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

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# I Acknowledge the Corn.

This is the origin of the phrase, "] acknowledge the corn." In 1828, Mr. Stewart, a member of Congress, said in a speech that Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana sent their haystacks, cornfields, and fodder to New York and Philadelphia for sale. Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky called him to order, declaring that those States did not send haystacks, cornfields, and fodder to New York and Philadelphia for sale. "Well, what do you send?" asked Mr. Stewart. "Why, horses, mules, cattle and hogs." "Well, what makes your horses, mules, cattle and hogs? You feed \$100 worth of hay to a horse. You just animate and get upon the top of your haystack and ride off to market. How is it with your cattle? You make one of them carry \$50 worth of hay or grass to the eastern market. How much corn at 33 cents a bushel to fatten a hog?" "Why, 30 bushels."
"Then you put 30 bushels into the shape of a hog and make it walk off to the eastern market." Then Mr. Wickliffe jumped "p and said, "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge the corn."—Practical Teacher.

A NEW bug has turned up in Maine. The farmers already dread it worse than the potato-bug. It has so far been found only in the town of Cherryfield and vicinity, in Washington county. It crawls at a snail's pace but is diffusing itself too rapidly. A local paper says it resembles a large snail, has the power of elongation, and when extended to full length is three or four inches long. It is supposed to have been brought from Europe in a bundle of shrubbery. The Irish say it is very common in the "old country." It is a filthy looking creature and very destructive to almost every kind of vegetable.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, they hold him.

#### THE WORKMAN'S SONG.

BY CLARENCE A. FONERDEN:

will write the songs of the working man And I'll sing them, too, for am I not one?

Yea, I belong to the brotherhood,

And I'll work and sing till the work be

done—
Till the whole be finished, spick and span,
And rounded off in the homely shop,
Where honest toil and sweet content Give Life and Time their noblest prop.

Then, comrades, come, and sing with me,
To the end of the toilsome, weary days;
Blend me our songs with the din of work
Till the whole world join in the labor's

praise; With the hammer's twang and shovel's thud, And the steaming engine's whistle shrill. Let the song of the workingman be heard Till the heavens and earth with the echoes'

To the plow, to the plane, in field or in shop, Go we to the task with a merry song, And the toil and moil shall be all made sweet To the heart and hand of the working

throng. And anon when brawn and brain unite In God and Nature's righteous plan. The world shall give all honor due To the honest, upright workingman.

Who tills the ground with his own right hand, And makes his bread with the might of brawn,

Shall awake from slumber's sweet repose Refreshed and blest on the morrow's dawn; Who rings the ax and whirrs the saw, As rightly becometh he who can, Proclaims to the world in his homely way,

There is honor due to the workingman

The manliest men on earth to-day Are they who work and still rejoice: Who well life's brunt and burden bear And hymn its praise with grateful voice; Each treads the earth as a noble man, God's likeness in his honest face, And shall in the whited light of time In the rank of heroes take his place.

Our Highways-How to Get Good Roads.

BY A. D. P. VAN BUREN.

We might, in a very large measure, get along without fences; but highways are indispensable. The history of roads in a country is ever a true record of the commercial and social progress of that country And the condition of the road will invariably tell where the greatest amount of travel goes. In a new country we find only rude and rough roads. But we can trace, year after year, the progress of a people in the improved condition of their roads. Some one has pithily said that the earliest settlers in this county, left Detroit on a rough road that led to a rude settlement in the woods; from that they went westward on a mere wagon track which led to a lone cabin among the trees: from the cabin they followed a footpath that led to a log barn, and from the barn westward they followed a squirrel track till it went up a tree. The better the road the more travel is facilitated and transportation cheapened.

The State of Michigan imposes an annual tax of \$2,000,000 upon her citizens for the construction and repairs of highways. This tax falls heavily upon the agricultural classes who are beginning to bestir themselves on the subject. They are asking, "Ought we not to have far better and more durable roads for the large amount of money expended? Consider for a moment the continual wear on the roads. Just think of the amount of produce in this State that the farmers drag to market at a greater or less distance. I quote from a leading journal, from which I get other useful suggestions in this article,-More than 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn, 20,000,000 bushels of oats, rye and barley, 6,000 .-000 bushels of potatoes, more than 50,-000,000 pounds of pork, the enormous apple crop, the millions of cords of wood that feed the fires of the cities, towns and villages of the State are drawn over the roads; add to this the supplies for the farm, such as gypsum salt, lime, lumber, fencing, and household supplies, all of which must be dragged to and from towns, villages and railroad centers." Now think of how much wear and tear" could be saved on wagons, and how much on the horses and harness, if our roads

were kept in better condition. The law does not place a depot near every farmer's door; a few only have that advantage. But the laws of the State give "every farmer a highway, and compel every community to maintain and keep the same in good repair." The first question is, how to improve our highways at the least possible expense. Can we make a directors of schools care for the pub-

which it passes? No, not with the common two-inch wagon tire now in use "to cut it up." Nothing but a stone or macadamized road can withstand the narrow tire, that by constant wear under heavy loads, has its edges ground off, till it is sharpened almost to a point. We have no roads, not even those made of gravel, that can stand the perpetual incision from these sharp tired wheels under their heavy burdens, and especially when the road-bed is so often loosened by long rains. But what is your remedy? We reply, "build your lumber wagon with a four-inch instead of a two-inch rim. Every such loaded wagon drawn over our highway, whether it be built of marl, clay or sand, would improve instead of injuring it," Such broad tires, like a succession of rollers upon soft land, would tend, day after day, to make the road-bed more compact and durable. The broad-rimmed wagon draws no harder than the narrow rimmed one. It has been found to cost no more, is no heavier, and

lasts longer than the narrow wheeled

The journal we quoted above says

wagon.

that it costs one dollar to move a ton. on our highways, five miles. This estimate embraces good roads. On many highways it would cost double. While in winter, upon snow, the same material could be moved for ten cents per ton. "Were no loaded wagons allowed on our road-beds with less than a four-inch rim, freight could be moved for one-half its present cost." Tre keeper at the toll-gates on the roads in Ohio were accustomed to charge the farmer who drove the six-horse wa on with its broad tire less toll than he did the farmer with the narrow-tired wagon; because the former improved the roads while the latter injured them. It is certain that our present narrow-rimmed wagon wheels work destruction to a roadbed. And that it is useless to form a road-bed of clay, loam or other earth while the narrow-wheeled wagon is allowed to drag its heavy loads over it. It is useless to turnpike a road with such material, the narrow wheels only cut down deeper into it. The only remedy is to get out of this old time rut and use wheels broad enough to make solid and compact roads. Then instead of an annual expenditure of \$2,000,000 for construction and repairs of roads, one half or one quarter of that amount would do, and we should have immeasurably better

highways. As we said the two-inch tire cuts into and destroys our best roads: nothing but stone can withstand them. Eastern Pennsylvania builds her roads, as England does, of crushed stone. Mills for crushing stone are erected in various parts of the country. The stone found on the high. ways or adjacent fields is crushed in these mills, and used for all repairs on roads. They mend all the bad places in the highway with this crushed stone, thus their roads are continually improving as the broadwheeled wagons are mostly in use. Several of the States are asking their Legislatures for an appropriation, equal to the amount of the annual road tax assessed, to be used for road purposes in each county; and they would establish a road system similar to the common school system in their States. They believe, and rightly, that half of the money usually appropriated for road purposes could be saved if it was only used wi'h the practical good sense that characterizes our people in any other similar business transaction. Any shrewd business man will take the same amount of labor, or money, assessed to a township, reserve half of it, and with the rest build far better and more desirable roads than we get with the whole amount as now expended.

An eastern journal says-"Let our Legislature create a Public Road Department, located at the State capitol. with a State Superintendent of Public Roads, and a County Superintendent (who might be the County Surveyor,) for each county in the State. A board of at least three road supervisors should be el cted for each district for three years one to go out each year. Let them care for the district as the good road out of the soil through lie schools."

Two Days Among Vermont Sheep-Breeders.

Bro. Cobb:-Having been unable to supply the demand for fine wool rams from my own flock, I have for two years obtained an additional supply from Vermont; and thinking the sheep men among our brothers might few notes on what I saw and heard during the hurried trip from which I have just returned.

Owing to the tariff agitation, mainy, the sheep trade has been a little but of late confidence has in a measare returned which, coupled with the were well filled with teams loaded with wool or sheep for shipment. They were receiving 25 cents for their wool unwashed.

I first visited the flock of H E. Sanford and purchased 27 iambs of him the same care, and try and write you sired by "Rip Van Winkle" Banker the result. Yours with respect, 'Goliath," "Clingstone," "Magnet" and others. Mr. S. owns the old Rockwell flock, which under his judicious management is even improv ing on the prest ge gained under its former owners. He has for sale a very desirable party of yearling ewes, all the better for not having been overfed to put them in fancy show condition. I next bought nine lambs of Edgar Sanford, all sired by his stock ram 130, he by "Bismarck," &c. Mr. S. has 17 breeding ewes, which averaged 1711b of wool per head, and he is justly proud of them.

next purchased of W. E. Wallace 126 mbs. sired by "Jason," Sanford's G'ny and "Young "Rip." Mr. W. is a young man and has but a few sheep, but if he continues to breed from the best stock you will hear from

him later. I called on Mr. B. Williamson, an extensive breeder and the most extenings are all new and very large and well appointed. He has rams that are valued up in the thousands and are a wonder to look at. He has a Bonaparte yearling that I thought the best of anything I saw. By the way, the old Bonaparte had a remarkable career. I do not know by whom he was bred, but Rockwell bought half interest in him for \$50.00, and sold to Sanford for \$75.00, Sanford to Williamson for 150.00, Williamson to Ohio parties for 500.00, and when last sold it was for \$4,500.00.

My call upon the James brothers was rewarded by the sight of a fourstory barn, and 40 yearling ewes in the very finest condition of anything I saw, and for sale at a reasonable price. I saw there his stock ram, 'Cranes Eureka" and others. When I was there last year, the greatest sensation in sheep circles was Farnham's big French ram, which sheared 59th. a 17 month's growth of fleece. This year it is McCauley's phenominal lamb. No such lamb was ever produced, they say. He is large and stylish and developed like an old sheep and completely wrapped in wrinkles and folds from end to end and covered, with the bare exception of the tip of his nose and the bottom of his feet with a fine, even fleece, Although he is indeed a wonderful lamb, I could not share their enthusiasm over him, but saw others much nearer my idea of perfection The owner is offered \$2,300.00 for him or \$1,000.00 for half interest. He was sired by "Standard" bred by Jones and Barton and as evidence of the growing popularity of this little sheep. I heard that Barton sold his interest to Jones when a lamb for \$10.00, and last year bought the sheep back for \$3,000.00, and strange to say he thinks he made a good thing out of Jones

But to conclude, I think the Vermonters are making money easily, rapidly and pleasantly from their flocks; That, with as good stock and the same care and methods, we can produce better sheep here than they can there, and I advise patrons to think of it, and if it is to their taste, buy a few thoroughbred ewes, and carefully breed them and save their stock till they replace their old flocks, and I believe they will be pleased with the result. Lest you distrust the unselfishness of this advice, let me say, I have no registered ewes for A. W. HAYDON.

Decatur, Mich.

The White Elephant Potato.

of the GRANGE VISITOR of December 15th, which I received a short time since (for which accept thanks), three articles on potato culture, in which I am somewhat interested, and in favor relish a little sheep gossip, I offer a of the White Elephant variety. I planted four different kinds last year, the White Elephant, Beauty of Hebron, early Ohio and late Rose, all received the same care except the White Elephant, was cut to one and two eyes dull there, as compared with last year, to a piece, and the others to three or more, and one piece in a hill, and hills about two feet ten inches each way. advance in wool, made business lively | The White Elephant out-yielded any again, and the streets of Middlebury other variety, had more and better sized potatoes, and as many as sixteen to the hill, and fifteen and one-half bushels from six pounds of seed. I shall add Mammoth Perrl and Clark's No. 1 this year and give them each

T. J. Cobb:-I see in a sample copy

G. B. TISDALE, Decatur, February 15, 1883.

Editor GRANGE VISITOR:-I noticed an inquiry in the VISITOR lately from the Pacific slope about the White Elephant potato. I planted two smallish ones last spring which were given me by friends in eastern Pennsylvania. I of course stretched the seed as far as I could by planting one eye to a hill and I dug them in August, getting one bushel and a half peck good measure, very large ones, not a small one in the lot. I raised them on a rich gravelly loam.

They are a long, white, smooth potato, eyes not sunken and no prongs of any account, They are neither very late nor very early. These ripened in the latter part of August. We cooked a few to try them and we pronounced them very good.

In eastern Pennsylvania I know sive dealer in Vermont. His build- one man who raised 400 bushels per acre on limestone soil, (or clay.) They raise them for home market and seem to take well. I am highly elated with mine although I have none to sell, and never speculate much.

Yours very truly, WILLIAM LEHR. Athens, Mich. Feb. 20, 1883.

# An Eastern Stock Farm.

H. C. Underwood, of Kalamazoo, while east lately on a business trip was invited to visit the model farm of Mr. Holly, a New York millionaire. There are five barns on the farm all built of brick, slate roof, cement floor, and all modern improvements. There is a separate barn for cows, horses, bulls, calves and fowls. Cattle are fed on ensilage, one corner of the barn being devoted to the silo, which is the height of the basement story. The fodder is cut by machinery and delivered from the second story or driving floor into the silo, then covered and pressed with weights. In winter when it must be fed, it is taken out at one end. The ensilage has a pungent odor, looks like cabbage, and all the hundred head of cattle eat it but one, which is in poorest condition. It is claimed that cattle do as well on ensilage as on grass. It is fed like slops, and does away with roots.

The cattle are fastened to an endless chain which runs on two pulleys -one above and the other below. To water the stock, there are long troughs above them, which may be lowered, filled with water from a hose pumped by machinery. Cattle are curried and brushed daily like horses. They are all registered Jerseys, mostly fawn colored, and are finer haired than those west. Is it feed, care, or cli-The fowl house is dug four feet be-

low ground, leaving the range for fowls below all drafts of cold air. A long root slants toward the south which is almost like a greenhouse so full of windows. Over these windows are shutters. This farm is near Mecosta a suburb of New York. O. P. Grand View Place, )

Kalamazoo.

A factory at Perth Amboy, N. J., by a new and peculiar process, is converting clay into fire proof lumber; it can be dressed, planed, grooved and sawed. It is also used for various other purposes, such as filters, imperishable ground-sills, water-proof bricks, refrigerators, safe and vault

#### Talks on Poultry, No 3.

A perfect fowl should have a small head, bright red combs, graceful curved neck, broad full breast, broad, level back, clean limbs, straight toes, and a full, compact tail, not one that looks like it was built in sections.

The breast bone should not be crooked, nor the back humped, or the tail twisted. Looking at a fowl from front to rear, the comb and tail should be in a straight line. There is a symmetry or proportion of parts and a certain style or proud bearing that a fowl should possess which is imposible to describe.

Cochins should be large, have a small, evenly serrated comb, tail carried low, shanks and middle toe feathered. Patridge cochins should have breast fluff and leg feathering black, hackle and saddle orange, red striped with black, no white. Center of breast and fluff of wings penciled with semi-circles quite dark. In buff cochins, pale, faded feathers, white tail are to e avoided. In Black Cochins avoid brassy or red feathers.

Editor Stoddard of the Poultry World and author of a valuable series of 25. cent books on poultry subjects, is authority that Lang haus and Black Cochins may be judged by the same rules. Light Bramah should be white bodied, dark hackle, black wing flights and tail; or white bodied with lighter wings flights, tail and hackle.

Never breed hens and cocks which both have dark or both light points. Pea comb, bright red, and not lopped over. Shanks and middle toe well feathered. In dark Bramahs avoid brown feathers. Black running to silver gray or white is the proper thing.

A Plymouth Rock should be solid looking; legs very yellow, breast broad; comb thick at base, small and evenly serrated, and short neck They will not breed an even color, some will be darker and some lighter. The best and evenest combination comes from a light colored cock and medium dark hens.

Hamburgs should have a rose comb and legs flesh colored.

Leghorns should have a high, bright comb on which are fine, evenly serrated points besides the front and back points which belong to the comb, proper. The sickle of the tail should be properly placed and should fall in a perfect half circle. In White Leghorns avoid yellow feathers-nothing but pure white being admissible.

This is a proper time to mate fowls for setting. OLD POULTRY. Grand View Place, Kalamazoo.

# Human Nature in a Rooster.

Talk about your smart hens! If you have a hen that knows any more than

one of my Plymouth Rock pullets,

just tro her out! Last fall that independent young female, utterly disregarding the advice and warnings of her relatives, escaped from home in company with a young rooster and the two set up housekeeping outside. Several times we tried to induce that erring couple to return to the ways of civilized hens and the shelter of the hen house, but our well meant efforts were in vain. By day they foraged around the barn-yard for a living, and by night they roosted in the highest branches of an old lightning-blasted apple tree back of the barn. They seemed to be perfectly happy so I left them alone. About the time the zero weather came along the little puriet was missing, but the "partner of her joys and sorrows" did not seem to feel

very badly aboutit; he strutted around with a knowing air, as he could tell something that would astonish. Yesterday morning while I was rumaging around in the old corn barn, I heard a funny little cluck that seemed to proceed from a barrel close at hand. Knowing that barrels didn't usually make such sounds I proceeded to investigate, and what do you think I Why, that depraved pullet sat there right in the middle of about a half bushel of turkey feathers with nine little downy chicks huddled under her, and when I looked into the barrel the impudent thing loooked up and winked at me! And right behind me that rooster crowed loud and long, just as if he did anything about hatching those chicks! But then that is just the way with the male half of creation. Let a woman do anything that amounts to something and some man will stand up before her, or behind

Farmer. THE great disadvantage of cold storoge comes from the fact that fruit thus retarded must be used soon as taken out.

her, or somewhere, 'round, and do all

the crowing!-Fanny Field in Prairie

# The Grange Visitor

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J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT.

## THE STATE CAPITOL ENGRAVING.

We have sent several dozen lithographs of the State Capitol to those ento them by virtue of having sent we five or more names of subscribers \$2.50, since our offerin the VISITOR March 15th. If we have neglected seemed to any person entitled to this and engraving we shall promptly forwand it on receipt of notice.

ENTIL WITHDRAWN THIS IS MADE A ETANDING OFFER-FIVE NEW SUB-電色能工器ERS FOR ONE YEAR WILL ENTI-THE PERSON SENDING US THE MANCES AND \$2.50 TO A SPLENDID ENTEGGRAPH OF THE STATE CAPI TOWN OF MICHIGAN, SIZE OF SHEET

# CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, ETC.

We frequently have an inquiry that shows the enquirer knows nothing of aluable compilation authorized by Michigan and printed some two years ago. In a passaphlet of 54 pages with a complete index, and blank pages on which to enser smendments are found the constitutime of the National Grange, Declarafrom of Purposes of the National Grange adopted by that body in 1874, By-Two of the State Grange of Michigan, exemplete forms of by-laws for Subordi sad Pomona Granges as recommended for adoption by the State Gesnge, and a complete code of Rules Regulations for trials in Subordinate Tranges.

This code, covering ten pages was mainly prepared by J. J. Woodman, the present master of the National Grange, wark forms for every want are preseated, in connection with rules and instructions in procedure. Though it is a Sumdamental doctrine of the Order to "aword litigation as much as possible," Tempometimes the fraternal spirit which should animate its members is wanting and difficulties arise that can only be sextled by some sort of formal arbitraand hence the necessity of rules and regulations to meet such cases which mappily do not often occur.

We s: Il these pamphlets at ten cents for single copy; 75 cents per dozen.

# ELECTRIC LIGHT. .

From the Portable Electric Light Company, of Boston, we have a cirmaiar setting forth that there is still mething new nnder the sun. On another page from the Boston Courier we give a sample of the commendations furnished the public for this new Might.

AT the suggestion of a friend who wrote me that some outside parties refused to subscribe for the VISITOR. earing that it will continue to be sent for all time, if paid for for one year, have set forth the fact in the aste line on first page, that the VIS-TOR will stop when the time expires ser which payment has been made. This is a Grange paper corducted on having an even thing in the matter of it is often in poor company. Put up reached gradually and the thawing say in the last VISITOR that he planted Grange principles, which as we unders tand means pay in advance for them, and not until then. In the ner, send it to a reliable dealer, be a matter wholly beyond our control, tato and dug 48. Mr. M. writes to corwevery periodical that you order.

#### WILL FARMERS COMPLAIN?

It is notorious that all, or nearly all, of the industries of the country undertake to take care of their own interests by striving to secure favorable legislation when apprehensive that there is danger in that direction, except the farmer class. Although agriculture was the first and has ever been the most important calling of man; although all other classes are dependant upon it, not only for their subsistence. but for their business prosperity; although more than one-half of the people of the United States take rank in this class, and although no other class has so great an amount of invested capital, yet this immense interest, indifferent alike to the long years of past experience and blind to the lessons which observation should have taught, with apparent unconcern sees other interests employ all the aids that money and ingenuity can devise to give direction to legislation and makes little or no concentrated effort for selfprotection.

