcels post system, and while it did not advocate a rate that would drive the express companies out of business, nevertheless they thought the people had a right to demand of congress an extension of the usefulness of this system.

Eligibility.

Any man or woman or child over fourteen years old if living on a farm or owning or managing a farm, whether living on it or not; any person whose interests are rural, like a minister in a country community, a county school-teacher, etc., is eligible to membership.

A Good Idea.

The California state grange in recent session passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That in choosing our representatives to congress we will vote for those who will promise to legislate up to date parcels post."

A Business Organization.

"I thought it was a business organization," said one. "It is a business organization," a granger replied, "in that it makes it a business to help the farmer to help himself and his family to the very largest life possible."

Observe Neighbors' night occasionally in your grange. The visiting grange furnishes the entertainment.

The Troy (Pa.) Mutual Fire Insurance company carries about \$2,500,000 insurance for its members.

The national grange wants Indian corn to be the national floral emblem.

Mother Gray's Appeal to Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain pleasant herb remedy for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is a safe and never-failing monthly regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Lowell, New York.

JAPAN'S POLICY IN KOREA

Building of Railways in the Latter Country.

BANK TO BE ESTABLISHED

Far-Sighted Plans of Japanese Statesmanship—Lines for Emergency Use Will Be Permanent—Japanese Colonists Along the Lines. Purposes Regarding Government.

What a calamity would have befallen Japan had the Russians been permitted unmolested to push the boundaries of their zone of influence down through Manchuria to the sea on the south and east, is made clear. The well-matured plans of Japanese statesmanship, the fruit of many years of patient thought, based on the perception that the Japanese archipelago would not for an indefinite period afford elbow-room for the Midako's subjects, were doomed to failure if Russia were to carry out her apparent policy of making Korea to all intents and purposes a Russian dependency.

The Korean railways are being built and equipped with American steel. The first of them, running between Seoul and Chemulpo, was constructed in 1899 by an American concessionaire, but just before completion it was sold to a Japanese syndicate, which has made it a commercial success, and has just completed a branch line, begun in 1901, from Seoul to the southeasterly point of Fusan, a distance of about 368 miles. This branch line, aided by a modern ocean ferry, has established quick communication between Seoul, the Korean capital, and Japan. Under the old system of transportation, the journey from Tokyo to Seoul occupied seven days; now it is made in fifty-six hours. The construction of a railway between Seoul and Wiju, the northern border city of Korea, was begun in 1902 by the Korean government. This line has since been taken over by the Japanese government, which is now finishing it under military direction. It will be 300 miles long. A line to connect Seoul with Gensan, the Korean eastern treaty port, is now being constructed, also by Japanese military engineers. These lines, although for emergency use, are to be permanent, and few trunk lines in the United States are provided with a higher grade of steel or a more substantial roadbed. In connection with the Fusan line, the two branches referred to will connect the northern and southern extremities of Korea with the east and west coasts, besides traversing the interior.

The entire railroad scheme is financed by the Japanese government, which has not only guaranteed the necessary capital, but subscribed \$1,245,000 on its own account, provided the lines are brought in operation by a certain date. The authorized capital was insufficient for the purpose of constructing the Fusan line, and so \$4,980,000 was borrowed from the banks at Tokio. The interest on this loan has been paid, but the government has since been compelled to come forward with \$800,000 more, which completed the line before the first of last January.

Japanese colonists have been scattered all along these Korean railways. Furthermore, three large Japanese immigration companies are already announcing new openings for settlers in Korea. Having been financed by Japan, these railways will remain perpetually under Japanese control. No further loans on them can be made without the consent of the Japanese minister at Seoul. The monetary system used by these railways will be Japanese, and ultimately it is believed that the smaller coins of Korea will pass out of circulation. A central bank is to be established at Seoul to facilitate this movement.

It is said to be the purpose of Japan to establish a model administration in one of the Korean provinces, fully modern in its appliances and policies, and calculated to develop the province in the shortest time. Should this experiment prove a success, it will be extended to the entire peninsula. Should Korea express the desire to have Japan watch over her foreign interests, the Korean ministers and consuls will be recalled, the ministers of foreign countries at Seoul will return home, and only the foreign consuls will remain. The Korean army will at the same time be reduced to a nominal size, and the military system of the country will be merged with that of Japan.

