

paring the three lowest license States with three prohibitory States, we have:

Table with 2 columns: State and License Fee. Rows include New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, Maine, Vermont, and Average.

Again resulting in favor of prohibition as 37 to one.

It is generally conceded, is it not, that the use of intoxicating liquors is productive of crime. If that is a correct theory, does not this sequence follow—other things being equal—that crime is an index to a certain extent of the amount of liquor drunk?

Connecticut passed a prohibitory law in 1854 that remained in force until 1872, when it was repealed, and a license law enacted. The number of persons committed to all the jails in the State in 1866—just after the close of the war, when all the jails in the country filled rapidly—was 1,576.

Michigan repealed the prohibitory law during the legislative session of the winter of 1874-5. Committed to Michigan State prison for a period of two years ending September 30th, 1873, under prohibition, 506;

Michigan repealed the prohibitory law during the legislative session of the winter of 1874-5. Committed to Michigan State prison for a period of two years ending September 30th, 1877, under tax law, 738; difference in favor of prohibition, 232—being more than 45 per cent. increase under tax law.

tax law, 709, being 64 per cent. increase. I call your attention especially to one fact, that is, the rapid increase of high crime (murder, arson, rape, etc.) under this tax law.

I might for an entire day repeat to you abstracts from like reports of State prisons, houses of correction, jails, almshouses, etc., and the result would be the same. Such statistics, whenever and wherever comparison can be made, show most decidedly the superiority of prohibition over any other system in suppressing drunkenness and crime.

Qualifications of Voters. Bro. Cobb:—While the subject of reform is being vigorously agitated through the columns of the VISITOR, and the evils of our Patent Laws, and the power of wealthy corporations have been pretty generally shown up, it seems to me that there is another law that needs looking after, if we wish to shut out the money shark from our corn crib, viz. the law fixing the qualification of voters.

As the law now stands, a residence of six months in the state and ten days in the township, ward, or precinct, gives an American citizen the right to vote on any question that may come before the people. And while this may be in full accord with our free institutions, it is right here that a man of wealth, a company or corporation may defeat the will of the people, and put thousands of dollars into his or their pockets, or move county seats, at pleasure, and all done in accordance with the law.

Now there are many other cases of like nature, that I might give, but I think the above will suffice to show how this law may be used to defeat the will of the people and rob them of their very living.

And I would suggest that a six months or one year's residence as a necessary qualification for a man to vote might pull too heavy on the pocket books of corporations, or individuals for them to work that game many times.

Hoping that this question "Is the law requiring ten days' residence in the township a necessary qualification to vote?" just to all classes of our people, may be taken up and discussed by every Grange in the State, and that the result may be made known through the VISITOR.

Efforts have been made in France to produce machinery capable of extracting sugar from beets on the farm and by ordinary workmen. A firm in the neighborhood of Paris claims to have supplied the want; practical lessons have been given and with fair success at their works.

Governor Gray, of Indiana, in a message to the legislature of that State in January last, said: "In my judgment the republic cannot live long in the atmosphere which now surrounds the ballot-box. Moneyed corporations, to secure favorable legislation for themselves, are taking an active part in elections by furnishing large sums of money to corrupt the voter and purchase special privileges from the Government. If money can control the decision at the ballot-box it will not be long until it can control its existence."

The Proposed Patent Law Legislation.

Editor Grange Visitor:—Over the signature of the Worthy Master of the State Grange in the VISITOR of May 15th, I find an article headed, "Progress of Patent Law Legislation." I shall have to differ with the writer of that article quite materially.

Now by carefully reading and rereading the bill given, I cannot see where the exemption comes in, only at the last end of an expensive law suit in the United States court. The bill says, "no action shall be sustained" under certain sections named, when the defence can prove that the patented articles were bought for a valuable consideration.