This prevailing inattention of the Congress during the last hours of the Thursday, the 8th inst. at Marshall forty-seventh congress. There was very general agreement by men of all parties that the tariff needed revision. This general statement is nowhere ended almost with its last hours.

men who represent the States less than | complaint. a score are from this great agricultural class. Is it any wonder, then, that the duty on wool was reduced

blame?

the legislation needed by the agricul where we can safely count on finding to accept votes from any other than Si. ket, however distant. mon-pure republicans, and the 42 farm- The present time is auspicious for ers of the Legislature continued to vote setting out new orchards, as very day after day for all those weary many of the old orchards are now weeks as though the integrity of the nearly worthless. New orchards must party to which they severally be- be set to keep up the present supply; longed was of more importance than it takes time to grow an orchard and the interests of their constituents. in this matter we are not keeping pace If either of the other parties or the with the increase of population. compound of which they are composed In answer to the inquiry as to the farmers, do you suppose the 22 lawyers land for an orchard, in this level sonal and a class interest at stake, Stearns, a successful orchardist, in- to relieve the high land of this infor a Senator whose action in regard to business of raising, paid as well as say, security for the established fruitthe measure if elected was not definite- that which, as a rule, was applied the growing character of the high land. the measure if elected was not definited that which, as a rule, was applied the land growing character of the high land. quality of goods must be produced. To ly understood? We venture to say least—thinning the half-grown fruit line this country the prevailing winds this end the best methods and applithese worthy legislators who are not and thinning it well. You can pick are from the southwest and their ef only farmers themselves, but represent off five apples and drop on the ground feet upon fruit trees the careful or an agricultural constituency, have no in the time you can care for one when chardist has observed in various ways. sort of assurance whatever from the matured. Judicious thinning im-Senator elect that he will give the proves the quality and the appearance, tioned. On the northeast side of the or apparatus with which to practice great agricultural interests of the saves time at the harvest, and intree is almost always found the best Creamery. It is a cream-raising apcountry any attention whatever.

With this state of things if in the adjustment of the tariff; or in the pas tional legislature the farmer does not these 400 will be Baldwins and the get a fair share of protection what other 100 are quite as likely to be a confident expectation of good reright has he to complain. With the Baldwins as anything else. power in his hands to take care of himself, he not only neglects, but stubbornly refuses to use it. He does not sort of danger of producing an excess do it in the caucus, at the polls, or of the best quality of fruit and putting but thoroughly matured wood not of when filling his place as legislator, by it on the market in the best possible

his voice or his vote. When farmers learn to be politically at good prices, though it is not always tude in which they were grown was selfish to the extent of insisting on sold at good prices for the reason that liable, provided the extreme cold was ures made A. Makyes of Sister Lakes protecting laws, then they will have extra good fruit in the very best man- was also gradually effected. As this is two bushels of the White Elephant po-

resentation.

The past has its lessons: Will farmers heed them? That is the importnot to an extent that shall at once be observable. It takes years of time to educate a generation of children to a condition of well developed men and women. And it takes just about as long to take those grown-up children those men and women, and again educate them to that condition of intelligent self-reliance that qualifies them to successfully fight the battle of life.

Our farmers as a class, are still prone to follow party leadership without going farther, and asking what is to come of this for us, as a class? When this inquiry is made by the intelligent voter as he prepares his ballot, the reasonable and just demands of the great agricultural class will be conced-

#### THE MARSHALL MEETING.

With a little effort I succeeded in satisfying myself that I had time to agricultural class has another illustra. sttend the meeting mentioned in our tion in the new tariff bill passed by last paper that was to open at 2 o'clock

On the noon train from Kalamazoo we found several of the old reliables, who have been prominently identified with the pomological, horticultudenied. The results of the election ral and general agricultural interests stimulated to active effort from differ- of the State. The presence of these ent motives, members of Congress, gentlemen gave assurance of a profitand work for a revision commenced able meeting. On arriving at Marwith the first day of the session and shall we were met at the depot by gentlemen, solicitous for our wellare, The lobby was on hand to take care and we repaired at once to its opera of the manufacturing industries, but house, where we found a meager few where was the farmer's lobby? None engaged in a laudable effort to keep provided. Of that we are not ashamed. | warm by surrounding the stove. How The most important inquiry comes they succeeded was not important to next-who and where were the rep- the two or three dozen who were outresentatives specially interested and side, to know. The attendance for a intent on looking after and seeing to State meeting of an important society the protection of the farmers? Well, was small. This was perhaps fortuto get right at the naked fact, there nate, for if the few who were there were very few of them there. And had been compelled to divide the little more—they have not been there for a heat furnished, with a greater number, long time, if ever. Of the 370 gentle- there might have been even greater

Somewhat later than designated in the call, the President, T. T. Lyon of South Haven, called to order, and about 30 per cent while on woolens invited Mr. Buell, of Little Prairie the reduction averaged not more than Ronde, to read the first essay of the session-subject, "What inducements We do not refer to this to complain. have farmers for increasing their That would be unreasonable and we apple orchards?" By citing numerous make no complaint. If farmers will instances, in addition to his own persend lawyers and representatives of sonal experience, where care and skill every other class except their own to were shown in the culture and manmake and amend laws, they should agement of orchards, the essayist esnot complain that agriculture is not tablished the point that orchards had represented in the body of constitu- paid much better than grain grops. tional advisers of the President; nor If the apple orchard will do the as a should they complain if their products paying crop is what is wanted, the suffer from irregular and unjust dis- question of inducement is settled, and criminations. In the Senate, has there Mr. Buell assigned among others, the during the late short session been a following reasons: It is an established people for a p riod of forty years or tions. man who has made a single effort to fact that Michigan stands at the head so, the questions presented are imbring forward the bills which passed of fruit-growing States, and the area of portant factors in the business of lively with facilities for doing good the house at the previous session, so territory where the apple flourishes amending the patent laws as to pro- and attains that condition of perfectect the user of patented articles from tion found in Michigan, is not so the rapacity of royalty swindlers, and great as to awaken any apprehension another making the Commissioner of of over-stocking the market. The Agriculture a cabinet officer? We vast northwest, so rapidly filling up, think not. Shall we complain of this? is, much of it, not favorable for apple Of course we shall; but who is to culture, and its people, with favorable railroad transportation, will make a The late Senatorial contest in this great demand upon Michigan. Not State furnished a prolonged illustration only for green fruit, but the evaporatof the utter indifference of farmers to ing process has reached that point tural interests of the country. The re- a means of preparing for market all publican press insisted that it would be the surplus of any year of abundance, an unparalleled evil for a republican and holding in condition for that mar-

had numbered a controlling majority, best varieties, Mr. Bueil mentioned avoid early development. it is not likely the case would have Canada Red, Northern Spy, Baldwin been widely different. If there had and Wagner. The Northern Spy, on been any measure of importance to account of its hardy character, he lawyers, as are the bills referred to, in would use to top-graft with other va- or valley land to high, that the coldthe United States Senate important to rieties. He recommended the highest est air by its density or gre ter weight of the Leg slature having both a per country, the higher the better. Mr. would have voted for days and weeks sisted that no labor bestowed on the creases the quantity of market apples.

In the discussion which followed these points were made. There is no condition. The best is always wanted

better to say less about farmer rep- of the barrel as well as the top, and you business to embark in where the will be remembered and can command cold often touches twelve degree below good prices. A New York commis | zero. sion merchant says that not more ant question. We think they will, but than one-twentieth of the apples put severe weather in Ionia county a few agreed that red was the favorite color without killing the peach bud. for market; but not so well when the In the discussion of quality it was

> Red, as an apple of real merit, pro- explained the reason California and ductive and quite as attractive as the other fruit from a distance was not Davis, while Mr. Healy insisted that equal to our own production in flavor, people buy by the eye and not by the was the fact that it was picked before taste, and that the Davis will sell well fully mature, and this was a necessity until buyers know much more about in shipping, and this early picking fruit than they now do. It was was fatal to its perfection, as the last shown that the Davis was wanted in twenty-four hours on the tree before Chicago at the first-class hotels where maturity seemed to give the finest it would seem that their customer's flavor to this fruit. eye was to be satisfied rather than Mr. Tracy spoke of the effect pro-

tree a little to the southwest as from generally well understood. this quarter the hottest sun and coldfrom the grown tree.

While injurious insects were under discussion Mr. Glidden repeated what Prof. Cook said at the institute at Galesburg, in describing his treatment of the codling moth by spraying the tree with water poisoned with Paris green a week after the fall of the blossoms and again a month later. We gave an account of this treatment in the last VISITOR but this knowledge is so new to most people, appleproducers as well as others, that we are not likely to call attention to it

The second topic, "When and how shall we plant peach orchards," was intelligently discussed in a paper prepared and read by Mr. Lannin, of South Haven. He referred to peach growing when the country was new and the conditions so widely different that crops were both abundant and sure wherever in southern Michigan the trees were set.

dent to the labor of an enterprising were going on under adverse condieach raising. The conditions named by the essayist as essential were elevation, dry ground, with such prior up town. cultivation as may be necessary to put it in good condition for crops. fast as ground, and Mr. Church as-Mark the ground each way with a sired us that he had at that date plow for rows twenty feet apart. This shipped more than any other mill will facilitate the setting. Secure in the Grand River Valley. stock in the fall and heel in after, carefully cutting off all damaged in getting cars for the trade on the roots and trimming surplus limbs, West Michigan road and in this matand shortening the top to three or four feet. Set in the spring as early of relief as the road is short of cars. as the ground is found in good order. From all we saw we think we can About July 1st go through and trim, safely assure the Patrons of Michigan cutting down to four or five limbs. Peaches will pay if but three crops are raised and the trees then destroyed for cause. We neglected to note the varieties named as preferred, only Some enquiry has been made as to remembering Amsden and Alexander

Mr. Lannin endorsed the opinion That charge is paid on settlement by heretofore expressed about thinning the Alabastine company. out fruit. A full tree should be thinned out three-fourths. In locality would shun a southern slope to

The idea new to me was that expressed by" air drainage" which as explained signifies such a relation of low naturally falls into the contiguous valley which if relatively large enough tensely cold air becomes, as we may A very marked feature was men- tions or improvements in appliances He would not have more than five branches of the southwest half of the For effectiveness, economy in use of varieties and prefers three. Intended tree proves the value of a wind break, cooling material, conveniences and elturns after a little patient waiting.

opinion prevailed, that there was no exact degree of cold fatal to peaches, rapid growth would endure almost any degree of cold to which the latimeantime it will be as well perhaps or sure and put your card in the bottom the raising of peaches is not a safe rect—it was 84.

Secretary Garfield referred to the on the market are of the very best years ago when the Mercury went quality and condition, and the supply down to 26 the following day got down of such never equals the demand. All to 20 and returned to zero gradually

Ben Davis was recommended. Its claimed by some that the Michigan friends gave it small praise except to peach was superior to those grown in sell, not on its merits but on its de- a northern latitude. Mr. Buell of ceptive appearance, and then the mar- Kalamszoo claimed to have seen the ket should be Chicago, never Detroit. finest of peaches in the St. Louis President Lyon favored the Canada market last fall. Another gentleman

duced on some frozen bodies by mo-In the matter of setting, trees two tion and referred to a little of his agyears old were recommended, and the ricultural college experience. Some tops cut back to three feet or less. geraniums were frozen and he re-Feed the land, also cultivate well, quested all the boys of a class to each but never after the 10th of August. A move a leaf on different plants so late growth leaves the tree tender and marking the leaf as to afterward know subject to injury by winter freezing. the effect. Every leaf moved when hardly an article for a week, and for The injury charged to freezing de frozen was ruined. Most people know pends very much on the suddenness that onions if moved when frozen are of the freezing and the thawing, spoiled. The results of severe freez- the VISITOR. When nearly ready to Rapid changes are always damaging ing depend largely upon the condiand often fatal. In setting lean the tions which follow, and these are not

est winds strike the tree and this posi- e-sential to a crop the following year ture use. Don't stop writing on action serves to protect. Trim so freely and this condition in a growing seawhile the tree is young that there s n can be somewhat promoted by long. will be no occasion to cut large limbs cutting back limbs and checking growth.

(Continued in next number.)

# A VISIT TO THE ALABASTINE MILL.

About the first of the month we took a run to Grand Rapids one day. While there we called at the office of the Alabastine company and found the working force all busy. Bro. Hamilton has charge of the plaster business, and with coat off like a working Granger was putting in full time. Mr. Church invited us to go to the mill and see what had been done since we were there last fall.

After dinner, behind his fast horse we started for a flying trip to the plaster mill a mile and a half away from the office. The mill of the Alabastine company is less than half a mile from that of Godfrey Brothers which we pass on our way. The Godfreys had have other bad tuck besides this new perverse competitor for business-the Grange mill; their With the changed conditions incidam had been carried off and repairs lent to the labor of an enterprising wave going on under adverse condi-

At the mill we found everything work in the most conomical manner. A telephone connects with the office

The plaster was being shipped as

The only difficulty so far had been ter there was no immediate prospect that our plaster business is on a bedrock basis, and the combination have been circumvented the second time most effectually by the Grangers. switching charges at Grand Rapids.

# MOESLEY'S CABINET CREAMERY.

[We cali attention to the new advertisement of Moseley, Stoddard & Co. and can add to the notice below which we clip, that "the cold deep setting" is the plan that will soon be generally adopted on account of its established merits.-Ep.1

Butter making is now recognized as one of the fine arts. The standard of ex ellence for this projuct has steadiadvanced for the last ten years and

will continue to go higher. To secure the highest prices the best ances need be employed. The greatest discovery made in cream raising is the cold deep setting, or Swedish this method is Moseley's Cabinet fruit. The relief afforded by the paratus and refrigerator combined.

WE have a report of the Farmers' In the peach discussion the same Institute held at Dowagiac, from some brother, who, we cannot tell. Will the writer give us his name as we wish to confer with him before publishing the report.

The compositor by reversing the fig-

#### TO SECRETARIES.

Bro. Edwin A. Burlingame, of Grand Rapids, Secretary of Wyoming Grange has prepared a BLANK BOOK for the use of Secretaries of Subordinate and County Granges to take the place of the Ledger ruled book which we have been selling.

With printed headings, and a card of directions, the work of this office the most arduous of all" will be lessened and simplified. The book will last for years, we shall keep it in our supply department. Price 50 cents.

GBO. W. TAYLOR & Co., of Kalamazoo, have a new and novel way of advertising. They give with each boys' suit at \$10.00 and over in price, a genuine nickel silver watch new style, stem winder, made by the Waterbury Watch company, and as all boys are great talkers and every boy from 10 to 14 or 15 years of age wants a watch, they do the advertising. The goods are sold at the same price as before and the watches are used as an advertisement both for the Waterbury Watch Co. and Geo. W. Taylor

THE old saying "When it rains it pours" was well illustrated on Tuesday the 13th inst. We had received the want of manu-cript had sent forward reprint for this number of close up, by two mails within three hours we had seven communications all too late. Will look them over and Well matured wood in the fall is hope they will all pass muster for fucount of this shower. It won't last

#### OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Regular Price,	With Visitor.
merican Agriculturist\$1 50	\$1 60
tlantic Monthly 4 00	4 00
merican Grange Bulletin,(Lit-	
tle Granger included) 1 60	2 00
hristian Herald 2 00	2 25
emorest's Monthly 2 00	2 00
entury (Scribner's) 4 00	4 10
ountry Genglemau 2 50	2 65
incinnati Commercial (weekly) 1 00	1 40
etroit Free Press (without	
etroit Free Press (without Household) weekly 1 00	1 40
etroit Free Press (with House-	
hold) w 1 25	1 65
armers' Review 1 50	1 60 -
arper's Monthly Magazine 4 00	4 00
arper's Weekly 4 00	4 00
arper's Bazar 4 00	4 00
arper's Young People 1 50	1 75
alamazoo Telegraph (weekly) 1 50	1 85
iter-Ocean, Chicago (w) 1 15	1 55
" " (semi-w). 2 50	2 75
ansing Republican (weekly) 1 00	1 40
ew York Tribune (w) 2 00	2 00
" " (semi-w) 3 00	3 00 4
orth American Review 5 00	4 50
'western Lumberman,(strictly	1 00
new subscribers) 4 00	4 00
orthwestern Lumberman, (old	1 00
subscribers) 4 00	4 50
ur Little Ones 1 50	1 60
ost and Tribune, Detroit,	1.00
(weekly) 1 00	1 40
oultry Bulletin	1 50
rairie Farmer 2 00	2 00
cientific American 3 20	3 25
t. Nicholas 3 00	3 15
he Cottage Hearth 1 50	1 50
he Lever 1 50	1 75
ribune, Chicago, (weekly) 1 50	1 60
Veekly Graphic	2 50
comiy Graphic 2 50	2 50
*	

# An Instance of Reform to the Civil Service.

The contrast between the spoils and the merit system was splendidly illustrated in the administration of Mr. Haves The Department of the Interior furnished the contrast. In it there was a real reform of the civil service. No one was appointed except after winning his place in a competitive examination; no clerk was removed except for cause and after a hearing. The reform suffered because it was not general, and because it felt the influences that prevailed throughout the other departments of the government. Assessment collectors threatened its clerks, although the secretary forbade the circulation of their papers within the department, and there was always the fear of what the next secretary might approve or disapprove. Work that ought to have been done by a special commission had to be done by a committee of the clerks of the department, in addition to their regular duties. But, notwithstanding all the drawbacks that resulted from the general indifference of the administration to the movement, Mr. Schurz's experiment was a decided success; and it is sur-

prising that the advocates of a re-

form of the civil service have not made more use of it, as an arrangement. It certainly demonstrated that the adoption of the English system, or something like it. is practicable in this country. It gave the Interior Department better clerks than it had ever had before, and, what is more, it gave the secretary practically all his time to devote to the work of the government. He had no applicants for place to trouble him, for it very soon came to be understood that success in a competitive examination was the only way open to seekers after employment. The clerks were contented, for they knew that they would not lose their places as long as they remained efficient and honest. For the same resson, they worked faithfully. The indolence that is always noticed among those who rely on political influence for appointment to and retention in place is never seen among those who depend on merit. Singularly enough, there was none of the insolence on the part of the clerks, sage of any bills in the State or nassetting out 500 trees this spring. Of and points the shrewd orchardist to is manufactured by the Moseley & business with the department, which business with the department, which is so confidently predicted, by the enemies of civil service reform, as sure to follow the adoption of a system which shall make tenure of place permanent. For once was seen a department of the government managed on business principles, and it was a wholesome and pleasant sight to all who believe that the civil service should be managed in the interest of the government, and not in the interst of a political machine.—Henry L. Nelson, February Atlantic.

> A paper heads a column of personals "Men and Things"-which certainly is not a very gallant or gentlemanly way of referring to the other sex.

# Communications.

Among the Granges.

Bro. Cobb :- I am now at home trying to doctor up a little. so that I may be better prepared for the work before me. Since my return from Lapeer county I have not been blessed with very good health and consequently have been obliged to cancel two engagements, one in Lenawee county, arranged by Bros. Horton and Cook, and the other in Kent county, arranged by Bro. Preston. 1 was sorry to be compelled to withdraw from these engagements, as I believe there could have been much good accomplished, but too much exposure to the cold winter weather, and too much kindness at the hands of members of the Order have been too much for me. Nevertheless, I have just returned from a very pleasant trip to Macomb county, where a series of meetings had been arranged by the Pomona Grange of that county, the first of which was held at Mt. Clemens on the eve of February 21, at the opera house and was well attended. Mount Clemens Grange is a live, working organiza tion, and its members realize that the Order was not created to flourish for a day and fade like a mist, but to be perpetuated. The only disadvantage that they labor under is that they have no all of their own, but rent one in the village. They have a very fine choir and are increasing in numbers and in influence. Bro. T. J. Shoemaker is the present Master, and Bro. Canfield who was a delegate to the State Grange is an active member.

After the meeting we accompanied Bro. Shoemaker home and after a yery pleasant chat, retired for the night, to dream about the great cures performed by the water of the Mt. Clemens Mineral Springs which has a reputation for being a little the meanest water ever yet discovered yet hun dreds of seekers after health gather there every season and remarkable cures are said to be performed.

The next morning in company with Bro. Shoemaker we took the train for Ridgeway, and thence by stage to Memphis where our meeting was to be that afternoon. The Grange at this place was at one time in quite a flourishing condition but like many others went down through a lack of interest, and was reorganized about one year ago by Bro. Whitney, and has some good, earnest membe.s, and while the prospect is not very flattering for Memphis Grange, it may revive and do good work yet. Our meeting here was small in numbers but large in interest.

Here we formed the acquaintance of Bros Sutherland and Stewart, who with their wives were Charter members of Memphis Grange, and are as strong in the faith as ever. After this meeting we went home with Bro. Stewart who lives about two miles from Memphis, where we remained over night and in the morning he took us to Armada, where we were to have a meeting in the afternoon, but here the time got badly mixed, the bills stated the meeting for 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Armada paper got it for evening. The result was, the meeting was not as well attended as it would have been had there been no mistake, but nevertheless we had a fine meeting and the attention of the audience to the address indicated the interest they took in the cause.