This, in brief, is the Japanese policy in Korea. The Russian occupation would have overturned all this, and Japan would have remained an island empire, crowded to the point of suffocation.

From the view point of the Japanese, Korea is a prize worth fighting for. Its possession is one of the necessities of the Japanese situation, even though a nominal Korean government may continue in existence. Its control by Russia meant without any question the rude awakening of Japan from her dream of becoming a world power.

To Restore Black Satin.

Boil three pounds of peeled potatoes in a quart of water until reduced to a pulp. Strain the water through a hair-sieve, and after spreading out the satin carefully on an old board, dip a soft brush in the water and brush the satin over, moving always in the same direction.

Next fold the satin, and allow it to remain three hours before ironing on the wrong side.

Success always stands for itself. Failure needs an explanation.



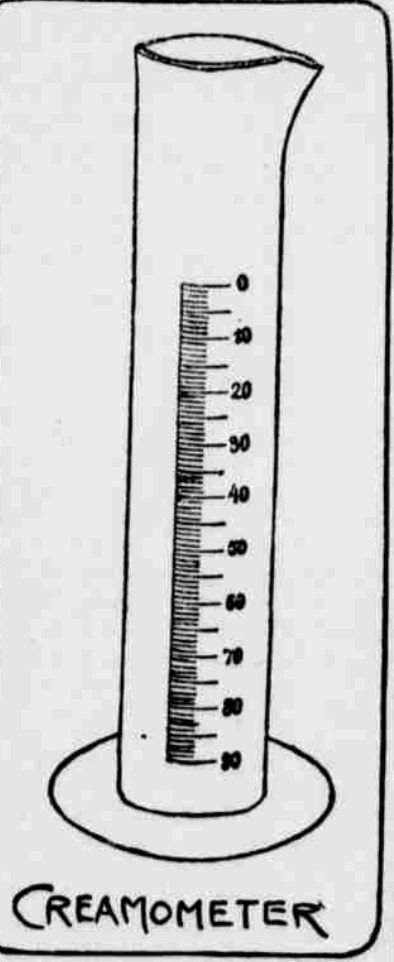
USE OF HAND SEPARATORS.

Care and Intelligence Should be Used in Their Management.

Some of the creameries insist on having the farmers furnish cream carrying 50 per cent. butter fat; this is done to save express charges but it should be remembered that it is much more difficult to produce cream as rich as that and still do good skimming. Remember that separator is a delicately adjusted piece of machinery and hence needs the best of care in every respect. Slovenly work cannot produce high class results. In the first place, the machine must be set perfectly level and securely bolted to a strong floor, but it is preferable to set the machine on a stone or cement foundation. This done, see to it that the milk is not allowed to get cold before skimming. As near as possible, skim as soon as the milk is drawn from the cow. The temperature should at least not fall much below 80 degrees F. Bear in mind what the directions furnished with the machine say in regard to speed and uniformity of turning the handle. Many people who are not accustomed to the machine start it with a jerk and keep up that jerky motion during the entire separation. Keep the same pressure on the handle at all times; do not relax the pressure when the handle is down for that is where the jerky motion originates. Until one becomes accustomed to the speed a watch should be used by which to time the revolutions. Any of the standard machines will do good work and it is safe to say that any man who will closely follow the directions given by the makers of his machine will get good results, but bear in mind that guess work counts for little in running a modern cream separator; care and intelligence must be used.

Simple Test for Cream.

A very simple test and one which, although not altogether reliable, is better than none, is the judgment of milk by the amount of cream it will show. This is not an accurate test, because it may fail to show cream when it should or it may show more than it ought; however, it will not show cream if there is none in the milk. With two samples of milk having the same amount of fat different results may appear with this test, as the proportion of the fat globules which rise, depends somewhat on the age of the milk and the way it was handled before delivery. If fat globules have much difficulty in rising, only a small part of them will get to the top and they may carry up with them so much of the other constituents that there will be a large bulk of poor cream. When the test is care-



CREAMOMETER

fully conducted and conditions are favorable to the rise of cream, fair results can usually be obtained. This test requires a long, graduated glass tube which is filled with milk to a cool mark and allowed to stand in a cool place for twenty to twenty-four hours. The cream is aided in rising by warming the milk to 100° F. and then setting it in the tube, in cold water, or the tube may be filled half full of milk and the remainder with warm water, which raises the temperature and reduces the viscosity; in such case only half as much cream will appear as the milk is to be given credit for; for example, if the contents of a glass are half water and show 10 per cent. cream upon the scale, this means, of course, 20 per cent. of the milk. If the milk is the same each day and is tested in the same way, there should be little difference in the cream shown. Tubes graduated specially for this test are sold by dairy-supply firms. The cream test furnishes a good opportunity to look for sediment; if the milk is not clean, dirt can be seen in the bottom of the cylinder. Care should be taken to carry the tube quietly so that neither the cream nor the sediment will be disturbed.