Now in the name of justice and honesty, what kind of an exemption is that? It may be a step in the right direction, but to me it seems so short a step that I would not notice only to condemn it. To illustrate, I go to a dealer in agricultural implements and purchase for use on my farm some article on which some one holds a patent. I use it for a while, when along comes Mr. Patent Right Swindler demanding a royalty, perhaps equal to the first cost of the article.

What do we want? We want absolute protection for the user of patented articles. We want a law passed whereby all liability ceases with the manufacturer. We are willing to pay a reasonable price for the brain labor of the inventor, but we wish to pay it when we pay for the material, the manufacture, the freight, the cartage, the insurance, the agent's commission and all the other little items usually added to the articles we have to use.

Now, Mr. Editor, if I take a wrong view of the proposed law, I would like to have some one who is well posted explain through the VISITOR where I am in error.

Trained Minds and Hands. DURHAMVILLE, TENN., June, 1882.

Editor Grange Visitor, DEAR SIR: Permit me through the VISITOR to return my thanks to those of your readers who gave responses to the questions you had the kindness to publish last January. The questions were answered in many instances very thoroughly. They have been read to members of the Grange, and others in this vicinity, and the result has been most beneficial.

I sent out the circular to satisfy myself concerning the estimation that farmers in other States placed upon education. The answers, so far, have been overwhelmingly in favor of a higher education for the children of the farmer.

It is my intention to place their testimony, when obtained, before the members of the Grange in the Cotton States, and urge upon them the necessity of establishing schools under their supervision in which their children and the children of their tenants shall not only have the opportunity to obtain an education that shall render them proficient in everything pertaining to their calling, but if possible to awaken in every young man and young woman the desire to obtain such an education.

If the children of the agricultural classes now growing up in the Cotton States in comparative ignorance, are properly educated, they will be ready to join with the children of the North when they reach manhood, not only in defending the wealth-producers of the nation from the encroachments of monopolists, but in perpetuating the purity of her institutions.

Very respectfully yours, ISAAC L. CASE, Cass Co., Mich. Mr. Editor:—We have used the Patrons' "Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paints" and are highly pleased with them. A number of persons have examined the Paints and are well pleased with them.

Household Economy.

A paper read by Mrs. D. Woodman of Paw Paw, before a Farmers' Association convened at the house of O. P. Morton, of Texas, Kalamazoo Co., June 1, 1882.

Economy is not penuriousness nor avariciousness, but is managing with frugality, guarding against loss or waste. This principle should be taught to children as soon as they are old enough to understand right from wrong. When they know enough to be amused by a picture or a book, they should be taught not to soil or tare it, and if it is necessary to give them a lunch, they should not be allowed to crumble it over the floors nor chairs, for it would soil them.

Every day brings opportunities to economize. How often the careful housewife goes the rounds from garret to cellar, scanning everything, especially during warm and damp weather. Sometimes valuable articles, such as furs or flannels, are spoiled by mildew, mold, or moths.

It is of the utmost importance to be economical with our health. We should eat less rich cake and pastry and guard well the sources of impure air. The cellar especially should claim our attention, and should not be left entirely to the men folks and hired girls, for no doubt many a person has been made sick by the impure air arising from decaying vegetables and fruit.

It is good economy for the husband, if able, to provide a good stove for his wife, good wood, washing machine, wringer, sewing machine and all the modern improvements that can help make her work easy, save her health and patience, and help to cheer her while going the ceaseless rounds of housework.

Children should be taught to take care of things. Some women have raised large families of children, and still have their first sets of chairs, while others have to replace them every few years, and all other household goods in proportion.

Now is the time to show the practical value of the organization of the Grange. Let the members determine that they will vote for no man who is untrue to the agricultural interests of the country, and make that determination known.

Write to Kalamazoo Publishing Co. for estimates on Printing, Binding, and Blank Books. HEADQUARTERS FOR LAND PLASTER LOREN DAY, Grandville, Mich.

Is prepared to furnish LAND PLASTER, fresh ground, at contract prices, made with the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. DEPARTMENT OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—MAY 15, 1882.