Here we met Bro. John McKay a a mber of Romeo Grange, who came prepared to take us to our next appointment at the Bruce and Armada church about five miles from Armada, and after having taken tea with Bro. and Sister Finch, members of Armada Grange, we took our departure, feeling that our work had not been wholly in vain. Bro. McKay has a farm of about 300 acres, and is quite an extensive breeder of short-horn cattle, and has on hand some very fine young stock. I have found no locality in the State, that contains as many enterprising farmers and stock breeders as are to be found in this neighborhood. Among the number I may mention Geo. W. Phillips, ex-member State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Taylor and J. C. Thompson breeders of Merino sheep, also Robert McKay and a number of wealthy and influential farmers whose names I do not remember. In company with Bro. McKay, we visited the flocks of Tayor and Thompson, and although we e but a poor judge of sheep yet the quality and quantity of wool that these sheep produce, combined with size of the animal and fineness of form would commend them to any liked the Creamer and Butter Cooladmirer of fine stock. These gentlemen have used brains in selecting months of the season, July and August, their stock and great care in breed-

Our meeting was held in the afternoon at the Bruce and Armada by the old method of using pans, with church and was well attended consid- half the labor. The cooler is an indisering the weather, and a sufficient interest manifested to warrant the ap- er and should be used to be appreciated. pointment of another meeting on the We can cheerfully recommend them to evening of March 2d, for the purpose all butter makers. of organizing a Grange. With this geting ended the work for the week, Hamilton, Van Buren County Mich. id we rested over the Sabbath at | Sept. 5, 1883.

Bro. McKay's, and Monday morning started for Washington about nine miles distant where our next meeting was to be. While here we made our home at Bro. Stone's, and feeling rather unwell, thought how good it was to be among friends in a time of need. Brother and Sister Stone are both members of Washington Grange, and Sister Stone, as you are doubtless aware, personates Flora at the State Grange. Our meeting in the evening was well attended, good music was furnished, and although unable to fulfill our part of the performance satisfactorily on account of sickness, yet upon the whole the meeting was a success. Washington Grange is a live Grange with a good membership and is doing a good work. May prosperity smile upon it.

Our next meeting was at a church in the township of Ray about six or eight miles from Washington, and was well attended. There has been no Grange work done here, but I am satisfied that the time is not far distant when the farmers at this place will rally to the standard of the Grange. We formed many pleasant acquaintances here and remained over night with a Mr. Robinson, who says he is a green-backer, and I am inclined to think he is correct. In the morning we were met by

Bro. Hart, Master of Chesterfield Grange and after a very pleasant ride of 12 miles arrived at his home just in time for dinner. Our meeting in the afternoon was a success. Bro. Cady and Sister Castle, of the Mt. Clemens Grange choir were there and gave us some very fine music, and in the evening the members met at the hall of Chesterfield Grange for instruction in the secret work of the Order. This Grange deserves more than a passing notice, for I believe it embodies as much pure grit and determination as any Grange in the State. It was organized a number of years ago and flourished for a season, but for a time was on the ragged edge, kept alive by a few determined for lowers who said the Grange should live and not die. About one year ago they received an addition of about twenty young people, and te-day are full of hope for the future. A better drilled Grange I have not yet found.

The next day in company with Bro. Goodsell, Lecturer of Chesterfield Grange, we went to Utica and held a meeting in the afternoon. There were a good number of farmers present, and a good feeling manifested toward the Grange, and there is little doubt that in time there will be a strong organization built up here

The next day March 2, we held, a meeting at Ridgway, in the afternoon, which was not very well attended, owing doubtless to insufficient notice, but was by no means a failure.

We now took the train to fulfill our Bruce and Armada church, and got off at the crossing about two miles from Romeo, where we found Robbie McKay waiting to take us to our destination. After tea at Bro. McKay's, where we were joined by Bro. Canfield of Mt Clemens, who had come over to assist we repaired at once to the church, where we found a fine audience, and after a little talk, we proceeded to organize the Bruce and Armada Grange, which was brought teer our services to execute. Mr. W. into existance about one o'clock in the morning, and pronounced good.

And now, Bro. Cobb, I am no more a prophet than Wiggins is, but I do every respect our equals and in some. believe that this Grange, will in time perhaps, our superiors in all that conbe one of the strongest and most influential in the State, for they realize that a Grange is just what the members make it, and they have the material to make it a power if they will. The next day March 3, having fulfilled our mission, we started for home, feeling physically used up, but well pleased with our trip to Macomb County.

JOHN HOLBROOK. Lansing, March 9th, 1883.

Kalamazoo County Court House-Resolution.

Mr. J. T. Cobb :- At a meeting of Galesburg Grange, after a discussion of the "court house" question, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and that it be sent to the GRANGE VISI-TOR for publication.

Resolved, That the sence of this Grange s. that the times and financial condition of our county do not warrant the building a new court house at this time.

MRS. M. B. MARHOFF, Sec. Galesburg Grange, No. 18. Galesburg, Mar. 10, 1883.

"The Acme Creamer."

Acme Creamer Company:-Gents:-You requested a report stating how we er. After using through the two hottest we are compelled to admit that it has proved a complete success. We can make much more and better butter than pensable accompaniment to the cream-

MR. AND MRS, S. N. MALLORY.

The Liquor Question Again.

In the GRANGE VISITOR of March 1st Mr. D. Woodman writes on this subject, partly in reply to my article of the 1st of February, in which we differ as to the best means to suppress

intemperance. I contend that a prohibitory law to answer this purpose should be uniform throughout the United States. We have hundreds of miles bordering on other States and part on a foreign State, which, had we a prohibitory law and they not, would become wealthy out of the traffic at our expense. Then, again, druggists would sell it for mechanical and medical purposes. We have now double the number of drug stores that can find sale for drugs while fresh and fit for use, and should we enact a prohibitory law the number would soon be doubled, and if no excuse could be found for purchasing and complying with the of half a dozen high-sounding different kinds of bitters.

No, no, I cannot think that a pronibitory law, however severe the penalty for infringing it may be, will promote the cause of temperance any betthe seller, with perhaps some other safeguards thrown around it from time to time, as we become more familiar with its workings and its violations.

Mr. W. says it is not good policy to pay five dollars for damage caused by its saie, while we only get one dollar tax money, I fully agree with Mr. W. there, and would be glad to see the law changed so that the liquor tax should be kept separate and applied in payment of all the loss and expense incurred from its sale. I would in the first place in every county where the tax is \$5,000 and over, build a suitable building to be known as an inebriate asylum, to be under the care of suitable persons to board and care for those therein confined, together with a medical attendant, a police justice and police officers to visit all places where liquor is sold and arrest all violators of the law, and all disorderly persons made so by liquor, and confine them in this building until sober, then take them before said police justice, and if he deemed further can be ment necessary, let them be treated the medical attendant with a vow . trying to destroy their appetite of ac-

sire for it. All paupers made so by the use of fund, and all damage done by intoxicated persons should be made good out of this tax. In short all expenditures properly chargable to the sale and use of intoxicating drink should be paid from this fund, and the amount of tax imposed on the seller should be governed by the amount required to pay it.

I cannot think it good policy to have occupation man can engage in. my one benefited from others' mis fortunes. As the law now is, its violation, in place of its fulfillment, is bread and butter to our justices and constables, while the salaried officers employed at the expense of the liquor seller would receive the same pay and have less trouble in preventing its violation than in enforcing its penalties after its violation.

We can all of us do and say a good many things on paper that no amount of money would induce us to volunas well as myself, undoubtedly has known man, men engaged in seiling, and others in using it to excees, men in stitutes real manhood, except this unfortunate, uncontrollable taste for in toxicating drink, men whom we would rather throw the veil of charity over than to further degrade them by complaining of them as violators of the liquor law. The man that has no desire for liquor should feel happy and be thankful enough to be willing to help to reclaim those of their friends not so constituted. Many men become so abandoned from the use of it that they lead a miserable life, know life unmanned as it were, all true manhood lost, and lost forever.

The Rev. Robert Collier tells a story of Mr. Peter Cooper, in describing one of this unfortunate class of persons. " Mr. Cooper said that his minister would send such a person to purgatory and allow him to go to the good place, which he thought should be reversed, as the condemned man had had no enjoyment in this world, whilst he (Mr. Cooper) had had his full share if not more."

H. BISHOP. Kalamazoo, March 8, 1883.

The Supreme Court Justice-Resolutions. Resolved, That this Grange heartily

endorses that portion of the Union party

platform recently adopted at Lansing condemning the use of free passes on railroads by judicial officers, Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Grange that a man who having spent the major part of his professional life as the "get there" attorney of an unscrupulous railroad corporation, and who having received thousands of dollars in such service, is not the most suitable person to decide grave and important questions between the people and huge railroad interests, and such a candidate for the supreme bench of Michigan before which such questions frequently arise, should be promptly rejected at the polls by every voter who is alive to the brazen encroachments of railroad

management. Resolved, That our Secretary be instructed to forward these resolutions to the Grange Visitor with a request that they be published.

W. H. VEDMORE, Secretary Texas Grange No. 171.

Annual Report of Worthy Master Brown of Harmony Grange, No. 337, delivered Jan. 13th, 1883, and published by request of the

Harmony Grange, No. 337-1882.

Patrons:-Another year is past and gone, and with it its labors, cares, anxieties and difficulties. I trust that our labors have been blest with a liberal harvest. Quite a number have been enrolled and enlisted under our banner, and made to rejoice by the knowledge thus gained. Our entertainments have been made a success by the willingness of the appointed ones to perform their duty. The short pieces that have been read from time law, it would be sold under the name to time containing sentiments of a moral and elevating nature have made our Grange quite interesting, and I trust that we are wiser and better by meeting together. Our Grange hall has been improved by the hand of the painter, which I think was money ter than the present mode of taxing well invested although it drew heavily upon our nearly exhausted treasury. Our sisters by their perseverence in socials in winter and tea parties in summer, have gathered together quite a library, which I trust will be both interesting and instructive.

We have had no discord or contentions among our members the past year, and I trust are worthy of the name we bear, may we never disgrace it, but may peace, harmony and good will ever abide among us, and our influence be cast on the side of temperance, morality and noble deeds. Let us be prompt in our attendance at the Grange meetings. Try to be on time. The great fault in most public gather ings is tardiness, and I am sorry to say this has been the case with us the past year. Let us reform in this respect in the year to come.

The GRANGE VISITOR, if it has not been read by every family in the Grange the past year, I hope will be this year. Its reading is interesting and instructive. Let us, one and all, officers and members, try and learn what our duty is and then do it. I: we have but one talent let us not bury it in the earth but improve what we have. I feel encouraged to persevere. Our cause is advancing. The better liquor should be supported from this the principles of the Grange are understood the better they are liked. We are fast outliving the opposition which was once so strong again-t us. A few sturdy slows and ignorance, superstition and giant monopolies, deadly enemies to the farmer, will fall beneath his feet. Then agriculture will tellectual improvement and general rank where God designed it should, the most useful, honorable and noble

JOHN R. BROWN.

St. Joseph County Grange.

The St. Joseph County Grange held a very interesting and instructive meeting at the ball of Centerville Grange, on the first day of March. Verbal reports were made by members from most of the Subordinate Granges of the county, and a written one from Parkville Grange, No 22.

The reports show the Granges are all doing well, and we may here add that from those present we learned that stock through the county has so far done well; but there is a very general apprehension that wheat on the ground has been injured by the ice and snow of the last few weeks.

But to return to the meeting. There was a very general discussion on the bill introduced by Senator Pennington into the Senate. A petition asking for its passage was circulated for signature and resolutions adopted which will be sent you by the Secretary.

A very able paper was read by Bro. Willard, Chaplain of the State Grange, which will also be sent you for publication.

Our next meeting will be on Thursday, April 5th, at ten o'clock A. M. at indicated in the middle column on the no true happiness, in short,go through the hall of Colon Grange. Members in this and adjoining counties are cordially invited to be present and take

> What is the most profitable stock for St. Joseph county farmers to raise? Bro. David Purdy.

The best variety of potatoes and their culture-Alvin Hoit. Essay on Butter-Making-Mrs. M. A. Dexter. Sorghum, the best variety, its culture and manufacture—Geo. Schock.

Essay on Bread-Making-Miss Ella Himebaugh. Best method of exterminating rats from houses, cellars and barns-Geutillus Snyder.

Should the Grange co-operate, and to what extent—Mm. Hull.

WM. B. LANGLEY, Sec'y County Grange.

Delhi Grange Resolutions.

At a regular meeting of Delhi Grange, February 14th, 1883, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: It becomes necessary in the course of human events, that individuals are oftimes called upon to change locations, which they feel it their duty to do, but which severs ties of affection, which we feel it our duty to express; therefore,

Resolved. That the members of

of kindness and assistance, in our la-

bors in the Grange.

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of such good and efficient may be cast in a place where their as

Resolved, That we, while sustaining the loss from our Grange, can heart-Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-tions be presented to Brother and Siser Manchester, and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

MRS. E. M. MOOERS, Secretary of Delhi Grange, No. 322. Holt, March 7, 1883.

To the Patrons of English Emigration Agency

Ladies and Gentlemen:-I have affairs and success of farming. found to my regret, that in spite of my most strenuous efforts, the arrangement made with the steamship be of any benefit to a large majority in which we are interested. Nowhere, report you are made aware that I made that arrangement as early as laid in my po ver. I much wish that many of you would receive emigrants in September next, or during the summer months, for thousands of persons emigrate at these times, who help here possess most money at the end of harvest. During the late fall wirter, have to spend their savings in order to live; this class could come in September, but might not have the means to in Spring.

I am much gratified by the letters, expressing thanks of satisfaction which have come to hand, not only from those Patrons who have received emigrants, but also from the emigrants themselves. Hoping that all my patrons will agitate, so as to gain for me both the legal and moral support I need in the prosecution of this good work. I remain

Yours respectfully,

B. J. ZUDZENSE. 46 Dor et Road, Tuebrook, Liverpool, England, Feb. 26th, 1883.

Lecturer's Communication, National Grange, P. of H

SUBJECTS FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGES Question 48.—How best to apply practical economy to farm manage

Suggestions - Economy does not mean simply the saving of dollars and cents. In its comprehensive sense it becomes applicable and advantageous in every system of farm management, as in time assigned for labor, rest, in management.

Economy urges the general practice of the cash system in trade-better

Economy is a fountain from which individuals and Granges must draw largely by judicious management for health, happiness and prosperity.

Ques. 49 .- How to best sys ematize farm o erations for best results? Sug -Order, it is said, is Heaven's

first law. Order is system well regulated and carried out. No farm can be a success without

some system of operation, and the more perfect system and the more closely it success and result more satisfactory. If the February question, No. has been properly considered, so as to

be understood, then we realize the necessity and advantages of regularity system in farm management. And why does not every Patron systematize his farm operations so as to of salt on lands. Opened by Bro. E. C. realize larger profits on labor and investment.

SUBJECT FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGES FOR MAY.

Question 50-What would be the most just and equitable tariff, considering all interests, and the permanent welfare of the American Republic?

Suggestions - Tariff-a method of taxation for the purpose of raising revenue to meet governmeat expenditures and indebtedness, and to protect certain interests.

Let this question be considered as other side of this communication under the heading of Tariff Question.

In considering this question in its true light, and from a non-partisan must receive careful consideration if we desire to solve the problem upon its merits:

1. Free trade would enable farmers reduced rates-less the amount of tariff ent. duty upon them. But, under present established rules in practice, and accepted by all parties and government, in permitting combinations and monopolies to control every enterprise of note, how long would it be before combinations would control free im- o'clock A. M. The Lecturer has arranged ported goods, of all kinds, and prices fixed at what the goods will bring, a lively time is expected. All fifth desame as that of coal oil or the sugar gree members are requested to be prestrade on the Pacific Slope?

2. Would free-trade stop manufacout of employment, and how will they afternoon session. earn a livelihood? 3. What effect will this stoppage of factories have upon the price of agricultural products?

4. Could not tariffs be more equitably distributed, so as not to tax unjustly one interest or class more than another, and if so, how?

SUBJECT FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGES FOR JUNE. Question 51.-What is Grange educa-

tion, and how obtainable? Suggestions—Education means the vited to attend. Meeting will be called Suggestions— Education means the training and improvement of our to order at 1 o'clock sharp.

J. W. Schell, Sec'y. social, intellectual and moral natures.

Delhi Grange, No. 322, tender to It matters not so much where Brother and Sister Manchester our faculties are trained and developed for heartfelt thanks, for their many acts usefulness, whether in school, in sollege, at the fireside, on the farm, or in the Grange hall, it is education theless.

It is not the most learned that is workers, we can but hope, their lot most useful, for usefulness dependent more upon a practical education than upon science only. Practical tion is just such a one as is taught and ing the loss from our Grange, can heartly congratulate the Grange, to which they may hereafter become attached. vestigating the subjects to be brought before the Grange, until well nower-stood, then participating in the coarcises at the Grange meeting when the questions are considered. It is by this exchange of thought and ideas tsined through investigations educates upon every subject so sidered. It is by comparing past experience and the results of practical test and experience that we learn many valuable lessons relating to the

And in like manner, we better educate ourselves to better understand our interest, and how to protect it, as well company, was entered upon too late to economy and affairs of government. as the various questions of political of you the present season. By my except in the Grange, can the far meet and his family truly educate theme selves to their best advantage

Most respectfully and fraternally, H. ESHBAUGH, Lecturer National Granges

Important Insurance Decision.

The supreme court, on the 27th inwill not cross the sea in late fall or stant, affirmed the decision and rullzgawinter, or early spring. Besides, farm of the Kent circuit court in the case of Wm. I. Howard who was found gualty in October last, of doing business at Grand Rapids for the Western Mansand winter they are often out of facturers' mu ual insurance company work and as happened the present of Chicago, without authority from the commissioner of insurance. The complaint was made by ex-Commissioner Row and was carried to the suprempe court as a test case. This favorate decision is one of great importance to the State and to all law abiding com-panies that pay taxes into the State treasury. Several other suits com-Several other suits commenced by Mr. Row in different parts of the State against Mr. Howard others are now pending, and will probably, under this decision of the supreme court be vigorously prosecu

> GOVERNOR PATTISON of Penney vania, sent a message to the Legisla ture March 1, saying that E. G. Patterson, a lawyer employed by the State to collect certain taxes from the Stamulard oil company due the commenwealth, has been charged with selimage himself to the oil company, and that he is working in its interest.

A TILE-MAKERS convention of State of Michigan was held at Adrian. March 13 and 14. It was addresses by able speakers from various agricus. tural colleges.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Clinton County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at the half of South Riley Grange, No. 546, March 21, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. There will also be an evening session. All 4th degree members are cordially HENRY N. WEBB, Sec'y DeWitt, Feb. 29, 1883.

borrow money and pay reasonable interest than to pay the profits of Silver Creek Grange hall on the third The next quarterly meeting of M. trade on a credit system. Economy Tuesday in March. Fourth degree requires co-operative and persevering efforts. Tuesday in March. Fourth degree members in good standing are invited to attend. B. L. DEEN, See'y. Cleon, Feb. 13, 1883.

> The next regular meeeting of the Ionia Couty Grange will be held at Orleans Grange Hall Tuesday March 1883, commencing at ten o'clock a. at all fourth degree members are invit W. A. INMARK.

Ionia, March 10, 1883 Hillsdale Pomona Grange No. 10 will perfect system and the more closely it is carried out, the greater will be the Wednesday, April 4, 1883. Programme

1. Music by the choir. 2. Rehearsal by Sister Mattie Dresser
3. Question. In what way does it pay to give attention to plants in the house Opened by Sister L W. Benedict.

4. Reports of experiments in the TRE L. Mumford. 5. Song by Sister Mary Gardner. 6. Essay by Sister H. Griswold.

7. Music by the choir. G. M. GARDNER, JR., See'y. Litchfield, March 12, 1883. The Kent county Pomona Grange No. 18, will hold its next meeting at Wyoms ing Grange hall in Grandville on Tues

good standing are cordially invited. Brother Luce is expected to be there or that day. W. T. REMINGTON, Secretary. Alto, Kent county, March 8, 1883.

day March 20th, 1883, all members in

Worthy Master of the State Grange part in the discussions. This is the standpoint, we find the following programme:

Joseph county, on March 21st, at propositions to present themselves that o'clock P. M. The meeting is in the interest of all farmers, those outside the gates as well as those within, and is under the auspices of Parkville Grange No. 22. All farmers, their wives and to buy a portion of their supplies at children are cordially invited to be pres-SAM. H ANGEVINE.

Master No. 22 A special meeting of St. Joseph Conmty Pomona Grange will be held at the Grange hall in the village of Colon or Thursday, April 5, commencing at 10 a good programme for the occasion and ent. A cordial invitation is also extend ed to fourth degree members to be present tories? If so, how many men will be and take part in the discussions of the

SAM'L H. ANGEVINE, Sec'y. Mendon, March 5, 1883.

The next regular meeting of Lapeer Co. Pomona Grange No. 29, will be held with Elm Creek Grange No. 656, on April 12th (second Thursday) 1883. A. full attendance is requested, as some important business will come before the meeting, among which will be an agent to receive and ship wool during the coming season. All fourth degree mem-bers in good standing are cordially in-

# ommunications.

WHAT IS THE GAIN?

If one should run a noble race, And at the last, with weary pace, Win to the goal, and find his years A harvest field of waste and tears, Of turmoil and of buried trust, Rich with dead hopes and bitter dust And strife and sneer and ceaseless pain, What is the gain?