Keeping Hens Healthy.

The hen is willing; create an artificial summer about her; keep her at work; good health and activity and the right proportion of food properly composed are ultimately followed by reward.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias 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, APRIL 29th, 1905, at two o'clock p. m.

All those certain lots of ground situate on the north side of public street leading from Bloomsburg to Rupert, designated as numbers (3) and (4) in the plot of lots as recently purchased by C. W. Miller from EvaLine - apert belong more fully described as follows to wit: Number (3) beginning at a point on said road one hundred and forty-three feet east of the land of J. E. Wilson; thence north twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty-six feet to a stake corner of land of Mary R. Mendenhall; thence along same north fifty degrees forty minutes east thirty-six feet more or less to a stake corner of lot Number 21; thence south twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and sixty-six feet to public road aforesaid; thence south sixty-seven degrees west thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Number 4—Beginning at a point on said road one hundred and eight and one-third feet east of land of J. E. Wilson; thence north twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and forty-six feet to stake corner of land of Mary R. Mendenhall; thence along the same north fifty degrees forty minutes east thirty-six feet more or less to a stake corner of lot Number 3; thence along the same south twenty-seven degrees and twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty-six feet to public road aforesaid; thence along the same south sixty-seven degrees west thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of James C. Brown, C. C. Peacock and Wm. S. Moyer Exrs., of Sarah J. Brown, deceased, vs. Holmes Midgley with notice to H. G. Esleman terre tenant and to be sold as the property of Holmes Midgley with notice to H. G. Esleman terre tenant. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias 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, APRIL 29th, 1905, at two o'clock p. m.

All that certain lot of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stake at the south east corner of lot now owned by Wm E. Kauffman on the line of Second street as recently widened by an ordinance of the said Town and extending eastwardly forty feet along the north side of said Second street; thence northwardly parallel with lot of the said Kauffman two hundred and thirteen feet to a stake; thence along the same northwardly direction the course of said alley forty feet to lot of said Kauffman; thence southwardly along the line of said lot about two hundred and three feet to the same more or less to Second street aforesaid.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of James C. Brown, C. C. Peacock and Wm. S. Moyer Exrs., of Sarah J. Brown, deceased, vs. William M. Harder and to be sold as the property of William M. Harder. W. W. BLACK, Attorney. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias 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, APRIL 29th, 1905, at two o'clock p. m.

All that certain piece, parcel and tract of land situate in the Township of Scott, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a corner of a lot of ground now or lately owned by George D. Keller, on the west side of Main street or great road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, and running thence along said street southwardly one hundred feet to the corner of Mill street; thence along said street westwardly one hundred and forty-eight feet to a back alley; thence along said alley northwardly eighty feet to George D. Keller's lot aforesaid; thence along the same eastwardly one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, containing one-third of an acre be the same more or less on which is erected a

STORE HOUSE,

and out-buildings. Also all that certain piece, parcel and tract of land situate in Scott Township, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the north east corner of Mill street and an alley; thence along said alley one hundred and twenty-nine feet to an alley extended; thence north along the same fifty-four feet to a corner, and other land of said Irwin; thence west along said land one hundred and ninety feet to Mill street aforesaid; thence south along said street fifty-four feet to the place of beginning.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Hiram Crouse vs. Silas Young and to be sold as the property of Silas Young. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In Re-estate of Clark Root, late of Hemlock Township, Columbia County, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of El. Ohl and Taylor Ruckle, Administrators of the estate of Clark Root, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the law office of Hon. Clyde Herring on Main street in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, April 28th, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day; when ten persons interested in said estate may appear, or forever after be debarred from coming in upon said fund. CLYDE HERRING, Auditor.

Professional Cards.

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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. Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg. Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-99

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