Table with 2 columns: Accommodation and Evening Express. Rows include Westward and Eastward directions.

Table with 2 columns: Night Express and Accommodation. Rows include Westward and Eastward directions.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays.

Table with 2 columns: N.Y. & C.N.Y. & B. Express, Ex. & M. Way Fr. Rows include Le. Grand Rapids, Ar. Allegan, etc.

Table with 2 columns: N.Y. & B.N.Y. & C. Express, Ex. & M. Way Fr. Rows include Le. Buffalo, Ar. Cleveland, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Stations, Mail and Express, Day Express, Pacific Express, Way Freight. Rows include Le. Fort Harrison, Inlay City, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Stations, Mail and Express, Day Express, Night Express, Way Freight. Rows include Ar. Chicago, Le. Valparaiso, etc.

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All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except Sunday. Geo. B. Reeves, Traffic Manager. S. R. Callaway, General Superintendent.

Booths' Department.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

The supper is over, the hearth is swept, And, in the woodfire's glow, The children cluster to hear a tale Of that time so long ago—

Our Aspirations.

Dear Young People:—What has become of you all? Shall I, like your uncle, have cause to be completely discouraged and leave you?

A Pleasant Excursion.

Dear Aunt Nina and Cousins:—I have been enjoying myself so much to-day that I want to tell you all about it. This morning I helped Aunt do up the morning's work and then I went about six miles on an excursion to a lake called Mud Lake.

"Is Labor a Blessing or a Curse?"

I think Aunt Nina has assigned us a difficult theme. It seems so one-sided. How can we say labor is anything but a blessing? What a pleasure it is to toil. What an exquisite bloom this exercise gives the youthful cheek, though tinged with disease.

The simple, unaided exertions of some men have been a lasting benefaction to their race. "Their names live evermore." Their works are embalmed in wreaths of glory.

But all labor has not been fruitful of good. The high and divine beauty of labor when made subsidiary to a beastly ambition becomes a deadly curse.

Sometimes labor is sublime. When at Thermopylae Leonidas with his three hundred martyrs fought to save Greece from bondage.

Lost, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward offered, as they are lost forever.

Correspondence.

FRATERNITY.

The farmer plows and the farmer sows— The heat on the blacksmith's anvil glows, While under the weight of his brawny hand The plow is forged for the farmer's land.

Brighton Grange, No. 336.

Worthy Brother Cobb:—Supposing that all editors are supplied with a place, to deposit waste paper, and knowing the deposits from Brighton Grange to be quite small I venture to contribute.

I often think when I look back to before the advent of the Grange, how ignorant or selfish, or both, we farmers were, as we thought we had no rights or interests in common with each other as citizens of this great agricultural country.

Congress has passed an act instructing the president to appoint a committee to revise the tariff laws. It has been suggested that the President appoint a first-class lawyer as one of the committee.

Brighton, May 30, 1882.

St. Joseph County Grange.

Bro. Cobb:—I have concluded to send a few lines giving a brief account of the large meeting of the County Grange held at the house of D. Millard in Leonidas township, in connection with Leonidas Grange, on June 1.

Dinner was announced and all proceeded to the mammoth tent erected by Bro. Millard. The tables were provided with an abundance, and an hour and a half was spent in eating and social enjoyment with old and new acquaintances.

MEN who would not steal a mule will gladly take the chance to misappropriate an umbrella. They have no use for a mule.

That One-Dollar Bill.

How it did rain that November night! None of your undecided showers, with hesitating intervals, as it were between; none of your mild, persistent patterings on the roof, but a regular tempest, a wild deluge, a rush of angry drops and a thunder of opening floods!

"Squire Pratlet heard the rattling up against the casements, and drew his snug easy chair to the fire—a great, open mass of glimmering anthracite, and gazed with a sort of sleepy, reflective satisfaction at the crimson moreen curtains, and a gray cat, fast asleep on the hearth, and the canary bird rolled into a drowsy ball of yellow down upon its perch.