What is the gain? When, having reached a sunlit height,
Through barren sweeps of gloomful right,
Hoping to see beyond the crest,
Fair lands of beauty and of rest,
There lies before, stretched far away
Units the confines of the day. Unto the confines of the day, A desolate and shadeless plain, What is the gain?

What is the gain? To sail for months of cold and toil ross wide seas, where winds recoil, Only to gather strength, and roar ider challenge than before And find, when through clouds thick and dun, The rocky coast at last is won, No haven from the storm-vexed main, What is the gain?

What is the gain? The race is won, we see the light, We conquer where the storm winds fight; the way to those who wait With faint hearts by the walls of fate; Our banners flutter in the van Of battles fought for thought as d man, And ignorance and data.

This is the gain. ce and darkness wane.

In the Mountains of Utah.

BY F. HODGMAN.

Next day I went down to Clear Creek station and saw Eston, the engineer, who had located that portion of the line between the station and Soldier Summit. He was encamped about a mile from the station. He had run a great number of lines between the two points and the stakes were sticking around in all directions. The contractors were on the ground and at work in various places along the line. Half of Eaton's party had little work for the contractors till I

That same day the chief engineer eame out and after looking over the line decided that a new one must be located. So our two parties were joined and together we made the location. We got a reasonably straight line but the road had about 1,400 leet fall in seven miles from the summit.

All through the country the scenery changes with the geological formagreatly from the eastern. The mountain sides though very steep did not jagged outlines of the eastern side. On this slope we were within the Salt Lake basin, and the rocks were stratum was very hard and filled with mountaineer and depende finely broken shells also completely of broken shells cemented together their original character and consistency. Other rocks were of a softer friable nature and contained great numbers of shells of various sorts; oysters, snails, clams and periwinkles with they had been imbedded in the mud he was then, and followed the railon! the year previous.

And then there was one stratum of rock extending the whole length of the valley of the Soldier Fork along which we were working, and I don't know how much further, that was a curiosity of itself. I called it a stratum of rock. Perhaps formation would be a better word, for it was made up of a great many very thin animals on the grade and about camp strata, a quarter of an inch or less and heard their notes in the distance. thick, the whole making up a mass of Several times while camped at this from six to fifty feet in thickness. From twenty to fifty per cent of this rock consisted of a dark colored wax camp. The noise made by them is very much resembling paraffine in its eonsistency, and looking like snoemakers heel ball.

This wax was easily separated from the rock by simply heating it in a vessel over the fire, when the wax would rise to the surface, and the earthy portions of the rock settle to the bottom. Covington the hotel keeper at Clear Creek, boiled out a thousand pounds or more of this wax hoping to sell it at a profit, with what success I never heard. We sometimes built a little fire of dry wood and then piled on sheets of this rock, which then burned freely with an odor re-

sembling kerosene. along the valley of the Soldier Fork from Clear Creek to the summit where ant Valley railroad and hunt up some prospectors had got their notices up coal claims and set these men at work for mining claims. I doubt if any of on them. I was given a rude sketch the mouth of the canyon, and waved fair prices for their products, they later in the season men might have been seen along the mountain side near Clear Creek casting dirt and fragments of rock from holes that looked like badger holes in the distance. They were prospecting for mine. No passenger trains run on car shouted to me to hurry up and inures to the best interests of the fartities before I left.

My camp was about half way between Clear Creek and Soldier Sum- leaves its way car at Clear Creek place as I could and then followed the factures, and commerce, and accumulittle creek ran along the bottom of any extra weight up the mountain. the valley only a few rods from my Ten empty cars make the load up the speeding down the valley when the ple. A few of the modest measures

in plain sight of every one and there ing down the mountain. it is hidden by a copse of willows. When we force our way through the willows we find a dark pool caused by a beaver dam, and perhaps we hear the splash of the waters as the wary animal plunges in at our approach.

A quarter of a mile below camp the found the breach repaired. Mountain along the stream and we had some rare meals of them.

solitude late in the season. We had its use. About half a mile away there Deer were plenty and fat.

boys spent most of their Sundays "upper back switch." We look about hunting and seldom came in empty- us and find we have got nearly to handed. For several months our ra- the top of the range and as we glance tions contained a liberal allowance of down a canyon which opens before venison, partridges, and trout and we us we see a thousand feet below us literally lived on the fat of the land, and about a half a mile away the for fatter animal, were never seen than the deer from the mountain sides.

The latter part of September snow tops, then gradually working down till we reach the summit where there into the valley. A few inches would fall in the valley and melt off the that have been hauled from the neighnext day, but did not melt from the boring ravines. There is a little stamountain tops. One Sunday morning early in November three of the boys started out to climb the mountains for are speeding rapidly down into Pleas

been sent away and only enough men a deer. Two of them had Winchester ant Valley. were kept with him to stake out a rifles and the other a navy revolver. Before noon it began to snow and by the middle of the afternoon it was a blinding storm. At five o'clock Ames came in having had enough of it, Root and Smith were on track of a deer when he left them soon after noon. At seven Root came into camp alone. He had got parted from Smith early in the afternoon and had spent a considerable time trying to find him. The snow was deep on the mountain and the driving storm filled up their tion. On the western slope it differed tracks in a few minutes after they were made. At last he gave up the search and made for camp but got lost present the rugged; vertical cliffs and and only found himself when he struck the grade at the summit four miles away.

We were intensely anxious about many of them filled with fossils in Smith, but it was of no use for us to various degrees of petrifaction. In start out in the dark and blinding one stratum we found the old mol- storm to search for a man, with no lusks completely changed to stone of track to follow and no idea of what a darker color than the matrix in part of the mountains he was in. We which they were imbedded. Another knew too that he was an experienced making himself comfortable for the petrified. Other rocks were made up night and coming in when the storm was over. At 10 o'clock the storm but the pieces of shells still retaining cleared away and at midnight Smith dragged himself into camp utterly exhausted. He had got lost and wandered off till just before dark he came out upon the line of the Pleasant Valley railroad, nearly twenty the shells themselves as perfect as if miles from camp. He knew where road track to Clear Creek and thence up the grade to camp. On his way up from Clear Creek a large lynx met him on the grade seemingly disposed to dispute the passage with him. One or two shots from Smith's revolver sent the beast flying up the

mountain side. We frequently saw tracks of these place we heard the yell of the mountain lion in close proximity to the very much like the squalling of a common cat at night only much more powerful and penetrating. I have never heard a sound which seemed to Pacific was building another right enable the people to occupy the rich pierce through everything as that did. When near by it set every nerve tingling at once.

vision and there we lay in camp with a hard tramp over half a township, consolidating, and enhancing the pronothing to do. The graders were all with the snow about six inches deep fits of their business. Large amounts gone except a small party at the summit and it seemed lonely enough. One day I got a telegram to meet some men at Clear Creek the next mora- at work on them. ing and I would there find orders. I was there when the train came in There were plenty of monuments all and found directions to go with a party of men up to the end of the Pleas-

This was an opportunity I had been wanting for some time to see the country up the line of this road. It is ing cut off from the rest of the train asked for protection which would rena narrow guage road built to bring and stopping there. I supposed I was der other industries tributary to them. down coal from the Pleasant Valley left but the single brakeman on the The prosperity of all laboring classes, the road and only two freight trains. jump on. Without stopping to ask mer; but the system of legislative fav-One of these trains takes a way- any questions I climbed up among oritism now in vogue, which enables car up to the mine and the other the coal and found as comfortable a a few designing men to control manumit the ends of my new division. A twenty miles below so as not to draw railroad ride of my life.

tain side with many a crook and fall. coal each. Ten loaded cars are as car began to move. At first the mo- have been grudgingly conceded by

of about six miles. There was a sta- and a chilly wind beat the hard snow beavers had built a dam fifteen feet the road seemed to come to an abrupt it would not stay there and I had to scenery that I ever beheld. This is keep my position on the car. The trout abounded in these little ponds the "lower back switch." The road train steams on ahead and we follow Those little ponds too made a favor- end of the track a switch is turned and reach the rear end of the train the ite haunt for ducks which sought their we go backwards on the side track. brakeman who is at the front end of As we go we climb higher and higher the car puts on the brakes with all pitched our camp near a beautiful up the mountain side and gradually force and we glide gently up and the car spring of clear sparkling cold water, draw away from the track that we is coupled on without the least jar or but after using it for a time we had to came up till now we have been back- slackening in the motion of the train. give it up and use the creek water. ing two miles and the other track is I may have rode faster than I did on It gave the entire party the diarrhœs more than 500 feet below us and a that car, but I never rode in any place and I was for some time very ill from quarter of a mile away. But now we that gave such a thrilling sensation of swing with a sharp curve around the flying at whirlwind speed through the was a sulphur spring which scented end of the mountain and so winding air as then. It took the train three the valley for a mile's distance when and climbing with the way car ahead hours to go from Clear Creek to Pleasthe wind was in the right direction. and the engine behind we go for near- ant Valley but the return was made ly five miles when we come to the in one hour. We had Winchester rifles and the end of the road again or rather to the "lower back switch" that we left an hour ago. We double in our track again, this time with the engine ahead began to fall; first on the mountain- toiling slowly up the mountain side is a pile of telegraph poles and ties tion house here too for the track men. We make a brief halt here and soon

This is the most beautiful homelike spot I saw in Utah. A valley nestled among the mountains nearly 8,000 feet above the sea with grass growing almost thick enough to make a turf and flocks of sheep and herds of cattle grazing at will or gathered in corrals near the ranchman's huts. The valley is four or five miles long and from one to two miles wide and looks as level as a prairie. The soil is dark and rich and would produce splendid crops of anything if it did not lie so near the clouds. But the nights are cold and frosts come every month in the year, so it is used for a summer pasture and when the winter comes the flocks go to a warmer climate. Fish Creek runs the length of the valley then making a sudden tuen dashes through a deep canyon down to the Price River. It is noted for the number and size of the trout which are found in its waters.

We soon cross Fish Creek and then village made up of a boarding house, a store, and a big pile of ties. The gloomy recesses of a dark canyon and in five minutes more we hear it whist-

ling at the mine a mile away. Next day we spent wandering about the mountains, now following up some there for the work of the prospector. We ask no questions and tell nobody our business, for do you know, gentle public lands, to capitalists and corporreader, we were there intent on jumping claims. Rich and valuable coal deposits were known to exist there. liberal endowments of the proceeds of The prospectors had been there sev- the public lands for educational pureral years before and picked and dug their holes here and there in all stead act. Had the government exermanner of out-of-the-way places, and cised its constitutional prerogative, built their little log pens which they called their cabins, and made their corporated capital, for the purpose of claims. But something new attracted extending our railway system, by them elsewhere and they failed to maintaining uniform and just rates prove up their claim and get their ti- for transportation, and by preventing tle within the time prescribed by law. | the consolidation of parallel lines, the Now a railroad was opened within unnatural extention of railways would easy reach of them, owned by the have been retarded, and reasonable Denver and Rio Grande. The Union grants of lands for opening roads to beside it to reach the same field agricultural lands of the West, would and now these claims were of have conduced to the interests of the some consequence and the first ones farmers of the country. The proprie-By the second week in November to get possession of them were the tors of every great industrial interest our work was completed in this di- best fellows. We got there. It was form associations for the purpose of and melting in the sun but in the of money are freely given, to influence course of two days I found all the public opinion through the press, and

Next morning I asked the boarding

many as one engine can control com- tion was slow but with each turn of the lower House in Congress; but the the wheels we went faster and faster, Senate has no time to consider bills From Clear Creek we went winding the brakeman keeping it well under along a narrow tortuous canyon cross- control till we struck the long straight counsels of the nation, or to give a ing and re-crossing the little stream line down the Pleasant Valley and portion of the immense revenues of the which ran at its bottom for a distance then we fairly flew. It was snowing country, in giving scientific aid to agtion house there. Just beyond it the flakes into our faces. I crammed my perimental stations in the several canyon parted into three branches and hat down tightly on to my head but States. wildly seautiful bits of mountain I needed more hands than I had to dently a relic of the old Roman Re-

Political Complications.

BY W. A. BROWN. [Read at Mount Hope Grange Institute Ber-

rien County, Feb 21, and tendered to Visi-TOR by vote of meeting.] Why should the non-partisan position taken, and so rigidly adhered to by the Grange, prevent seasonable, and free and full comment upon the action of the representatives of the people. So far, in American politics, the people have had but little to do directly, in sele ting, and placing in nomination their own representatives. Divided into two large parties, one of which is usualy dominant; the primary meetings have been controled and packed by official incumbents, and by persons seeking office for themselves or their friends. The partisan press have subserved their own interests best, by keeping alive the tradi-

to the fortunes of available aspirants for political perquisites. Although taking but little direct interest in political issues, no class have been more tenacious of party appliances than the farmers. From the landing of the pilgrims they have always proved the bulwark and safeguard of the nation, and have been found ready, with brave hearts, and strong arms, to vindicate, and perpetuate our system of confederated, and representative government. Farmers have been quick to discern, and resent

tional political animosities of the peo-

ple, and by advertising, and adhering

political innovations which violated their sense of justice, or the rights of the whole people.

During the past two decades, steam the road begins to climb again till we and electricity have revolutionized the reach the upper end of the valley mechanical, social, economical and powhere we get off the train at a little litical status of the country. Huge monopolies have been aided by political complications in securing the benefits train goes on and dashes into the accruing from new inventions, and, by the subvertion of new motive powown uses, a few rich men are enabled to exact tribute from human muscle, and from the necessities of the dark canyon, now clambering over people. The evils entailed upon the some craggy peak, searching here and country by the pecuniary obligations of the country to capital; and the immense subsidies of money, and of the ations, were, in a large degree overlooked, and counterbalanced by the poses, and by the passage of the homewhile giving the public domain to inclaims, eight in number, and had men for legislation conformable with the interests of capital.

Loyal to their country, and to party, house-keeper if the train would stop farmers have never combined to solicfor me on signal, or must I go up to it alms, or favors from the governthe mine. He said they would stop ment. Intent upon their occupation, for me, so I stood on the track and they have never analyzed the flimsy waited till they came in sight out of subterfuges of political issues. With my handkerchief as a signal. But have cheerfully contributed by direct the train went by me like the wind or indirect taxes, towards the support only a single car loaded with coal be- of the government. They have never late hundreds of millions of dollars, is The train was already a mile away being closely scrutinized by the peotents. It ran along down the mountain. The cars hold ten tons of brakeman loosened the brakes and our asked for in the interest of agriculture,

which give farmers a voice in the in any man of spirit. It is the gathriculture, and in establishing ex

high. The boys made openings in end in one of the most romantic and hold it on, which was inconvenient as the utility of the Senate. It is evipublic, and should never had place in can no longer follow the steep rise of like the wind rapidly lessening the being elected by the popular vote; the and dry to be utilized for agriculture, representative government, Not Senate seems to have forgotton its responsibility to the people. Latterly the Senate devotes long sessions to considering the claims of imperious speculators, and greedy monopolists, and vast sums of money and years of time are spent in manipulating and packing State Legislatures in the interest of ambitious aspirants. The best remedy for these evils may

be found by electing every officer of the government from pathmaster to president, by the direct vote of the people. The disgraceful scramble that was witnessed in our State Legislature, might have been averted, and the people have chosen their own Senator, if they had been allowed the democratic privilege of declaring their choice by their ballots. Congress is now beset by well paid minions, who represent capital invested in every industrial enterprise in the country, except farming; each one is clamoring for protection, at the expense of all the others, and as very many of the honorable gentlemen who compose the present Congress are interested in some special grab, a system of log rolling will probably prevail, to which will continue to subsidize capital at the expense of labor.

Fortunately the farmer does not need special protection; he can afford to give a portion of his substance towards the maintainance of the government, but should not be forced to continue to give to the taskmasters of the country, who are rolling in wealth, and who eke out a precarious substance to enrich their employers. The prosperity of the farmer, is in a large degree, dependant upon well paid labor in every industrial department; but the policy of the government in the manufacturing and transportation of the country cannot be corrected by

The dissemination of intelligence among the people, regarding political is like. problems, is slowly but surely severing the bonds of political partisanship which have so long held the people in political thraidom. Political reform will not be consumated by all political and trained horsemanship. organizations until the people throw off partisan shakles. Good men have been elected to places of power and trust, by the people, but being chosen as partisans, they dare not ignore the usages and obligations imposed upon them by party. The political platform ers, and mechanical forces to their of the future, should contain a few planks inserted in the interest of the farmer, the mechanic and the laboring

The products of the soil are the foun dation of the nation's prosperity. The crop prospects are watched, and tabu. lated with more interest, and with far greater accuracy, by the commercial classes, than by the farmers. The banker bases his discounts upon the grain in store, or the whiskey in bond; the manufacturer contracts a profitable business, and sends a part of his employes adrift if crops fail. If the crops are short, the bulls and bears of trade, become ferocious, and toss and rend each other, while the innocent lambs escape. A half crop does not disturb the Railway King; he sends his flat out along the line, "double the rates," while he complacently puts one hand into the pockets of the producer and the other deep into the scanty purse of the consumer, and keeps a sharp eye upon the government. The successful politician is not interested in the growing crops; while retaining his place, he is sure of the loaves and fishes. He takes great care to cultivate and harvest a crop of votes sufficient for his re-election. But in these times of political disorganization, "The best laid plans of mice and men oft gang awa."

We as farmers need not despair of our country and its institutions. If old political incumbents do not heed the warnings of the conservative press, and purify themselves by their own investigations, and recriminations, a new party will come into existence. Fundamental and radical reform, and new issues will be inaugurated, men and statesman will come to the surface, and farmers will no longer blush for shame while casting their ballots.

Some stoves are very hard to keep black. Put a little sugar into the blacking and mix thoroughly before putting it on. A roll of coffee sacking, of convenient size and shape, is nic to rub a stove with, instead of a brush. A brush is more expensive, and the bristles loosen and fall.

"Sometime" is the worst time to have for any duty. The clock strikes "12" every day, but never strikes "sometime."

#### Cows-Boys and Round-Ups

A "round-up" is an occasion that would excite interest and enthusiasm ering together in an immense herd of the cattle on a thousand hills, and it is a familiar occurrence in Texas, Colorado, and other localities where great herds of cattle are kept grazing.

Stock-raising is a very important industry in Colorado, and many hunthousand head of cattle graze dred there throughout the entire year. Only those who have crossed the

plains can understand how vast they are. To the ordinary observer they seem to be an immense dreary desert, void and yet the grass is so nutritious that cattle can subsist on it during the entire year.

This grass begins growing late in the spring, and continues to grow until August, when it dries up for the want of rain. It cures without being cut, and when there is no frost it retains its nutritious qualities through the whole winter, being as rich in January as in July. Unless the winter is one of great severity, cattle can live on the grass alone. When there are heavy snow-falls and continued cold weather, however, thousands of cattle perish unless they are sheltered and fed until the snow disappears.

Stock growers in different localities have now erected sheds in which their herds can find shelter in stormy weather, experience having taught them the necessity of such precautions. In some places stock can find shelter in ravines and under bluffs, but if the snow lies long and becomes crusted over, the herds die from starvation, as they cannot get to the grass.

Cattle-men allow their stock to roam at will over the grazing grounds, and do not see some of the herds for months. At the end of this time the stock may be a hundred miles away from the original range, but each man has his stock brauded in such a way that he can separate it from the many other herds when the time comes for driving it to market, or to its former range.

Certain laws and regulations exist among cattle men, and if these are well observed no difficulty is experienced in separating the various herds. There would seem to be little labor or expense attending the raising of cattle in such a State as Colorado, and during certain months the cattle can very well take care of themselves.

In the spring comes the "roundup." the "cow-boys" prepare for vigorous action, for it is their duty to gather into one great herd many cattle belonging to different districts.

Sometimes all the stock within an area of a hundred square miles is driven together, and as many as two aiding associated capital and rich in- collected in one herd. An idea of the hundred thousand head of cattle are dividuals to monop lize and control magnitude of the task may be gained from the fact that it takes from the last of April until the middle of July mild protestations of the farmers, or work of "cutting out," or separating, by the numerous associations for the the different herds. Many calves are protection of labor. for market must be separated. Farmer boys can imagine what the scene

Perhaps a few head of cattle belong. ing to one man are in the midst of a drove of four or five thousand owned by another man: and they are not separated without considerable skill

The great herds, so long unrestrained, are frightened and rebellious. The meek cows low and tremble with fear, and the fractious calves race wildly around, as if eager to escape the burning of the brand that is to be put upon them. The swift footed young animals often lead the cow boy a wild chase over the dusty plain under the burning sun. Away they go, the pursuer and the pursued.

The bulls of Bashan roared not louder than do these bellowing animals as they angrily paw the earth and shake their massive heads. The voices of the cow-boys screaming to each other and to the terrified beasts add to the general tumult.

The cow-boys have a fancy for costumes that would excite the envy of. a Ute Indian. Their horses are well trained and swift of foot, but the close of the 'round-up' leaves them jaded and panting.

The approach of an immense herd of rushing, bellowing cattle is an exciting scene. Great clouds of dust arise, and a roaring sound as of a mighty wind is heard as the animals appear in the distance. The cow-boys vie with each other in the manage ment of their herds, darting swiftly here and there, to intercept the flight of the frightened animals. - Youth's Companion.

THE possibilities of electricity are apparently boundless, and almost every day brings forth some new in-vention for its application to useful purposes. One of the latest of these s the Portable Electric Lighter, which is now manufactured in this city, and which is exhibited at No. 22 Water street. This is in effect a small chemical battery, occupying a space of five square inches and weighing but five pounds with all its fittings. By pressing upon a knob the current is produced, a strip of platinum is heated to incandescence and light instantaneous. This can be carried from room to room and placed upon the desk or the table. At a slight additional expense it can be so arranged as to ring an alarm or signal bell, or to light gas in any part of the house. The is novel, simple, convenient, trivance and cheap.-Boston Courier, Dec.

To CURE A FELON.-Dr. T. C. Brannon in the Therapeutic Gazette, prescribes the following treatment for this painful malady: Take of soft lye soap and flaxseed meal a sufficient quantity, stirring the meal in slowly with spatula or case knife, manipulating thoroughly, so as to form a salve or poultice. Cornmeal is a good substitute for the flaxseed. Envelop the finger in this, applying snugly, and occasionally pressing it to bring it in closer contact. Renew the poultice every twelve to twenty-four hours. Don't try every prescription you may hear of. Depend on this. It will, if applied in time, abort the disease; if adopted later, it will bring it to a small "head" (if too "far advanced to be scattered"), when it may be picked almost painlessly.

# Correspondence.

Senate Bill, No. 16-Resolutions.

Editor Grange Visitor:-I reply to a communication from Senator Pennington of the 13th district. Danby Grange No. 185, at a regular meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, that Danby Grange No. 185, is in hearty sympathy in the efforts of Senator Pennington to secure the passage of Senate Bill, 16 relative to the regulation of railroad traffic in the State of Michigan, and that a copy of this resolution duly attested, be sent to Senator Pennington, Senator Belk-nap and Representative Willett, and also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, THOMAS PRYER Master, ISAAC N. BROOKS Sec'y.

Bro. Cobb :- At a regular meeting February 23, 1883, the following preamble and resolution was unanimous-

are detrimental to the interests of the

agriculturists and.

WHEREAS, We believe that the bill presented by Senator Pennington will, if passed, tend to relieve us from the extortionate demands of these cor

introducing and laboring for the passage of a bill to prevent unjust discriminations in freight rates, and we urge our representatives in the lower house large. He suggests a commission, to aid him in the passage of this bill by whose duty it shall be to investigate to aid him in the passage of this bill by their votes, voice and influence.

J M. SLAWSON. A. PARKER, E. B WARNER, Committee W. H. OTIS Sec'y Hastings, February 26, 1883.

#### Wanted, Men With Heads!

The market of men with heads is exceedingly firm, with prospects for an advance. The supply is not equal to demand, and agents are sent out through the country looking up fresh supplies. We do not refer to cabbage hesds or pumpkin heads, we hasten to mention, for the supply of this variety is unlimitable, and no price quoted. Not that there are fewer nien with heads than formerly, but there is more need o them than ever before. Nurserymen need men with heads as foremen, as packers, as diggers, as propagators. It is all a mistaken idea that men only need heads at meal time to receive and prepare food for the stomach, which heads are immediately after to be laid by in re ose until the dinner hour again arrives.

No, men need heads in hoeing, trim-

ming, packing, digging, planting; they need heads every hour, and we implore them not to be so neglectful of this important fact. Some nurserymen need heads themselves. The man who sells poor trees and plants needs a head. The man who dosen't advertise, the man who falls behind the times, the man who always has a lawsuit on hand, the man who is stingy of fertilizers, and plows shallow when dee er pays better; the man who don't hire enough labor, the man who permits buildings to run down, the man whose family has little fruit to eat, the man who attempts to attract a cat towards him by pulling her tail, the man who lies and don't keep his credit good, the man who neglects the education of his children—al these men need heads. We once saw a man picking strawberries in weeds four feet high. If he had a head we coulden't see We saw a man whose plants were heaved out for lack of drainage—he had no head. We saw a man who was ever jumping from one enterprise to another, always getting out and in at the wrong time-he had no head. We knew a man who wouldn't take a paper for fear it might mislead him into some new fangled disaster—he had no head. We know men who ship their fruit hundreds of mile when they might have sold all near homeno heads on 'em. We know men who spend more money for fences than for fertilizers—no heads. We know men always behind with their work-not a sign of a nead. What shall a man do who has no

He must begin to build one. He must work less and think more. He must take four good papers, sit down and reason with them, and men-tally kick all the writers who don't appeal to common sense. A man who does nothing but eat and work and sleep, can never hope to have the senblance of a head. Thought makes heads; investigation makes heads. The desire and determination to have him a head makes a head. Na ure gives to every man a skull, with holes in it to see and hearthrough, and wherewithal to be fed, but what is the head that nature gives worth if it is not put to use and developed? It is only a baby's head, a numb skull. All know that they cannot get good crops of fruit without cultivating the soil, but many forget that they can get, a good head forget that they can get a good head only by cultivating the head. We trust and assume that all the readers of the Fruit Grower have heads. Our desire is that they lend this paper to such persons as have no heads that they may ultimately also have heads. -Green's Fruit Grower.

# Government Supervision of Railroads.

The report of Mr. Armstrong, the federal commissioner of railroads, recommends that a "commission be appointed to take into consideration the whole question and report to congress the feate recommend in the castle's lowest appointment in the castle's lowest applicant and the feate recommend in the castle's lowest applicant and the feate recommend in the castle's lowest applicant and the feater recommend in the castle's lowest applicant and the feater recommendation of the fea changed. Until quite recently such a proposition was not only regarded as of doubtful constitutionality, but such an assumption of authority on the part of the federal government was looked upon as a dangerous step in the direction of centralization of powers. Within the last few years, how error the neonle have been educated with injudicious direction, in a seclusive for the second many similar resolves in the past ten years. "No, I won't ask no favors; if he don't care enough for me to come, why he needn't." Although proudly unwilling to seek any attentions, Jane longed for some demonstrated at numerous points from, or to, which both ration of her husband's love and care; she had walked home in the rain too often greatly to dread such expo

but comparatively little opposition to it. In the meantime, the supreme court of Illinois has conceded the right of the federal government to exercise this control, and according to "the decisions of the United States supreme court seem to render this right indisputable." It is well known that leading roads have been granted their charters by the different state legislatures in the hone that competition would be secured whereby the whole community would be benefitted, but under the pooling system competition is a thing plainly out of the question. Hardly a month passes dur ing which there is not a "war" be-tween two or more of the great corporations, to the serious injury or busness and the obstruction of trade and commerce. The hope that the different States could remedy the evils aris out out of these "wars" and the grasp ing cupidity of the management these corporations has proved falla cious. Although railroad commissioners are appointed or chosen in twentytwo States, they are powerless in their control over the roads outside the limof Barry county Pomona Grange, held it of their respective States, and unfortunately there is no unity of action between them. We have one policy in one state, while in the State next ad ly adopted:

WHEREAS, The members of Barry county Pomona Grange, feel that the present system of making discriminations in charges for t ansportation of routes to their own lines and then sefreight by the railroads of our State, cure a consolidation at an enormous advance on the cost of construction, thus defrauding their own stockholders. Lobbies are maintained at the different State capitols for the purpose of moulding and influencing legislation. As a remedy for these and other porations; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily endorse
the action of Senator Pennington in

evils and abuses that might be mentioned, Mr. Armstrong suggests the
formation of a federal railway department, which shall bring these corporations under some sort of discipline, in the interests of the country at the whole question and report to Congress. Such a commission can certainly do no harm, and possibly it might suggest a solution o' an exceed ingly difficult problem. There is no opportunity for intelligent action in the matter by the present Congress, but a suitable commission might formulate a plan by the meeting of the next Congress, which would open a way for a solution of the difficulties which confront the people. The suggestion of the commissioner is certainly worth the serious attention of Congress.—Texas Farmer.

#### A Sermon on Boys.

Text. A boy is a boy; two boys are half a boy; three boys are no boy at

When Horace wrote this text (if he did), it was after visiting his friend in strawberry time, and studying boy nature in berry picking. Young kittens, pigs, lambs and lions live mainly to play, eat and sleep. They nibble at the maternal cupboard, gambol in the sunshine, and maul each other over in mock ferocity, and slumber; then nibble, maul and slumber again to the end of the chapter, as aforesaid. The boy is an animal inheriting like physical tendencies, which the teasing. scolding, spanking and cuffing of 9, 999 generations has exterminated. No, the boy of to-day is as bent on fun, food and slumber as when the boy Adam first tied tin kettles to little dogs' tails, ate stolen ap les and omitted getting up in time for break-

A boy is a boy, says our First. nor Jumbo the elephant. He is boy from pocket to pocket, from the unruly tuft of hair on his head to the copper toes on his shoes; full of vim, enterprise, green apples and mischief. The burst button holes in his garments, his monstrous innocence after depredations, his brimless hat, worn in fighting humble bees-yea, even the rents in the seat of his trousers, all testify that a boy is a boy. He shirks responsibilities, sheds care as a duck sheds water, and his troubles are as Suppose a boy were a man; that the immature germ of a coming hero ac-

cepts responsibilities and cares, \*tudies deep p ilosophy, reckless theology, profound rentiment, and burns the midnight electric lamp. What would of the services The faintest suspicion such a prodigy amount to? Would he that he had driven back to the church build the physique that would enable for her, did not cross the good woman's him to fight lire's battle heroically. mind; she supposed he had business would his mind and energies continue to unfold like the leaves and blossoms | hesitating whether to walk on as usual in springtime? No he would become a weakened, wrinkled grey ha red old the farmer called out, "It man at twenty-five with a stoop in cheap to ride as to walk." his shoulders, rheumatism in his back the wife took her seat in the buggy and gout in toth legs. We know that and silently they drove home, much the first apples to ripen are always to the husband's satisfaction, for it slabsided, lean and wormy. Only seemed to him a proof of the woman's those that take time to develop and dull, unapreciative nature. "She those that take time to develop and dull, unapreciative nature. "She drink in the warm Summer sunshine didn't act pleased, but was only daz d and gradually assume round propornons yield the richest flavors. us be satisfied that G d made the boy a boy, and that he might have made it would have been for the greatest

good. Secondly. Two boys are balf a boy, says the text. This is not a matter of fact, for two boys with plenty of exercise are fully equal to two boys at dinner time. And in climbing trees for boys show amazing adaptability, and no such discount can truthfully be charged. But much as we lower the charged and to ask Samuel if he had been waiting long. To which mr. Tucker replied that he had just reached the church and discount can be a wealth of the church and discount can be a wealth of the church and discount can be a wealth of the church and discount can be a wealth of the church and discount can be a wealth of the church and discount can be a wealth of the church and discount can be a wealth of the church and discount can be a wealth of the church and the church and the church are well as well charged. But much as we love the boy and admire his enthusiasm and whole heartedness in congenial pursuits, candor compels us to admit that had really returned for the sole pur-in weeding plants or hoeing on hot pose of taking her home; and her days, two boys, alone by themselves, may at intervals have been more than half a boy, but such felicitous intervals are about as rare as blue birds in January.

the facts necessary for intelligent and ple bin. Are three boys no by at all efficient action." A few years ago in a peach orchard, or among ripe such a proposition would have met with popular disfavor, but times have changed. Until quite recently such a equal to the occasion? If Horace had

wholly uninteresting and unprefitable bly have accomplished more than no of her companion's affection.

boy at all, but if they ever did history Mrs Tucker's heart leaped does them injustice in never mentionthe government railroad commissioner ing the fact, and we are unable to authenticate the substantiability of such a suspicion.

#### Samuel Tucker's Second Wooing.

Although Farmer Tucker had long dreamed of a visit to Chautauqua, when he actually found himself at that Mecca of devout excursionists early last August, the brawny man was tempted to doubt his own identity. The holiday surroundings were wholly unlike anything to which he was accustomed in his prosy New England h me; the rich, crowded programme off red was in striking contrast to the dull monotony of farm life. When this son of foil first entered the Auditorium, and saw that rustic amphitheatre crowded with thou-ands of people listening breathlessly to the full, sweet tones of the organ, his cramped, s-lfish heart was strangely touched and expanded. For an instant the wish crept in that he had asked Jane if she would like to come too. But there was not much time for his own thoughts, for as the music ceased a white-haired speaker arose and was introduced to the audience as Mr. John B. Gough.

At this announcement Samuel Tuck er's satisfaction was too great to be kept to himself, and he said, half aloud, to his next neighbor. "Well, now, I am beat to think I'm going to hear the man I've wanted to see for The young more'n twen'y years." lady gave an amused laugh, but it fell unheeded upon the unsophisticated speaker, whose attention was already caught by the orator.

Mr. Gough commenced his brief lecture with one of his mimitable descrip The story was of a man who applied for a divorce and was advised, by his eminent lawyer, to try the effect of making love to his wife as he had don before marrying her, instead of resorting to the measure he had proposed. It included also an account of a later visit when the happy husband withdrew his application; and, fairly dancing with glee, assured the lawyer that his experiment had worked like a charm, that "Sally had become as amiable and affectionate a wife as a man could ask to have."

Mr. Gough's representation of the scene drew forth prolonged applause; but Samuel Tucker's interest was of too serious a nature to permit his joining in the laughter. As if unconscious, for the moment, of the multitude about him, he said in an undertone: 'I'd be willing to take my oath that wouldn't work with Jane. All I have to say is, that man's wife was different from mine; I'd as soon think to feed syrup to a mummy as to b gin spark-ing again with her,"

It would seem that this course of reasoning did not wholly dismiss from the farmer's mind a train of thoughts and possibilities suggested by the lecturer's story. In every treat of the following days—at sacred service or popular lecture, in the museum or by the model of the Holy Land when listening to concert or gazing with throngs upon the illuminated fleet, the far away husband was relentlessly followed by a vision of hard-worked Jane, looking upon him with reproachful eyes. At length he quieted his conscience with the determination to prove that his estimate of his wie was correct. "When I.go back," he said to bimself, "I'll just show the woman some little attentions, and Pl see they won't have no more effect on her than they would on the old bay text. Verily this smacks much of truth. He is neither man, woman, and obstinate, and I suppose I may as well make up my mind to it."
On reaching home the resolution

was not easily carried out. When ma e him feel so unnatural and foolthe Sabbath offered an opportunity so

convenient that he improved it. sheds water, and his troubles are as a one after the forenoon service, leav-brief as those of a decapitated chicken. Sunbase a box were after the forenoon service, leav-ing his wife to attend the Sabbath school, and then walk home as best was Mrs. Tucker's astonishment, therefore, on the Sabbath after her return, with some of the brethern, and was or to suggest waiting for him, when por-like, as I knew she would be," he Let muttered, as he went acout his midday "chores."

At the same time Mr. Tucker was something else had he known conscious of having performed a most pull have been for the greatest praiseworthy act, and felt so comfortable that he resolved to repeat the experiment. So on the following Sab-barh Jane again found her husband waiting, and as she mounted the high buggy, ventured to utter a half audible "thank you," and to ask Samuel if he but he might find she had started on foot. This reply seemed to Jane a positive assurance that her bust and chilled heart glowed with a warmth unknown for years. She longed to tell her husband how much she appreciated his trouble, but imagined it would sound "so foolish" that she

kept her pleasure to hersef. The next Sabbath, was rainy, and as Mrs. Tucker washed the breakfast dishes she kept thinking, "I wond r if Sam means to come for me this noon; it would be such a help in the rain; I've half a mind to ask him!' This resolution was soon stifled, however, with the reasoning which had silenced many similar resolves in the

tasted the joy of reing considered, and some five, if not more, railroad lines that to themselves personally, may possi- longed for some new and further proof

Mrs. Tucker's heart leaped for joy when, at noon she saw the old mare's head from the lecture room window. Indeed, her hungry heart sudden y became qui e unmanageable, and entering the carriage, poor Jane sobbed out: "I'm sure it is very good of you, Samuel, to come back for me this rainy day;" and then the tears flowed so fast that further words were impossible. Completely taken by surprise, Mr. Tucker exclaimed: "I declare! I

hadn't no idea you'd care so much about it!"

"I wou.dn't mind he walk" ponded the wife, "but—Samuel—I'm so happy to have you car enough about me to come!"

Thestrong man was brushing away tear from his own cheek now; his tender better nature was mastering the hard, seifish spirit, which had long possessed him, and with some coughing and choking, he said: "Jane I see I've made an awful botch of our married life; if you're a mind to forgive me. I'il see if I can't treat you from today as a woman ought to be treated."

This confession was all too much for the weeping wife, and she answered, quickly: "You're not a bit more to blame than I am; I've been proud and obstinate; but I'll tell you what it is, we'll begin all over again."

The ice was now thoroughly bro-ken, and that afternoon Farmer Tucker and his wife had a long talk over the past and the future. And in the evening when they were about to start for prayer meeting to be held in a neighboring schoolhouse, the re newed husband stooped and kissed his wife, saying: "Jane, I've been a-think ing that married life ain't so very different from tarming or any other occupation. Now, I ain't such a fool as to think a field will keep a-yielding if I only enrich it once and plant it once; I have to go over the same ground every season; and here I supbosed you was a going to always do as you did when we were a courting, without me doing my part at all. "If I hadn't changed any, maybe you would always have been as tender as you used to be," pleaded the happy wife.

Pernaps so, and perhaps not; but do not mean to try no such plan. 1 tell you what it is, Jane, I feel as if we hadn't never been really married till to-tay. It most seems as if we ought to take a wedding tour."
"I'm afraid we'll have to wait till to the till

next summer for that," was the smiling response.
"I suppose we shall, but we'll take it then, certain; and I'll tell you where we will go, wife—that's to Chatauquy!"

#### The Transportation Question in South Carolina.

Some time ago a representative of the Chronicle and Constitutionalist (Georgia) visited Col. Lipscomb, Secretary of State for South Carolina, to obtain his views of the transportation question, and it appears had good success. Col. Lipscomb had part in shaping the report of a committee on the question at the late session of the National Grange, a sentence of which the reporter quotes and proceeds:

"Still another influence, most potent in its effect, is the improvement of water channels until they attain the highest degree of usefulness." I obserzed that Hon. J. N. Lipscomb, Secretary of State, and Master of the State Grange of South Carolina, was a member of that committee and one of the signers of the report, and I called on him to ask his views on the subject of water transportation in general, and its influence in reducing freight charge over railroads

Col. Lipscomp received me very Mr. Tucker planned some gallantry pleasantly, and submitted with great towards his wife, the very thought good humor to an interview. He is one of the most interesting talkers in the ish that postponement resulted; but State, and devotes much of his time to the study of subjects promising any benefit to the people, and especially the The farm was nearly a mile from church, yet Samuel Tucker had for years been in the habit of driving back farmers of the country. I give here with the result of the interview, and the ideas advanced will be found eminently practicable and very suggestive. "The question of transportation is now the ost deeply interesting and most abhe could through mud or dust. Great sorbing one of all others. It is of such proportions and power that it is destined in the very near future to control and regulate the organization of political parties and governmental administration. Railroads now almost monopolize transportation and arbitrarily dictate its rules and law. To protect the unorganized and unincorporated people against tyrannical extortion and impositions at the hands of the mammoth companies that, with kingly arrogance, rule, has been and still is the study of publicists and statesmen, and the subject of legislation, both State and federal. Legislation should and must be had, and that vigorous and full. But can legislation, whether State or fed eral. or both, furnish full and adequate remedies, and relief for all the evils complained of and unavoidable protection against future injury? By many it is thought doubtful. So, then, it becomes important to inquire whether any other agency besides legislation can be employed that could be relied upon to, in part or whole, accomplish the end desired. There is but little doubt that in each and every instance in which water transportation can be developed and provided to compete with railroad transportation, the problem is solved. Increasing railroads between two given points, or between one of them and various others, fails, for after trying competition to a certain extent, these railroads, by agreement, substitute combination for competition, and combination proves to be more onerous and costly to the public than monopoly. In case of monopoly, a certain amount extorted would satiate the most exact ing, but it would take many times as much to equally satisfy a combination or syndicate of roals, each and all demanding a full share of the spoils; and thus the greater number of railroads, the heavier the amount that must be raised

to give each its claimed share. On the other hand, let there be a single line of water transportation from this given point to one other and see the practical effect. Combination is ever, the people have been educated in this subject, so that there is now ded retreat, at a job interminable, and in this subject. So that there is now ded retreat, at a job interminable, and sure; but a week before, the wife had retreat, at a job interminable, and sure; but a week before, the wife had retreat, at a job interminable, and sure; but a week before, the wife had retreat, at a job interminable, and sure; but a week before, the wife had retreat, at a job interminable, and sure; but a week before, the wife had retreat, at a job interminable, and retreat washed home in the lain out points from, or to, which both rails won by diameter that there is now ded retreat, at a job interminable, and retreat washed home in the lain out points from, or to, which both rails won by diameter that there is now ded retreat, at a job interminable, and retreat washed home in the lain out points from, or to, which both rails won by diameter than the lain out points from the city of Augusta, Ga,, there are in by a spade.

lead to seaports, each line and its terminal seaport desiring to handle the largest number of bales of cotton and other produce possible, but in spite of all the natural inducements for competition that this situation causes, still combination would be consummated among these railroads in a few days or hours, if it were not that the Savannah river, a navigable stream, flows by Augusta to the seaport Savannah, and thus not all the railroads in two States can control the river transportation, should it be attempted, and all the boats bought, as soon as freights be raised above an equitable point, just so soon will other boats be put on and continually increased until the freight charges are reduced to barely a paying per cent upon the amount invested. Assuming, as established, that these water lines will, where they can be had, form the desired regulators of transportation, it then becomes pertinent to inquire where they can be had. They can be on so much of every stream that rises in the interior of the country and flows to the sea, as will furnish water enough to fill the locks of a canal of such capacity as will float a boat that will carry 25 bales of cotton or its equivalent. The number of such streams is much greater than ever supposed or realized. of these small canal streams empty into rivers, or join and form them, and these rivers need only opening and in some places deepening to afford passage for boats of ample size for all purposes. With the water ways put in this condition all over the State, there would be but few citizens more than 20 miles from water transportation With the high ways of the country properly maintained, so that produce can be hauled over them, the citizens would be emancipated from their present enslaved condition, and the charge of all transportation be in strict propertion to the service rendered, and not "what the produce will bear." How are "what the produce will bear." How are these numerous water ways to be image. The sent these numerous water ways to be image. The sent the sent the produce will bear." How are be used on potatoes, vines, flowers, bushes, and trees. Seeds are warranted also. nels of transportation? Answer-By appropriations from the federal government, and no money it has ever appropriated or wil, ever appropriate will be more wisely or profitable spent. It matters not to us how many millions of federal appropriations it will take to ac complish the development of the water transportation of State or section, for many millions are being and will spent in that way anyhow; it is only for us to ask for and take our share and use it for our benefit, or leave it to be shared out to and used by others for their ben-efit. If any Southern State could have given to it for this purpose, one-half that has been bestowed on more fortunate Northern States every stream could soon be made a highway of travel | 100 " and freight. This is no utopian scheme, but if thoroughly studied will be found eminently practicable. It is true it will cost much money for construction, but not so much as railways of equal length and the subsequent maintainence would be much less and the savings to the country in 50 years almost incredible. Water transportation is in accordance with the arrangements of nature, and under all circumstances the cheapest to the aggregate people of the country, while railroad transportation is antagonistic to natural arrangement and enormously costly to the people. Hunt up freight bills of 50 or 60 years ago and they will show you the same classes of freight were carried from Cheraw to Charleston, from Columbia to Charleston and from Augusta to Savannah cheaper than now. To get all these revolutions in transportation let every one join in urging our representatives in federal Congress to do all they honorably can to secure the most liberal appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of all our streams, each and

# I Know A Thing or Two.

every one named and described in de-

tal.—Husbandman

"My dear boy," said a father to his only son, "you are in bad company. The lads with whom you associate in dulge in bad habits. They drink smoke, swear, play cards, and visit theatres. They are not safe company I beg you to quit the r so for you.

ciety."
"You needn't be afraid of me, father," replied the boy laughing. "I know a thing or two. I know how far to go and when to stop.