"This is snug," quoth the 'Squire; 'I'm glad I had the leaky spot in the barn fixed last week. I don't object to a stormy night once in a while when a fellow's under cover and there is nothing particular to be done.'

"Yes, Mrs. Pratlet answered. She was sitting room with a great blue checkered apron tied about her waist. 'I am nearly ready to come in now. Well, I wonder,' sotto voce, 'if that was a knock at the door or just a little rush of the wind.'

"She went to the door, nevertheless, and a minute or two afterwards she went to her husband's chair.

"Joe, dear, it's Luke Ruddlelove," she said, half apprehensively. The 'Squire never looked up from his reading.

"Tell him he has made a mistake. The tavern is on the second corner beyond.

"But he wants to know if you will lend him a dollar," said Mrs. Pratlet.

"Couldn't you tell him no, without the ceremony of coming to me? Is it likely that I should lend a dollar, or even a cent, to Luke Ruddlelove? Why, I'd rather throw it among yonder red coals. No—of course not."

"Mrs. Pratlet hesitated. 'He looks so pinched and cold and wretched, Josiah. He says there is nobody in the world to let him have a cent.'

"All the better for him, if he did but know it," sharply ejaculated the old 'Squire. If he had come to that half a dozen years ago, perhaps he would not have been the miserable vagabond he now is."

"We used to go to school together," said Mrs. Pratlet, gently. 'He was the smartest boy in the class.'

"That's probable enough," said the 'Squire, 'but it don't alter the fact. He is a poor, drunken wretch now. Send him about his business, Mary, and if his time is of any consequence, just let him know he had better not waste it in coming here after dollars.'

And the 'Squire leaned back in his chair, after a positive fashion, as if the whole matter was settled.

"Mrs. Pratlet went back to the kitchen, where Luke Ruddlelove was spreading his poor fingers over the blaze of the fire, his tattered garments steaming as if he was a pillar of vapor.

"Then I've got to starve like any other dog!" said Luke Ruddlelove, turning away. 'But after all, I don't suppose it makes much difference if I shuffle out of this world to-day or to-morrow.'

"Oh, Luke, no difference to your wife?" 'She'd be better off without me,' he said down-heartedly.

"But she ought not to be." 'Ought and is, are two different things, Mrs. Pratlet. Good-night. I ain't going to the tavern, although I'll wager something the 'Squire thought I was.'

"And isn't it natural enough that he should think so, Luke?" 'Yes, yes, Mary; I don't say but what it is,' murmured Luke, in the same dejected tone he used during the interview.

"Stop, Mrs. Pratlet called to him, as his hand lay on the door latch, in a low voice. 'Here is a dollar, Luke. Mr. Pratlet gave it to me for an oilcloth to go in front of the parlor stove, but I will try and make the old one last a little longer. And Luke, for the sake of your poor wife and little ones, at home, for the sake of old times, try and do better. Won't you?'

and inlaid floors; and he has put a lot of papers and things under the corner stone, like they do in public buildings.

"Well, that is natural enough." 'I know, yet it seems kind o' queer that he should put a dollar bill in with the other things. He must have lots o' money to throw it away in that manner.'

"Mrs. Pratlet felt her cheeks flush. Involuntarily she glanced toward the 'Squire; but he never looked around. She met Mr. Ruddlelove that afternoon for the first time since his return to Sequosset—Luke himself, save that the demon of intemperance had been completely crushed, and his better nature triumphing at last. He looked her brightly in the face, and held out his hand, saying but the one word—

"Mary!" Tremulously she replied: 'I am glad to see you here again.'

"When Luke had overcome his emotion he continued: 'Do you remember that stormy night when you gave me that dollar bill and begged me not to go to the tavern?'