The boy left his father's house twirlng his cane in his fingers and laughing al the "old man's notions" about him.

A few years later and that lad, grown to manhood, stood at the bar of a court, before a jury which had just brought in a verdict of guilty against him for some crime in which he had been concerned.

Before he was sentenced he address. ed the court, and among other things, said. "My downward cause began in disobedience to my parents. I thought I knew as much of the world as my father did, and I spurned his advice; but as soon as I turned my back on home, temptations came upon me like a drove of hyenas and hurried me to

ruin." Mark that confession, ye boys who are beginning to be wiser than your parents. Mark it, and learn that diso bedience is the first step on the road to ruin. Don't forget it, but ponder it well.-Dirigo Rural.

In an average of years early-sown clover seed is the surest catch. It is all the better if sown on a light snow, which as it melts will embed the seed in the fine earth on the surface soil caused by alternate freezing and thawing. If left late the ground should be dragged before seeding, but when sown early this is not necessary.

For the sufferers from neuralgia, or any such acute pain caused by a cold, and in many other cases also, should try applying a bag of warm ashes to the part afflicted. They retain the heat a long time, and indeed possess considerable virtue when cold.

Dr. Sturtevant says that the experi ments at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station seem to indicate that he seed end of a potato has more vigor than the stem end, and suggests the close analogy between the potato and a portion of a branch.

Life is like a pack of cards. Childhood's best cards are hearts, youth is won by diamonds, middle age is conquered with a club, while old age is raked

# PATENTS

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The designed purpose of the Grand Rapids The designed purpose of the Grand Rapids (Micnigan) Commercial College is to prepare the student for the practical duties of life. Discipline of the mind, then, lies at the base of our scheme of education; and the question to be answered is: How may the greatest degree of mental discipline be obtained?

For further particulars please call, or enclose For further particulars please call, or enclose

stamp for College Journal. Address, C. G. SWENSBURG, Proprietor, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH

#### W. H. CARDNER. SEED GROWER OF MOLINE,

Is still alive and selling a finer assortment of seeds than ever before at prices to astonish the natives. Many varieties below seedsmens' wholesale prices. Send for price list. It will

INSECT POWDERS and FERTILIZERS. The cheapest and best INSECT ANNIHILA-TORS, PALMER'S PLANT AND VINE PROTECcitizens TOR, and HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT, a profit-TOR, and HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT, a prontable fertilizer for all lands, sure death to all insects, harmless to man or beast. Only \$7.50 per barrel, (200 pounds;) 25 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., 60 cents; 5 lbs., 35 cents; 1 lbs.

# "Compton's Early."

To show that I mean business I will sell for two weeks from date of this paper or while stock lasts at the following extraordinary low prices below general wholesale rates, viz: Compton's Early 12-rowed yellow flint corn weighs 61½ pounds per bushel shelled. The first crop yielded at the rate of 181 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Only \$1.25 per hughel shelled corn per acre. Only \$1.25 per buskel, 75 cents per one-half bushel, 40 cents per peck, oxed or bagged and delivered at freight or express office. It is rapidly growing in favor.

RED WETHERSFIELD ONIONS. Red Wethersfield Onions, 1 pound, .... \$1.50 Yellow Danvers Onions, 1 pound, .....

5 pounds of either, 10 cents per lb. reduction. 25 " 35 " Other varieties in proportion.

True Hubbard Squash For 75 cents per pound. For full particulars address:

W. H. GARDNER. MOLINE, Allegan Co., Mich. N. B.—All seeds left over one year at half rice. 15feb

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1882. WESTWARD.

Evening Express,	1 95	9 88
Pacific Express,———————————————————————————————————		
EASTWARD.		
Night Express, Accommodation leaves,  " arrives,  Mail Day Express, New York Express, Atlantic Express,	6 50	9 30 12 19 1 38 7 87
New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expressions Expression and Night Expression and Night Exprescept Saturdays. All other trains daily days. Freight trains carrying passeng Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:No. 20 (west) at 7:37.  H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Man J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chic O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., O	ess east excep ers out 3* P. M	daily. t daily t Sun- t from ., and

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazco.)
GOING SOUTH.

NY&C NY&B Express. Ex & M Way Pr. Le, Grand Rapids
Ar, Allegan
Ar, Kalamazoo
Ar, Schoolcraft
Ar, Three Rivers
Ar, White Pigeon
Ar, Toledo
Ar, Cleveland
Ar, Buffalo GOING NORTH. NY&B NY&C Way Fr.

EX & M Express. """

12 45 pm 12 25 Am 3 50 pm 7 35 " 7 00 " 9 50 Am 10 00 pm 10 10 pm 10 10 pm 10 Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland
Ar. Toledo
Ar. White Pigeon
Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Kalamazoo ...
Ar. Allegan ...
Grand Rapids... All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line.

A. G. Amsden,

Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R. Corrected Time-Table-November 1, 1882.

TRAINS WESTWARD. Mail and Day Pacific Express, Express, Express

	No.	1	Vo.	4.	N	6.		
e. Port Huron	6 10	AM	7	40	AM	7	SK	774
Imlay City	7 18	64		20	AM		00	LM
Lapeer	7 42		0	10			22	41
Flint	8 30	**		55	**		05	56
Durand	9 03	44		27	**		35	44
Lansing	10 10	. 66		30	16		35	**
Charlotte	10 45	16			PM			
Battle Creek	19 00	РМ		20	PM			AM
Vicksburg	19 49	44 m			"	-	20	"
Schoolcraft	1 00			07 19	"	100	06	44
Cassopolis	1 55	66			"	-	17	**
South Bend	9 40			08	66	-	10	
Valnaraiso	4 42	44		50		-	58	66
Valparaiso	4 21	**		40	66		40	62
r. Chicago	6 50	**	7	45	46	8	00	61
	-	-	-	-	-		-	
TRAINS E	ASTW	TAT	D.					

STATIONS.	Expr.	Mail and Express. No. 1.			Atlantic Express. No. 3.			Expres		
Le. Chicago	8 50	AM	5	15	PM	9	00	D		
Valparaiso	11 30	66			"		20			
" South Bend	1 10	PM	9	10			12			
" Cassopolis	1 55	*6			44		08	-		
" Schoolcraft	2 54			39			07	41		
Vicksburg	3 10	. ee		50			20			
Battle Creek	4 05			40			20			
" Charlotte	1 5 05		12		**		22	-		
" Lansing	5 52	**		40	66		12	6		
Durand	7 05	"		56	**		50			
Fint	8 10	**		40				4		
		66		18	66		10			
" Imlay City	9 15	66	-	10		0	10			
Ar Port Huron	10 00			-				-		

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains dail S. R. CALLAWAY, Traffic Me For information as to rates, apply to H. P. Keary Local Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich.

# Pepartment.

THE SISTERS. ORIGINAL.

PART I.

She was a maiden passing fair, With gentle eyes and silken hair, Cast in kind nature's rarest mold, Her form was lovely to behold, Her movements were unequalled grace, Her thoughts were strangely like her face, Both were perfection, both were pure, From every ill she seemed secure. Her eyes were sisters, and no word Of jealousy was ever heard Between them, but their gentle gaze Was to each other perfect praise. Between these lovely orblets rose, To keep them guard, a classic nose, Employing all its leisure hours Securing fragrance from the flowers In happy concord on the face Each sat contented with its place; The mouth sang praises from beneath, While lips coquetted with the teeth, The former vieing with the rose, The latter whiter than the snows. The ears would listen and diffuse, For all the others, cheerful news, Selecting oft with tireless pains, For them, most pure Eolian strains, Thus each sat proudly in its place On either side the charming face, And neither was of peace bereft That one was right and one was left. The neck and chest, arms, limbs and feet, Lived in a harmony complete; Each part and feature for the rest A kind solicitude expressed. Each helping with a generous soul To bear the burdens of the whole, And none was ever known to snee: Because an eye was not an ear. And none derided that the nose Performed no feat, as did the toes; But each contented with its place. Performed its part with perfect grace, No parts another part deride, Since parts and whole were satisfied. One tenement within her brain Was tenantless, so to remain. Thus day by day without a change

PART II .- THE SISTER: HER TENANTS. She was a maiden just as fair, With mind and soul and heart as rare: For some ill reasons there were sent Tenants into such a tenament As in the former we descried Was constantly unoccupied. These tenants relatives and three. Were envy, malice, jealousy. Of servants two they were possessed, Whose hateful names are thus expressed. "Tattle" and "Slander"- Where they met Ever on evil they were bent, They visited the eyes and ears, Fill one with lies and one with tears: They forced the lips to utter trash That caused the teeth to madly gnash; They were industrious wicked sprites That labored days, and labored nights, Until the once harmonious parts Were thickly pierced with poisoned darts, Each striving with its might to send Dire misery, deepest in its friend.

This maiden lived.—It was a Grange.

PART III .- FURY AND MALICE CALL. I know a maiden wondrous fair,

With sylph like form, of virtue rare; But Envy made a formal Call. And Malice whispered, changing all. The hair enraged, stood on its end And banged itself against a friend. Each ear began complaining, said It had the dark side of the head. The instep quarrelled with the heel. Which gave her gait a tottering reel; One foot turned in, the other out, She limped like glutton with the gout; The vocal organs would not speak, But cursed aloud with horrid shrick; Each eye was jealous that the nose More closely to the other rose; The nose stood sniffing in the air The trouble that was everywhere: Once pure, by malice all defiled, Her friends forsook, her foes reviled; When thus the parts were all in strife. She longed to yield her hapless life.

PART IV-LOST.

That longing ceased, in her dispair, She would not die. She had no care. But smiled when shunned by all the pure, And virtue she would not endure. All noble thoughts in her were dead. Her foot-steps swiftly downward sped, Her name to you may not be given-She was a sister of the first Before with tenants she was cursed, Now from pure lips her name is driven. The pride of one another's shame; She glories in her worthless name.

PART V .- THE LESSON. Brothers and sisters, let us seek to know If secretly with members of our Grange Spirits are rife, whose work is to estrange, Or with vile slanders strike the stinging blow. Brothers and sisters, let us seek to know If in ourselves such evil tenants dwell. Who, of pure friendship ring the funeral knell.

Then swift before us drive such hateful foe; That we may live in that fraternal love Found in the higher Grange, numbered above.

# Cotton and Cane North.

Dear Household Friends:-Have I been absent so long that you have forsome one else: in either case here I the winters, I would love to live in a sults, far better than they did. For and flowers.

Only a few days ago I received from flowers, pomegranites, persimmons, country, or are fast becoming initiat- be with the Grange. The knowledge tools. apples, pears, orange blossoms, ed into the secret workings of those in that a person is a member of our Or-

mosses, seeds, &c. Just think of it authority. The family has been lifted der and in good standing, should be we had a very enjoyable time. The while we are shaking the fire, trying to a higher plane in the eyes of many the only introduction required. to keep warm, down there in the to that condition of respectability and abundance. Only yesterday I received a letter from a lady in Wash and this shows it to be worth susington territory. Says she, "How | taining. would you like to be able to pick a full blown rose on Christmas day, which we do here? I replied, "if I could not pick a rose I did pick a nice bouquet of lovely pansies on Christmas day." Last year my pansy beds for Christmas.

guess she thought I wanted to go into | ter above. the business of raising cane and cotton judging by the amount of seed I the great benefits in our Order, and by the Worthy Master C. Hill. First received. If the edit or any one upon which, if time permitted, we in order was the reading of an essay, would like some cane and cotton would speak at length. The financial entitled "Home Monopoly," written seed you are welcome to it by sending arm of the Order is just what we stamp to pay postage, as I have plenty | chose to make it, and might be a powto spare and do not know what to do er if rightly used. The influence the with it. Plant the cane seed same as Order may, if it will, ex-rt on the descorn, but the cotton plant under glass tiny of the government makes it well to transplant later if you want the worth sustaining, and aloud we say, plant to be covered with cotton balls sustain the Order for what it has been, before cold meather.

MRS. F. A. WARNER. South Saginaw, Mich.

#### The Grange Worth Sustaining.

Read by Miss Minnie M. James, at Arcadia Grange, No. 21, Kalamazoo, Mich., March

Worthy Master:- That to me the youngest in years of any member of Arcadia Grange, which has the honor to number among its votaries, those who are well known critics, those who can at any time on ca'l present the claims of the Grange in a masterly manner, some who have graced the halls of Legislation, and will no doubt hold me to a strict account, for the production of the hour, that it should be assigned me to present a subject for discussion is a surprise, but believing to the certain goal. that the future benefits of the Order will in a great degree be realized by those of us who are now among the youngest of its members, and with the hope that this, my first effort will be criticised with charity, I accept the call to duty, and in so doing can think of no question that will be more likely to draw out a discussion than the oft repeated one, "Is the Grange worth sustaining."

This question is often asked by those does it arise in the minds of those who have seen the hidded mysteries of the ante-room, and been initiated into the inside work of the Grange. To us there is but one answer to this question and we reply frankly and without any reservation, it is. I am aware of the various objections brought to refute this answer. I am aware that many who have once tasted the sweets of fraternal friendship, and in some unguarded moment have forgotten their solemn obligations, are no more of us; and of those who having joined the Order for selfish purposes, in hope of some political advantage, or to profit by some financial scheme, which should turn the tide of fortune in their direction, regardless of the best interests of their fellow Patrons, we need not ask, for their position was weak-

Looking at the question in all its bearings from the standpoint of one who has but the best interest of the Order at heart, I repeat the answer. "The Order is worth sustaining." And not only that, but is worthy our best efforts for its success, and we believe no patron should rest at ease until we have placed high on the masthead of the old "ship fraternal" that heart cheering motto "success." View the question in whatever light we alone of what the Order has done, what it is, but of what its possibilities are, are questions that inter-

Consider for a moment what was average farmer and his family before the Order of Patrons was established. harvest, but much of this in a very indifferent way. The change that has taken place has been very great with in the last decade, and to the Grange | those lines to me an entire stranger, this great improvement largely belongs. Since the establishment of the on the contrary I think you are setthat have followed the careful study am again fairly offered for adoption. of the various books and papers that early wedded life, if a stranger en-How glad, Oh, how glad I am the cold bear upon their particular calling, the tered our home, I soon came to disknowit is necessary-this change of where, and how to plant, cultivate and society. If both parties belonged to old adage, (I don't know how old) seasons, but all the same I can't like harvest in order to secure the best re- the order mentioned, when they come sustaining.

but in bringing into communion the otherwise isolated talent of neighborhoods, by social intercourse were in full bloom when the frosts the fact is brought to light again in time to give me a bouquet unknown or considered of but little account, has by contact with othenough to blossom. Did you know that are to-day standing forth as livgrown here-well, I did not until last Grange for good. Who of us will year I sent to a friend for seed and I and been welcomed by the great Mas-ners.

what it has done, what it is, what it individuals and the community.

#### Choice Words.

BY L. F. STEGEMAN.

Justice! Love! Truth! Fraternity! One chain of diamonds, And yet, what is in a word? Evidently, whatever it means to us, or may be made to mean.

Justice, the unerring scales, which weigh, measure and balance all things, deciding the right or wrong of actions, of principles, of human living. Justice, that swerves not, turns not, falters not, but, with eye ever on the polar star, m rehes straight on through every obstacle and opposition

Love, heaven's own sunshine, allembracing, warming, life-giving, purifying, setting free poisons,-miasin their place, life, purity, and better power to bring about the reign of

Truth; the priceless key, which unlocks the chambers of the soul to admit heaven's sunlight of love, which outside the gates and not unfrequently starts into growth, and feeds the tender plants of struggling manhood and of our worldly affairs, Worthy Masand choked by rank, bitter weeds.

mighty power with which to draw world. By little pen points, in faint rejoice with a deep gladness beyond

With these choice words, made a the guiding star, with Love the motive power and Truth the pilot, we without shipwreck, and anchor safely in the haven of Fraternity, the grand univer-al brotherhood.

# About a Pomona Grange Meeting.

Dear Sisters:-Myra having the impression that very few copies of the GRANGE VISITOR, stray away from your hands, I thought I would send a letter to the editor and ask him to place it where he thinks it will reach choose the answer is the same. Not its destination in answer to kind words written by you. The reason of my so doing is this: I wrote a short reply, but as the name was blotted a little I feared I had directed wrong, and it would never reach you, the conconsidered yours not worthy attention, which is certainly not the case, It is true he could plow, plant and so I will endeavor to put it on a new and safe route.

You wrote you had fears I would or something to that effect. I do not, much about secret societies, in my in the presence of each other I no-Most Patrons are more conversant dence, which those who did not be-

To make my meaning more plain, evening. south they are enjoying sweet, balmy influence in the community, to which for example, Wednesday 21st of Febweather with fruits and flowers in a laudable ambition aspires, all ruary the Pomona Grange met with through the influence of the Grange, the Bengal Grange. On entering the hall I found many of my acquaintances and many who were not, but As a social institution the Grange is who I could not help wishing were. a power in the land. Not that it Some of them looked at me as I enbrings all down to a level in society, tered as if to say I wonder who you are, while others as they looked in my face seemed to say, it appears to me I recognize you, I believe if they had advanced with extended hand one and snow covered them, leaving them that what has heretofore been step, I could have taken three. If a meeting, and the last interested me as stranger visits our Grange I think Can any one tell me if pomegran- ers proven to be a diamond of the pur- giving them welcome and making you, as pen and ink is within the ite seeds planted in pots in the house est water. Hundreds of cases might them feel at home. If any one in the and cared for the same as house plants be cited where the Grange movement hall has any acquaintance with him in their communications to the the most central part of the city during the control part of the city during the city duri or her let them help to form an acthat sugar cane and cotton can be ing monuments of the power of the bers, treat them the same as if they quaintance with the rest of the memwere visiting your home, leaving all made a muddle of your State Grange the best barn-yard the city has got. summer when I saw some fine speci- ever forget some of those who have cold formalities to be practiced on jottings. By your letter, I took it you mens of both in a friend's garden, as passed from their labors here, have those outside the gates where, they I wanted to grow some myself another given the signal at the pearly gates are considered essential to good man-

But I intended telling about the The educational feature is one of Pomona Grange which was opened by Sister Pease, I believe, of the Essex Grange, which did her great credit. Next, Brother Dewitt, Lecturer of the Pomona Grange, presented a bill from one of the legislators, by the name of Pennington, I think, in regard to railroad rates of freights, wish ing to be advised or some action taken is doing, and what it hopes to do for that he might act accordingly. The subject was discussed, some hastily were disposed to action, while others more cautious and discreet regarded the maxim, be sure you're right, then go ahead.

It is a little consolation to know there is one person of the great body of law makers in the United States, though he be only a legislator, who condescends to give a hint that the agricultural class, should have anything to say in that direction. But I tnink there is a chance for improve ment in that respect. I hope the time is coming when the farmer, or any laborer or tax payer will have more than this to say or do in regard to making the laws to govern the people.

But I am wandering. The subject of wool was brought up by one of the brothers, and the enquiry made which is the best way to sell, at home ma's wrongs, to cast them off, and put or ship to a distant market to be handled by an agent as they had done conditions. Love, all-permeating, heretofore. This matter was discussed all-healing, the strong right arm of in a manner which showed the subjeet had been thought of, and several were wide awake on that question.

the last meeting which I cannot now remember, but it had something to do in regard to bettering the condition arguments he used were, that there Fraternity, the rare clasp which was much to be gained by practicing unites the diamond chain, forming a kindness, not only to your friends and men and women to rightness, to pu- brutes, and ended by saying, even rity, to nobility, to divine likeness. your cow will be more gentle, give Fraternity is a rare plant, which finds more milk, make more butter, if you as yet, but cold dark soil in which to give her a nubbin of corn when you put its tender rootlets. Yet, child of come where she is. We saw one little heaver, thou art destined to rule the sister look mischievously at her husband which seemed to signify someechoes, by whispering in the breeze, thing, the brother hastily arose saywe note prophesies of thy coming, and ing, Worthy Master, I can't agree with you there, here sits my wife laughing and I must tell it, I have always treated my cow to nubbins of disease are almost invariably associatpart of our daily living; with justice corn, and the other day she kicked ed, having the same origin. Germs me over, then gave the pail of milk a odors are not, since they are given off kick which gave me a shower bath may sail on life's tempestuous seas from head to feet. I got up and gave her a whipping and she has not done it since, then he added, if the Worthy than any foul odor with which the air Master had a sixteen-year-old boy and is usually impregnated. he should shake his fist under his nose and give him a whipping would he reach out a stick of candy and say, "Here, come, take this, be a good and exhalation from the body, while the former are almost constantly presture amount of knowledge on deposit, at he is a different man than I take him to be." I thought a little contrary, may be and is desposited on the average American to business, the judicious training in early days, would have given better roults with both the cow and the boy.

Sister Bliss made a few remarks showing how some people will deny themselves things they would like thinking their use extravagance, and the position in the community of the sequence you might believe that I let go to waste and destruction what would pay for all these luxuries of life, which they deemed extravagance. The sister said in riding around the country she had noticed plows, drags, mowing machines and even threshthink you out of place for addressing | ing machines with no shelter, but a cover of snow in the winter, and in one instance she had seen a nice horse hay-rake pulled into a gap and made Order of Patrons and the discussions ting a good example. I remember a to serve the purpose of a gate costing a gotten me, or is my place filled with that have attended it, the experiments number of years ago before I knew dollar or two when the rake cost from thirty to forty-five. I am glad the sister did not hit my husband that time. I have noticed the same waste winter is so near gone, for I am no great majority of Patrons have vastly tinguish whether, or no, he was a while riding through the country lover of ice and snow. Of course I improved and know what, when, mason, my husband belonging to that and I will admit the truth of the "a woman can shovel out of the house with a teaspoon as fast as a man land where there were always birds this reason alone the Grange is worth ticed immediately a familiarity exist- can shovel in with a scoop shovel," I ing between them, a seeming confi-think a phrase of similar meaning differently worded, might be applied to the sunny South a nice box of fruit and with the political economy of our long did not have, so I think it should these farmers who do not shelter their

But I must hasten and will only add

when you wrote an article about the ants. State Grange. You said some of them nity for the city authorities to set a written some things which came under my observation at the Pomona Grange, and much more could be told. Just so with the State Grange, a good subject or theme can never be exmuch as the first, and if those you Patrons should do all we can toward spoke of could see so much more than GRANGE VISITOR. And to think Myra, you felt you was not compeintended to step back and let some is thickly coated with mud in the cenone else take your place. Now, Myra, ter, while the gutters are choke i with if you had not been one of the first manure and a variety of refuse. A contributors to our ladies department, and had not always been found at your post, I would tell all the rest of the sisters of you, but as the judges upper stories of buildings on either would say, in such a case, it being side, and would be equaled only by that which would meet and combine the first offense, I will release you on condition that you come back and retain the position you have held heretofore, the good, true, and useful Fraternally Yours, MRS. JOSHUA BROWN.

St. Johns, Mich.

#### The Spring Clean-Up.

The approach of spring and the disappearance of snow having exposed in all their ugliness, upon the blackened surface of the earth, a multitude of unclean sins committed during the they subsequently render. But we arctic season, reminding well-regulated households that the penance in this climate does not end with light and public authorities will act upon diet and spiritual purification during them there will be no corners on qui-Lent, however beneficial it may be to nine this season; a large and respectbody and soul; and no one will deny, in these days, that in the establishment of the Lenten observances the leisure during the coming summer to ancient fatuers builded even better from a hygienic and dietetic point of view than they did from the spiritual.

The refuse cast out from the kitchen and the stable, the decayed and broken remains of the wood-pile, the dead and sodden leaves and grass, and many other unsightly objects, suggest to the householder the necessity for general cleaning up in the near future, and though these suggestions, like spring hurt.—Lansing Republican. poetry in January, may seem to be a little premature, they will keep, and may not be the worse for a second read

Modern science has demonstrated that the most powerful of all enemies to human life are the most insignifi- by the measurement in cant in size-minute living bodies ranges between twenty and thirty either animal or vegetable matter eight ounces. However, if the hair is takes place, germs are developed and closely shaved it becomes persistent, To the question that wa given out at development of these minute organisms of one line and a half per week, or six are warmth and moisture. In winter and a half inches per year, being they are generally paralyzed by the cold, but with the return of the vernal eighty. The shape of small hairs is sun they spring into life and activity. They are not affected by low temper- long hairs. The hairs of the head womanhood, too often in the dark, ter Hill responding. Amongst the atures, and standard authorities inform us that they have been known to of the beard and evebrows are some withstand for hours a temperature what oval. When left to their natconsiderably above that of boiling ural growth the end or tip is always water. In the vicinity of cess pools. neighbors, but likewise to your dumb vaults, barn-yards, and other places where decomposition is going on the air is heavily laden with these dis-

ease producing agents.

According to the best information doubt that typhoids, diph heria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, fevers, all the contagious diseases, and perhaps a large number of others are produced by these germs. They cannot readily be detected in the air, but it is safe to consider that wherever foul odors are present germs are also to be found, as these two sources of may be present, hor ever, when foul before decomposition has proceeded far enough to give rise to offensive gases, and they are far more serious in their effects upon the human system

Gases, germs, and dust are the most troduced into the air by respiration readily recognize.

that his family is always sick, may find his query answered in the cellar. where the foul gases from wood and during winter and early spring, because there is more disease-breeding material in the cellars at that season. As an important initiatory step towards the general clean-up, let the cellar be opened and aired; sort over the vege tables; remove those that are decayed; wood, and wind up by white-washing the walls with lime in a strong solution of copperas.

It is from the privies that the terrible typhoid poison principally springs, but the barn yards, hen coops, and pig pens lend their aid in the same direction. They are all prolific sources of water-contamination, the soluble filth percolating down through the porous earth and finding its way into

Drains and cess-pools, which have edge.—Mrs. L. G. Runkle, in the March Century.

we had a very enjoyable time. The been frozen during winter should be fifth degree was conferred in the looked after, and leaky pipes repaired as soon as the frost will permit, that Well, Myra, I perhaps have laid the soil near well or house; and a liberal use should be made of disinfectthe poisonous matter may not saturate

accused you of injustice; now I have good example in sanitary preparations for spring and summer. No city can be said to be in good sanitary condition whose alleys are filled with decaying wood and straw, and refuse from groceries, restaurants and loons, and lined with privies which hausted. I have already read three receive no attention from their owners from one year to another. It is also now pretty generally conceded that decaying saw dust and shavings in the vicinity of shops and mills, rotten plank walks, and decaying flood-wood are about as much to be feared as disreach of all, why did they not send mentioned. The use of one block in ease-breeders as anything heretofore ing the entire winter, for a wood, hay and straw market, has resulted in its conversion into a barn yard, and not a tent to write and thought you had first class barn-yard at that; but it's There are nearly two miles of wood and stone pavement, much of which few hot days would convert this into a reeking mass, the odor from which, if it did not "smell to heaven," would be sufficiently powerful to reach the with it from the alleys in the rear. No political combination that will be made this spring can compete with it in con-

centration of power.
In making the above suggestions the Republican has no apology to offer. They were written calmly and deliberately, with a fixed purpose, not born of malice towards honorable members of the medical profession, who aim to test the vitality and curability of the patient by giving doses of medicine that shall bear some fair proportion in had a purpose in making them, and are firm in the belief that if our citizens make careful retrospects of their past lives and risk their future prospects by taking in a White Mountain sion; or else those scientists who introduced the germ and invisible poison theory will just have to walk up and acknowledge that they are frauds. Either conclusion will satisfy us. It is truth we want; not theory. In either event a little cleanliness won't

## Length of Hair.

It has been ascertained that the ordinary length of the bair, as shown women, called germs. Wherever decay of six inches, and its weight from six to given off in great numbers. The con-ditions required for the growth and strength. The hair grows at the rate rical, and more or less oval for conical and pointed. The surface of the scalp presents about 120 superficial inches, and the number of hairs on the entire head amounts to 90,000 in a thin head of hair, but in a thick head of hair the amount is much tainable, there seems to be little greater, for many of the pores give passages to two hairs. At its lower end the hair-tube termina es in a cul de sac, and this portion of its cavity is filled by an accumulation of freshlyformed cells and granules, which constitute the root of the hair; above this point the little mass of cells separa:e into two parts; a central part of a cylindrical figure, which is the newly-formed hair, and a peripheral layer, which incloses the former and continuous with and is the sheath of the scarf-skin which lines the tube.-Brooklyn Eagle.

# Woman's Right to Educational Privileges.

The spirit of justice, of course, would rest woman's claim to the highest educational privileges on the human right prolific sources of disease, unless it to unrestricted growth, for soul is above may be organic poison, which is into justice is the way of expediency. ent in the atmosphere to a greater or any one time; it is in proportion to its less degree Organic poison, on the diffusion. Because of the devotion of walls, clothing, etc., by condensation. mother and the school mistress mold It becomes intensely fetid in a short the early and sensitive years of the time, and it is this poison which gives child's life to what shape they must. To to close and unventilated rooms that the fitness of the average mother and peculiar odor which everyone entering school mistress for this high task, what them from a pure atmosphere will wasted powers, what mean ideals, what mistaken views of life bear witness! Among the most prolfic sources of Raise her schools, and the whole standdisease in the household is the cellar, and of woman's existence is raised. For Many a man who wonders why it is the higher the few can reach, the higher the many rise. It is her perverted love of beauty which makes woman extravagant. It is her uncultivated desire for coal and decaying vegetables, aided the higher satisfactions of art which perhaps by moisture from the cellar bottom, saturated with poison and alive with disease germs, are rising to every room and condensing in fetid to old abuses that were once uses, to moisture on the walls, poisoning all harmful superstitions that were once the occupants. This danger is greatest faiths, and to-day constitutes her the most conspicuous bar to progress- Tocqueville says that he ascribes the treachery of some of the first leaders in the reform movements in France to the unhappy influence of wives and sisters on husbands and brothers. The claims of the past and their own private interests throw out all damp and decaying were more to them than the welfare of the struggling millions. Their perspective was in fault. But when a thorough culture and a trained judgment are added to the "superlunary virtues" of women, these accusations must fall.

In the time of old - Cato the women raised an insurrection to obtain the privilege of riding in chariots, of decking themselves with rings, and of wearing purple robes. To-day they demand the outlook of a broader humanity, the jewel the numerous veins by which the of high culture, the royalty of knewl-

# Youths' Pepantment.

WINTER. ORIGINAL.

Oh, sturdy old winter so bracing and cold, Who sing all your praises to-day as of old; Men shiver around, your firelight's bright gleam.

And wish that the sommer would come with its green, So I'll tell of some thoughts that come home

to me As I look on the world made bonny by Thee. There's the trees out yonder so bare and so

high; Look closer and see them outlined gainst the sky;

They've a beauty their own the summer don't give,

From the tiny curved twig to the great big limb There's beauty and use in the covering so

That covers old Earth, 'tis the gift of the storm.

And see'st, Oh, farmer, the gifts brought to thee, When the ground is all white and leafless

each tree, When the furrow's unplowed and the seed time must wait.

'Tis the guerdon of time what gift is so great? For time is a mine in which all things we meet,

Be it learning or gold be it wisdom or what. And think of the years with a winter each

That come in a life when the long race is run They are yours to let waste or yours to em-

Oh, make them all useful and fill them with joy,

Then though other professions may have much to charm,

You will turn from them all and be glad you've the farm.

#### Genius.

Dear Cousins: Owing to the irregularities of the mails, I have not seen a copy of the Visitor for eight weeks. And consequently do not know the subject you are discussing at present. I feel a great deal like a person who is crossing a condemned bridge, or a lake on which the ice is insecure. I feel that I will have to use care and caution or I will fall into the "waste basket," but I will be brief so that my article if out of "season," will not inconvenience anyone else. I agree with Will that obstacles in the way of genius are only an incentive to spurit on to greater exertion.

Did any of the cousins ever notice a large rock in their father's meadow around which the grass grew thick and green the hottest day in summer? Just turn it over, do you see that network of yellowish white roots. Oh! what a time extreme poverty, to the positions of trust and honor they now fill. How little we know of their struggles with adverse circumstances, experience alone can teach us this my young friends let not your position in life discourage you, but labor to excel

ALICE L. STEWART. Milbarn, Mich., March 8th, 1883.

# Card Playing.

Dear Aunt Nina: Will you let me in your circle, and have a short chat with you? I have read the letters of the cousins in the VISITOR for some time, but feared you had all forgotten it lately, as Aunt Nina had to remind you. I beg leave to dissay that "some of the older ones wrote in so tony a style that they scared the smaller fish." Now I think I am as agree with you, "Grandpa," when you young as any that have written, and rustling sound approaches, and there him in 1878, I represent him six feet prempted me to write.

posed for discussion, the subject of card in the order of their length of service in playing. I think card playing like many front of their chairs, and all bow at once other amusements, if carried to excess, is very wrong and may lead to other and worse evils. I do not think there is any real harm in a quiet game of cards at home of an evening, although in some cases it creates a desire to play elsewhere, and for money; which, in my opinion, is very wicked; but I have not found that the case with myself. I have occasionally joined in a game at home of an evening for passing away the time, but it has served to show me the folly of such "enjoyment," if such it may be of such "enjoyment," if such it may be patched rapidly. First, motions are called. I think there are far more heard, then the docket is taken up. pleasant, more profitable, and less in- The Chief Justice calls the case in order jurious ways of passing away time, than card playing. When young people get still expecting that there will be some together, a nice, quiet, agreeable con- further formality attending the opening versation, in which all can join, on books, of so august a tribunal. poets, authors, or art of all kinds, is more profitable, and pleasanter to my mind, than playing cards, or some of the low, conversational tones. Often the other games in which young people now

But I am forgetting that I am a newcomer and am taking up too much time, and "Grandpa" will soon begin to criticise me, and say I am talking tony; so I will bid you all good by, and take my-Yours cousinly.

#### How the Teacher Was Trapped

Mr. Johnson; the High School teacher in Brigham, was a first rate teacher, and if his obituary had been written no doubt it would have declared him in a patent case involving perhaps a to be a "kind husband and father." million dollars. But he was a man of peculiarities, for

inconvenient, inadmissible." Now his twin daughters Prue and to the average young miss what water is to ducks. But all their wishes were of no avail. In winter their delicate hands were "made into paws," as Prue declared with mittens, while in summer they were allowed nothing daintier than lisle-thread.

One lucky day for them, when things had rolled smoothly at school, when the wind was in the west, the coffee clear, the steak "done to a turn," and all those trifles that make angels, or the reverse of us, were favorably bent, Mr. Johnson announced at dinner that he thought it would be an excellent plan to form a Speech Im provement Society, said society to con' sist of the family alone, the object in view to be, as the name implied, cor rectness of speech. It is hardly supposed that the president of the society could be guilty of a lapsus linguæ, but it may be interesting to see how many mistakes ordinary people are liable to make in one week.

"But supposing, papa, said darling Prue, "supposing the sky should fall, or that you should be 'guilty of an in'

Kid gloves?" ventured Patty. "I am safe, I think, in saying yes,"

said her father. "I choose pearl colored," cried Prue.
"I will have brown," said Patty.
"And I would like drab," a ided

Mrs. Johnson. This was at noon-time. When Mr Johnson came home at night he inquired how soon tea would be ready.

"Just as soon as the tea-kettle boils, replied his wife pleasantly.
"Error one!" exclaimed the teacher, with such a crushing sense of superiority that his wife and daughters won-

of kid gloves. is an instance of the many inaccura cies that are daily in use. I think our improvement society will be a suc-

Meek Mrs. Johnson said nothing more during supper. Right across the street from them ciate your mother, but it will be too late. '—Texas Farmer. lived an elderly widow, who was quite alone, and who was the object of

many attentions from the neighbors. That night a snowfall whitened the sidewalks. Mr. Johnson was an ac tive and prudent man. He was up betimes, and cleared his own walk, and then put his read in at the doo

long enough to say-"I will come into breakfast as soon as I have the old lady shoveled out." "When you get her comfortably aboard the shovel,' retorted Prue, 'you might bring her in to see us, and

dainty gloves.

"I am of the opinion, on the whole," my door, and you may 'boil the tea-kettle,' my dear, whenever you quested him to give his fullest height.

So that is how the kid gloves were earned.—Journal of Education.

# A Session of the Supreme Court.

When twelve o'clock comes, there are perhaps a dozen lawyers' sitting at the tables within the bar, and a score of spectators waiting on the crimson plush to the retiring-rooms. At the other side friends declared they had won the waof the chamber sits a young man at a ger. "Wait, said Mr. Lincoln, "the mark desk, who has been listening for a few is not yet made for me." Then he beminntes for that sound. He rises, and gan to stretch out like India rubber I can assure you that we are not so enters a procession of nine dignified old three and a half inches high, which is men, clad in black silk gowns that reach over his real life-size. almost to their feet, with wide sleeves and ample skirts. At the head walks really was, owing to his thin, bony, lank I see that "Pretty-by-Night" has pro- the Chief-Justice, and the others follow form. to the bar. The lawyers return the salute; then the judges sit down, the to occupy their chairs before the Chiefmonotonous fashion:

"Oyez! oyez! oyez! All persons having business before the Honorable Supreme Court of the United States are God save the United States and this honorable court!"

Business begins promptly and is disin a quiet tone, and a lawyer is on the

The proceedings are impressive only from their simplicity. Usually the arguments of the counsel are delivered in up here! There is a man preaching to judges interrupt to ask questions. In patent cases models of machinery are frequently used to illustrate an argument, and are handed up to the judges for examination, or a blackbord is used for diagrams. Were it not for the gray hair and black gowns of the judges, you might almost imagine at times that the gentleman at the blackboard, with cravon in hand, was a college professor lecturing a class. Or you may happen in West Sand Lake, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1883. when a lawyer in charge of a case is other hal leaning over the long desk in front of Sentinel.

the judges, holding a conversation with one of them on some intricate point in mechanical device, and you would hard-

The bench has long been only a traall that, and one was a disapprobation of kid gloves. "Unnecessary extravage," he called them; "unhealth, is own notions of what constitutes a of the Supreme Court has a chair to suit from one-half of his own notions of what constitutes a comfortable seat. Some of the chairs have high backs to rest the head, some Patty, being just fifteen, naturally have low backs; some have horse-hair thought otherwise, kid gloves being cushions, some velvet, some no cushions that the cushions of the cushions white site in the middle of the row.—E. V. Smally, in the

A father talking to his careless

daughter said: "I want to speak to you of your mother. It may be that you have noticed a careworn look on her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any act of yours, still it is your duty to chase it away. I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast, and when your mother comes and begins to express her surprise, go right up to her and kiss her on the mouth. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear Besides you owe her a kiss or face two. Away back when you were a little girl she kissed you when no one else was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You were not as attractive then as you are now. And through these vears of childishness and sunshine and shadows she or that you should be guilty of an in accuracy,' as you say, what then?
'My daughter," said her father, benigaly, "in such a case I am safe in jured in those first skirmishes with was always ready to cure by the magic promising any reasonable reward you this rough old world. And then the may claim?" so many bad dreams as she leaned above your restless pillow, have all been on interest these long years. Of course she is not pretty and kissable as you are, but if you had done your share of the work during the last ten years the contrast would not be so marked. Her face has more wrinkles than yours, far more, and yet if you were sick that face would appear more beautiful than an anger's as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chas dered that they had ever dared dream ing each other over the dear face. She of kid gloves.

"It is astonishing," said Mr. Johnson, "how people will persist in talking of 'boiled tea kettles' for supper. This will leave you one of these days many unnecessary things for you, will be crossed upon her lifeless breast. Those neglected lips that gave you your first baty kiss will be closed, and those sad, tired eyes will have opened in eterni y, and then you will appre-

#### Lincoln's Height.

Leonard W. Volk replies as follows in the January Century to a denial of his statement in regard to Lincoln's height: I have read the communication in the Century for October, and can only reiterate that Abraham Lincoln was just 82x feet one inch when I measured him in April, 1860. As before stated, I placed April, 1860. As before stated, I placed him back against the studio wall, and made a mark over his head, as I had done in the case of Senator Douglas, two years before. I measured from the floor up to the mark expect the state of hand our kid gloves in at the same time.'