"Yes." 'That night was the pivot on which my whole destiny turned. You were kind to me when all others gave me naught but the cold shoulder. You trusted me when all other faces were averted. That night I took a vow to myself to prove worthy of your confidence, and I kept it. I treasured it up, and heaven has added mightily to my little store. I have put the bill in the corner-stone of my new house, for it arose alone from that dollar bill.'

"I won't offer to pay you back, for I am afraid, he said, smilingly, 'the luck would go from me with it. But I'll tell you what I will do. I'll give money and words of trust and encouragement to some other poor wretches as you gave to me.'

The next day Mrs. Pratlet received from the delivery man at her door a bundle, which when she had opened it, revealed to her astonished gaze the most beautiful piece of oil cloth her eyes had ever beheld. This naturally attracted the 'Squire's attention; and when Mrs. Pratlet told him all he only replied, with some emotion: 'You were right, and I was wrong.—The Farmer's Friend.'

A LAWYER once said to a countryman in a smock frock, who was undergoing his examination in the witness box: "You are in a smock frock, how are you paid for lying?" "Less than you are, unfortunately, was the reply," or you would be in a smock frock, too."

FENNO & MANNING, WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 117 Federal St., Boston. Consignments Solicited and Cash Advances Made. A. VANDENBERG, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HARNESS, WHIPS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, &c., 92 Monroe Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

German Horse and Cow Powders. This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is no secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholzer and Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price full reports of the West Michigan Farmers' Club, of which it is the official organ. The publishers offer for the next thirty days to send on receipt of \$2.00 THE WORLD for one year and a copy of "Our Farmer's Account Book," containing 212 pages on fine Ledger paper, a comprehensive system of book keeping adapted to the wants of practical farmers everywhere. Over 80,000 of these books have been sold within the last year, and in many instances farmers have paid itinerant book agents as high as three dollars for them. Every farmer should have one of these account books, but we advise them to send direct to the AGRICULTURAL WORLD, Grand Rapids, Mich., and receive the account book and THE WORLD for one year for less than the book costs alone. THE WORLD and Grange Visitor one year, and the account book, \$2.50. Don't fail to mention this paper when writing. Address, F. M. CARROLL, Publishers, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

ALLENBAUGH.—On the 25th of April last, another of the laborers within our gates, S. N. ALLENBAUGH, was summoned to lay down his implements and pass on to a higher and more glorious field for work.

Resolved, That Ronald Grange, No. 192, tender to the family and friends that true sympathy that feels for others' woes and strives to alleviate them.

DECOU—Died at his residence in Nelson, Kent Co., on March 6, Bro. GEORGE W. DECOU, in the 48th year of his age.

Bro. DeCou was a charter member of Griswold Grange, No. 674, and was ever faithful and at his allotted station. He has held the position of Master several times, Overseer, and at the time of his death was Treasurer.

WILMARTH—Killed April 14, by a blow on the head by a falling tree, on his farm in the town of Nelson, Kent Co., Bro. DENNIS WILMARTH, in the 62nd year of his age.

Bro. WILMARTH was a Charter member of Griswold Grange, No. 564. He was a true and faithful member, and the Grange deeply feel his loss.

WILDER—Died at the residence of her parents in Watertown May 17th, 1882, Sister BEDELLA WILDER, aged 16 years, a beloved member of Watertown Grange, No. 370.

A light has from our circle gone, The voice we loved is still. A place is vacant in our hall That time can never fill.

GROVER—Died in Charleston, Kalamazoo county, May 18th, 1882, CHARLES B. GROVER, aged 49 years, a charter member of Charleston Grange, No. 203.

BUNTING—Sister ALICE BUNTING passed from earth to the spirit life January 26th, 1882, aged 31 years and 5 months.

BROOKS—Danby Grange, No. 185, has been called to mourn the loss of one of its beloved members, Sister RUBY BROOKS, who died April 30, 1882.

TILYON—Died at her home in Wexford, March 10, 1882, Sister Bina Tilyon. WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master to remove from us by death a beloved sister; therefore, Resolved, That in her death we have lost a valuable sister, and we, as brothers and sisters, tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved friends, and would commend them to our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well.

SMITH—WHEREAS, That little fraternal band of nine men and four women, who once comprised all there was of Schoolcraft Grange, No. 8, has been broken by the meriting shaft of death, which struck down our worthy Brother V. C. SMITH, our first Secretary, and, WHEREAS, The hand that was the first to chronicle the proceedings of this Grange is now still and cold and powerless in death, and the spirit which inspired it has gone to the God who gave it; therefore, Resolved, That this Grange will cherish in unfading memory the virtues of our departed Brother, and while we bow in dutiful submission to this afflictive providence we recognize the sad and momentous truth that we too are mortal and that our labors as Husbandmen and Matrons will soon terminate forever.

From Detroit to the Sea.

W. H. Brearley of the Detroit Evening News has issued and sent to this office, a copy of his new tourists' guide book for the three \$20 July excursions "From Detroit to the Sea," and return via the Grand Trunk R. R. This book is a decided improvement upon the former issues published annually during the six years that these excursions have been carried on, having 64 well edited and illustrated pages, and containing 43 maps engraved expressly for this year's edition.

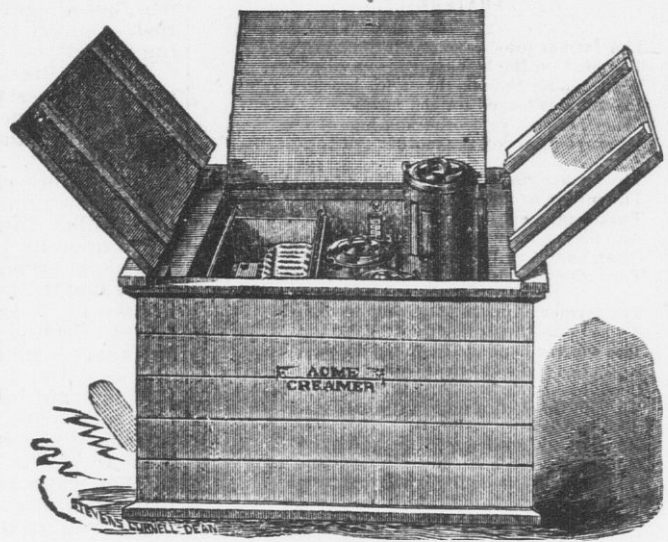
Every one contemplating a trip East this summer whether they intend going on these excursions or not should send 30 cents and secure one of these guide books.

ABOUT 50 young men from England, sons of lawyers, merchants, etc., have been sent to Fillmore and Osmsted Counties, Minn., and placed on farms among leading farmers to learn the art of farming.

A SEED is simply a plant packed for transportation. Therefore the farmer carries into his field with his seed grain, the possibilities and limitations of his crop. He may secure a more or less perfect development of the plants, but cannot change their character any more than he can grow Baldwins on a Greening tree.

ACME CREAMER & BUTTER COOLER

A combination that will produce an even grade of Butter, winter and summer. No Ice required. Saves two-thirds the labor. It will save its cost twice the first season. A RESPONSIBLE AGENT wanted where an Agent is not located. Correspondence solicited. Send for CIRCULARS and PRICE-LIST.



McCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich.

AGENTS

- G. W. Hunt, Mattawan, Van Buren County. W. P. Herd, Lowell, Kent County. A. H. Smith, Sparta, " Charles E. Thornton, Rockford, Kent County. Charles Pittman, Middleville, Barry County. A. Stegeman, Allegan, Allegan County. D. P. Newton, Watson, " Simeon Staring, Ganges, " E. J. McNaughton, Cooperville, Ottawa County. G. J. Hartshorn, Three Rivers, St. Joseph " Williams & Hartshorn, Owosso, Shiawassee County. O. C. Spaulding, Royalton, Berrien County. P. W. Watts, Chelsea, West Washtenaw County. John Wiebe, Bear Lake, Manistee County. J. A. Montagu, Niles, Berrien County. Sears & Messenger, Cassopolis, Cass County. John Hoffman, Homer, Calhoun Co. John Adams, Marshall, " W. J. Wood, Battle Creek, Calhoun Co. J. R. Brayton, Belleville, Wayne Co. S. Andrews, Howell, Livingston Co. A. B. Cooley, Romeo, N. W. Macomb Co. H. H. Freeman, Lenox, N. E. Macomb Co. D. I. Duntun, Lapeer, Lapeer Co. B. J. Wiley, Mottville, St. Joseph County. G. M. Gardner, Litchfield, Hillsdale County.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Table listing various supplies and their prices, including Porcelain Ballot Marbles, Blank Books, Receipt Books, and various stationery items.

Address, J. T. COBB, Sec'y MICH. STATE GRANGE, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

Grange Seal Stolen—Caution—Imposter.

Some one, to me unknown, entered the apartment where the seal of the Knickerbocker Grange was kept and stole impressions of said seal on sheets of paper, and one E. A. Quarterman has been using said sheets of paper with the stolen impressions on, signing himself, "Yours fraternally," when he was not even a P. of H. The letters and seal are generally used to get lists of names from Secretaries of State Granges, and to impose a point on Patrons under the idea that they are buying the celebrated Ingersoll Ready Mixed Paint.

\$1000 REWARD for any machine hulling much closer seed in 1 day as the VICTOR Double Huller Clover Machine



511 Victors sold in 1881 and the demand could not be supplied. Circulars confirming this mailed free. Send for it. NEWARK MACHINE COMPANY, Newark, Ohio. Owners of Patents and the only Manufacturers in the world. 15June3m

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Board and tuition, \$175 per school year. Location delightful. School on the Mt. Holyoke plan. Influence Christian, but not sectarian. Fine library, cabinet, telescope and musical instruments. Fall term begins Sept. 7, 1882. For catalogue or further information, address PRINCIPAL. 15June6t

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTRY SHOULD EXAMINE THE New Combined Spring Tooth Sulky Harrow CULTIVATOR AND SEEDER.



Manufactured by THE WOLVERINE HARROW AND SEEDER COMPANY, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

As a combined machine, it stands unrivalled in excellence, doing the work of a Harrow and Seed Sower most thoroughly and satisfactorily. It has taken high rank at once as ONE OF THE VERY BEST IMPLEMENTS FOR THE USES DESIGNED EVER INVENTED. Sows all kinds of grain and grass seeds. The Harrow does not trail or clog, is constructed in two sections, either of which can be raised or lowered by the driver, working independently of each other, setting the teeth at any required depth.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS.

Manufacturers of Interior and Exterior Paints. The only Paint which destroys all insects that destroy other Paints. Depot in the country. Paint users should Card of the Paint Card of the Paint. Address PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, NEW YORK.

THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant, 181 South Water Street, CHICAGO, BUSINESS AGENT MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. Respectfully Solicits Consignments of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS, WOOL, HOPS, POULTRY, GAME, VEAL, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR PATRONS.

The Patrons' Aid Society of Michigan WAS ORGANIZED IN DECEMBER, 1880, to give the Patrons of Michigan an opportunity to belong to a HOME INSTITUTION OF LIFE INSURANCE that they could control.

THE 5-TON WAGON SCALES.

ARE SOLD FOR \$60. All Iron and Steel. Sold on trial—freight paid by us—no money asked till tested and found satisfactory. All sizes manufactured. JONES OF BINGHAMPTON, Binghampton, N. Y. Send for Circulars and further particulars. PAW PAW, Mich., May 18th, 1878.

Garden, Flower and Field SEEDS, OF EVERY VARIETY.

BOXES OF ASSORTED POPPIES furnished GRANGES. Varieties not used to be returned. WHITE RUSSIAN OATS. Special Prices to Patrons on Application.

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