It was a subdued but very agreeable floor up to the mark several times, in Thompson rejoiced in a whole box of at that date it is hardly possible that he could have expanded three inches in length! I am now reminded of a story said the teacher, "that criticism within the family circle is undesirable. In fact, I have made up my mind to drop the teacher, henceforth, when I open to know of this, however, at the time I not know of this, however, at the time I quested him to give his fullest height.

The following is the story:

A wager was made one day in Springfield, between some friends of Mr. Lincoln and O. M. Hatch, late Secretary of the State of Illinois (also a tall, slender man), as to their relative height. Mr. Hatch was first placed against the wall, so a mark could be made over his head, Mr. Lincoln remarking at the time, "Now, Hatch, stand fair.' sofas for the court to open. A rustle of mark was duly made, Mr. Lincoln was silk is heard from the open door leading placed beside it, and at first Mr. Hatch's

Mr. Lincoln looked taller than he

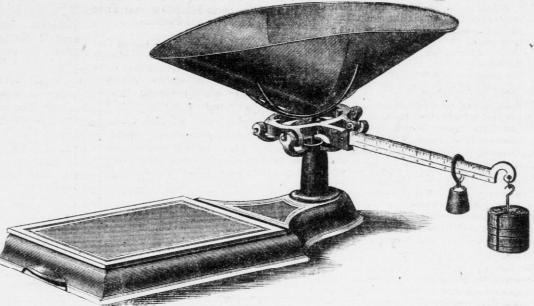
# How Gambetta Lost an Eve.

His fathar, who had no provision for the boy's future celebrity, wanted to se-Associates being careful, however, not cure him against military service by keeping him an Italian. Immunity from Justice is settled in his. Now the young soldiering was brought about accidenman, who is the crier, exclaims, in a tally. As Gambetta was watching a knife grinder operate on a wheel, the blade of the knife got detached from the handle and flew into the boy's eve and blinded it. He was very much petted admonished to draw near and give their in consequence, and the mother was emattention, for the court is now sitting, boldened by her increased tenderness to insist upon Leon being sent to the Petit Seminaire of Montfaucon to receive a classical education. Her husband was an enemy to higher instruction and thought the communal school sufficient for a boy whose destiny it was to be a provincial grocer .- Century.

> One sultry Sunday a minister was thundering away at his drowsy congregation, the majority of would go to sleep in spite of all his efforts. At last he shouted, "Wake you who has only half a shirt on his It woke them tremendously. The next day a delegation of ladies visited the parsonage and presented the preacher with a package containing some very nice shirts, saying "that it was a shame that he should be reduced to half a shirt to his back." He replied, after accepting the shirts with thanks, "that he was not literally reduced to a half shirt, although he wore only a half on his back; he wore the other half in front of him."-Rome

# To the Patrons of Michigan.

THE ACCOM-PANYING Cut represents a fine PLATFORM SCALE that will weigh an ounce to 240 pounds. It has a brass beam, steel bearings; size of platform, 91x12 inches, warranted perfectly accurate, and I will sell to Patrons for the very low price of \$4.50. This is a great bargain, and each family ought to have one. Send in your orders at once before the manufacturer advances the price.



They weigh, boxed, 45 pounds, so that the freight on two will be the same as it would be on one.

SEEDS

SEEDS.

Vegetable and field seeds of every kind and variety from the best growers in this country and Europe at wholesale prices to Patrons. If you have not already received my Catalogue for 1883 send for it.

TEAS.

Are at their lowest prices. Now lay in your supplies before the reaction comes. All other Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Dry goods, and Clothing I can furnish cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. If you come to Detroit in person to select your goods remember that I can save you I handle all kinds of Farm Produce on commission. If you have anything to sell send it to me and I can do you a great amount of good, as hundreds can testify who ship me all their produce and buy their goods of me. Try it just for once and learn for yourselves.

GEORGE W. HILL, Detroit, Mich,

#### THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions Grain and Provisions.

New York, Mar. 14.—Flour, dull, strongly in buyers' favor; sales, 12,000 bbls. Wheat, heavy, unsettled, %@%c lower; brisk business in options; No. 1 white \$1.12%; sales, 8,000 bu. No. 2 red March \$1.18%; 280,000 bu. Apr., \$1.19% @1.20%; 1.440,000 bu. May, \$1.21%@1.22%; 240 000 bu. June \$1.22½@1.23. Corn. heavy, %@%c lower; mixed western, spot, 60@71%; do futures, \$9@71%. Oats, %@%c lower; western, 50@58. Pork, quiet, steady: spot, new mess, \$19.00@18.50. Lard, opened easier, afterwards firmer; steam rendered, \$11 62%.

Detroot, Morch 14.—12:35 p. M.—Flour, \$4.50@

DETROIT, M'srch 14.—12:35 P. M.—Flour, \$4.50@ 5.00. Wheat, easy; No. 1 white, \$1.05%; March \$1.06 nominal; April \$1.07%; May \$1.19%; No. 2 white, \$2\% asked; No. 2 red, \$1.08%; No. 3 white. \$3\%; rejected, 75 asked. Corn, easy; No. 2, 53\%/659. Oats, easy; No. 2 45\%; No. 2 white, \$4.00 miles.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Wheat lower; regular, \$1.05%@1.05% March; \$1.00 April; \$1.11 May, June. Corn, cash, higher; 57½ cash; rejected 47@49; new mixed 52½@53; new high mixed, 53@53¼, Oat-, firmer; 40% cash. Pork, \$18 20 ©18.25 March. Lard, higher, \$11.27½ March.

CLOSING-FRACTION LOWER, WEAK. CHICAGO, March 14.—Wheat, March \$1.05½; April, \$1.05½; May \$1.10%; July \$1.08½ asked; year \$1.01%. Sales 485,000 hu. Corn, March 56%; May 61½-½. Sales 415,000 bu. Receipts, cars, wheat 81, corn 286, oats 120. CHICAGO, March 14.—Pork, May, \$18 571/2. July, \$18.921/2@18.95.

# Live Stock.

Chicage, March 14—Hogs—receipts, 9,00: active. 5c, higher; light, \$6.80@7.40: mixed \$6.85; heavy packing and shipping, \$7.45@8.00. Cattle—receipts, \$5.200; active, firm; 10c higher; exports, \$6.40@6.85; good to choice shipping, \$5.80@6.85; common to fair, \$5.00@5.60; stockers, \$3.40@4.20.

A WHIP MAKER of Troy, N. Y., will locate his establishment in Niles and employ from 30 to 40 men if the people will give him a bonus of \$5,000. owns patents on sockets alone valued at \$20 000.

# THE REAPER DEATH.

GOODELL-Died August 17, 1882, at her residence in the township of Paris, Kent county. Emma, wife of Duwayne Goodell, aged twenty-five years, three months, and twentyseven days, a worthy member of Paris Grange,

An intruder that no steward, however faithful, has power to resist, has again entered our gates and taken from our midst one whom we all loved, and whose helping hand will be greatly missed.

To our bereaved Brother, in his great and terrible affliction, we would extend the hand of brotherly love and fellowship, kindly horing and wishing to smooth, in some degree his path way through this rough and uneven

journey.

Knowing that a person not having passed through a like ordeal, can but little realize the desolation of heart and home; the lonely and ruined outlook of the future, we would offer Brother Goodell our most heartfelt sympathies in this, his severe bereavement; and, as a token of our sorrow and respect for our dear Sister, we will drape our charter in mourning, wear the emblem upon our regalia, send a copy of these words of fraternal sympathy to the mourning friends, and to the Grange VISITOR for publication.

CHASE.-Died at his home in Watson, February 16, 1883, H. J. CHASE, a charter member of Martin Grange, aged 35 years, after a lingering illness of Typhoid Pneumo-

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great archi tect of the universe to remove from our midst our late Brother HARVEY J. CHASE, and WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had; therefore be it.

Resolved, By Martin Grange, No. 238, that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High; we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us. Resolved, That in the death of HARVEY J.

CHASE thie Grange laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid, and the voice of sympathy to the needy of the fraternity; an active member of the society whose profess and every work were exthe society whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; a friend and companion who was dear to us all; a citizen whose upright and nob e life was a standard of emulation to his fellows.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of

this Grange be extended to his family in their Resolved, That these resolutions be upon the records of the Grange, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

THE Detroit Evening News says: "As a showing of the clerical work that has been caused by the senatorial contest a little calculation proves that during the session of the joint committee, Clerk Crossman and Secretary Hoskins, who have done the roll call ing, have yelled out the names of the members 30,000 times. Of this work the greater part has fallen on Crossman, who has called names 24,500 times."

DAVLD DAVIS passes out of politics with the sincere respect of men of all parties. His unique position between the two great political parties, subjected him to much innocent ridicule, but nobody ever questioned the honesty of his motives or the patriotism of his purpose. It was fortunate for the Senate and for the country that a man so just and so eminently qualified to occupy the chair was in a political attitude to be available for it at so critical a time.

SUPREME court met on Tuesday the 6th and rendered about 42 opinious, clearing the business preparatory to the resignation of Judge Marston. J. G. Partman's application for manda mus on the State fish commissioners was denied. Several important Detroit cases, were also passed upon.

In an old directory appears the name of a Mr. Vonderblinkenstoffenheisen. Fortunately for his many friends he was called away before the telephone was in-

MICHIGAN will have 20,000 more telephone poles this year man last.

# Evergreen and Ornamental Trees. JAMES A. TAYLOR

At his nursery at Kalamazoo, Mich., is offer ing for sale a fine stock of Evergreen and Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, etc. Among the stock are 25,000 Norway Spruce from two three feet high, at from \$10 00 to \$25 00 per hundred, These are fine, bushy, transplanted trees sutable for hedges or ornamental purposes fine stock of larger Evergreens or different kinds at proportionate prices. For more information in regard to prices, etc., address JAMES A. TAYLOR, Kalamazoo, Mich.

# Sucker State Strawberry Plants. A FARM OF 140 ACRES 50,000

First-class Plants for sale at \$10,00 per thousand; Second class plants at \$8,00 per thousand, \$2.00 per hundred; Fifty at hundred rates, 500 at one thousand rates. liberal reduction on all orders above 5,000.

#### Sharpless and Monarch of the West At \$3.00 per thousand.

Terms cash in all cases on first-class reference, six months time Adresss.

JOHN B. MILLER, Anna, Union Co., Hl. PATENT IMPROVED



One of the best Farm Tools ever sold. No breakage of Bed Pleces as we do no Cut Them.

THE BEST TOOTH HOLDER EVER INVENTED Having flanges cast on each side prevents lateral spring, thereby preventing trailing. It is impossible for the Tooth to get loose and wear the woods on account of its peculiar construction. Tried and Tested Successfully.

Gives General Satisfaction. Adjusted by moving the Nibor bead puched on the ooth from one depression in the casting to the other.

TOOTH CANNOT SLIP. Simplicity and Durability.

We use the best of steel [oil tempered], and the be f white oak in the construction of our implement ill castings are made of the best iron.

All castings are made of the best iron.

All castings are made of the best iron.

Farmers can save the price of one of these Harrows in a very short time, in time and labor saved in going over the ground, as once going over prepares and mellows it up in such a condition to receive the seed as would not be obtained in going over three or four times with any of the ordinary Harrows. It is also the best seed-coverer in the world.

Ground prepared by this Harrow will yield a larger crop than by any other agricultural implement, because it pulverizes the ground thoroughly, cuts the soil from the bottom, shakes it up and leaves it in a lose condition; in so doing it shakes out all grass, thisties and weeds, leaving them on the surface in the sun where they die much quicker than if half covered up. This is our fourth year as manufacturers of Spring Toothe Harrows do better work than last season. Liberal discount to the sead of the sun the sun that the sead of the sun the sun that the season. thereby our Harrows do better work than last season Liberal discount to the trade. For terms, price

address
CHASE, TAYLOR& CO., Manufacturers,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM. I have for sale a few

CHOICE YOUNG SOWS OF PURE POLAND CHINA BLOOD

That I have bred with care. Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Farmers wishing stock of this kind will find it for their interest to correspond with or visit me.

B. G. BUELL,

Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich.

### FLOWER SEEDS. All kinds 2 cents per package. Vegetable seeds 3 cents. Send stamp for sample packages and catalogue to

F. A. WARNER,

SOUTH SAGINAW, MICH. Moseley's Cabinet Creamery



Sizes for one Sizes for one cow to fifty. For families, large and small dairies, factor-ies, and for the cream gather-ing system, for hotels, restau-rants, boarding schools and for such like insti-tutions. tutions.
Adapted for both summer and winter dai

Sold strictly on its merits. Warranted at AGENIS WANTED. For circulars ad-Moseley & Stoddard Mg Co., POULTNEY, Vt.

TRY MY New Extra Early Sweet Corn ACME TOMATO. Five cents; CHOICE LETTUCE.

White Winter Radish, Three cents; PEERLESS WATERMELON, Three cents:

CARROTS, 3 Cents, New Double Sunflower, 5 Cts. The collection postpaid for 25 cents. W. E. WEST, N. Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Situated seven miles north from Lansing Co-operative Store, one-half mile east of De-Witt's grist mill, and one mile from DeWitt Grange Hall. There is a good graded school Grange Hall. There is a good graded school near. Ninty-five acres are under cultivation, 13 acres chopped, and the balance is good timber. A fine barn 40x60, with basement, small house, and a granary make up the buildings. The fences are good. Small orchard and plenty of small fruits. Price, \$8,000. For further particulars enquire at Grange store or address J. W. GUNNISON,

#### RHEUMATISM. All Pain Cured by First Treatment, ABSOLUTE CURE WARRANTED

When Directions are followed For full information, Testimonials, Circulars, etc., Address with stamp or apply to PROF. GEO. M. RHODES, Universal Dispensary, 351 Lyon St, GRAND RAPIDS. MICH

Specifics for all Chronic Diseases on hand

## SEEDS. SEEDS.

New Varieties of Choice Seeds.

ESSEX HYBRID TOMATO Stands at the head of the Tomato family. Essex Hybrid Squash

Better in eating and keeping qualities than the Hubbard. EARLY MARBLE HEAD SWEET CORN. Earliest variety known. Ears large, stalks small. Just the kind for garden planting

The Celebrated BAY VIEW MUSKMELON -Grows to weigh from 15 to 18 pounds. CUBAN QUEEN WATERMELON

Under ordinary cultivation will grow to weigh from 18 to 25 pounds, with high cultivation from 40 to 60 pounds quality very sweet and fine. THE NEW PROLIFIC TREE BEAN,

most prolific bean known. 1175 beans have been raised on one stalk. Price per package 10 cts. All large size. Squash, corn, and beans, ounce packages.

T. L, WHITE, GIRABD Branch Co., Mich

#### Shrinkage in Corn.

While it is probable most farmers recognize the fact that corn in crib shrinks somewhat in weight, but as to how much or how rapidly we think their ideas are altogether vague. To have some reliable data in regard to the comparative weight of corn in the fall, mid winter or spring is a matter of no small consequence to farmers, feeders and dealers, and the only experiment that we know of as being carefully made to test the matter is that of Prof. Scovell, of the Illinois Industrial University. He selected a quantity of ear corn, of six different varieties and carefully weighed it Oc tober 6th, and then stored it in a room entirely cut off from any artificial heat. At the expiration of 30 days the whole was weighed and showed an average shrinkage of 1512 per cent., ranging from a fraction over 8 per cent. in one variety designated as "Genesco," a little more than 25 per cent. in another, designated as "Mam moth" Fifty-one days from time of gathering and twenty-one days after the first weighing, the scales revealed a shrinkage, on the whole lot of 1823 per cent., the "Genesco" variety shrinking a ltttle less than 11 per cent. and the "Mammoth" almost 31

February 28th, or 145 days from date of gathering it was weighed and the average loss on the whole had amounted to 21 2 3 per cent., the "Mammoth" shrinking exactly one-third, or 33 1 3 per cent., while another variety called the "Cameron," lost only a fraction over 16 per cent., against 17 1 3 per cent. by the "Genesco." The ss in weight was greater during the first month than in the three months

following.
Prof. Scovell also shelled and weigh ed the same corn, to ascertain the per-centage of cobs, and found the percent age was a little les-than 14 per cent. ranging from 11 in one variety to 16 per cent in another, from which the conclusion is readily arrived at that the weight of 80 pounds, usually taken for a bushel of old corn is too much.

In reference to the loss of weight indicated by the foregoing, an interest ing calculation can be made that may guide the farmers in disposing of the crop upon which they annually expend so much labor. Suppose that corn is selling early in the fall for 30 cents not be selling to the fall for 30 cents not be selling cents per bushel of 80 pounds, and a farmer wishes to hold for two months and sell 75 pounds as a bushel, he must then obtain 35 cents per bushel in or der to realize the same amount of money. A similar calculation could be made in case the corn was kept un til spring and then sold at the rate of 70 pounds to the bushel, by taking into consideration the loss of weight as given for the period from October 6th to February 28th.

Questions of this character will engage the attention of the intelligent farmer of the future, who to succeed will have to be a thinker as well as a worker. We have never had any doubt that 25 cents for corn at gather ing time was better than 30 cents obtained for the same crop in the spring after being wintered in the average western crib or corn-pen. - Kansas In-

# Improvement in Meat.

The tardiness which has attended improvements upon our meats, especially beef, has came largely from want of proper association between the steer upon the hoof and the steer upon the on a neat label on the side. A sister of block. Producers have not exacted a better product because they have been about her for something to do. Of totally ignorant of the great difference in this, and upon what these differ- same line of business, and finally she Even in our day, struck upon cake-making as a means of ences depended. the variation in the interior quality of livelihood, and her cakes are now althe meat of animals whose outside most as celebrated as her sister's pickles formation and appearance is quite alike, is only partially understood, and is scarce estimated when the price is and even from New York, and even from Newport. Miss Martin's fixed. It is doubtful whether the same degree of ignorance exists among of a well-regulated pantry in New York. consumers in any other line, as all other products are closely analyzed and clasified, prices varying materi ally upon slight differences.

This comes, as stated, largely from the single-handed nature of tre in dustry, every farm having its own standard, which, in too many cases, arrounts to no standard at all. fat stock shows come in opportunely to change farmer ideas, and prove to be an educator of the highest value, These exhibitions draw the lines closely, and these lines are so distinct as to be really seen by all. An important lesson, that all learn from these exhibitions, comes from the simple fact that no animal other than those that are well graded up are entered for

As a Jule, those that are the deepest in improved blood are the most conspicuous as possessing rare merit. This was notably the fact at the last show in the case of certain purely-b ed steers belonging to prominent families in the ..erd books, and the growth and development of these animals, and the manner in which they prove upon the block, will naturally be looked to in the future with interest. If any one questions that the development of the meat question is a matter of slow growth, let him consider that it is only as we near the close of the nineteenth century it has dawned upon feeders that the best and most profitable beef is produced by feeding till two years, in place of the age of four or five as heretofore.-Na tional Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

As a general thing, says a sensible writer, all of our farm tools are too heavy. Generally speaking, the farm wagon that will bear up under a ton weight with ease is plenty heavy enough for all practical purposes to which a farm wagon should be put. If you want to haul two tons it is far better and cheaper in the end to make two loads o it. The saving in horse flesh and feed will, in a few years, amount to enough to buy a new one and have something left for profit. If you are about ordering a new wagon have it made light and of the best material and you will never regret it.-N.

Allegan Co., Mich. To the Editor:—I have been a painter for 30 years. For the last nine years have used Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paints, in 1874 I painted my on n house and it looks clear and bright today. In fact for a painter's use it is entirely too good—lasts too long, we want them to paint about every two years. Fraternally, J. F. Cobb.

[See advertisement Patrons' Paint an observatory would be without a telescope.—Beecher. want them to paint about every two

SOMETHING FOR WOMEN TO DO.

A Lady Who Earns \$10,000 a Year From

Preserves and Pickles. I have often heard it complained that there was nothing for women to do by which they could earn as much as men. Perhaps there is nothing in the same line of business as that followed by men, but, taking all the professions followed by women, it seems to me that there is a great deal of money made by them. The enormous sums made by to need mentioning. But there are other lines of business that women may follow who have no natural gifts such as these. I heard, the other day, of a lady who was making a handsome income for herself, and all in the most quiet way. This lady is a Miss Martin. I do not suppose that there is any objection to my mentioning her name, as it is well known among a great many people. Miss Martin is the daughter of a gentleman living near Auburn, in this State, who at one time was very wealthy; but, although the family still live in the old homestead, which is a noble mansion, they are very much reduced in circumstances. Miss Martin, when she became old enough to want money, and to know that it did not always come for the waiting, cast about for something to do by which she could at least earn a decent living and not be dependent upon her father. It seemed as though all the avenues were closed. She was not gifted in any particular way, though she was a woman of excellent education, and had all the advantages that came from high social position. But she neither sang well enough for stage purposes, nor had she any histrionic talent. In giving the subject serious consideration, she remembered that there was one thing she could do very well, and that was pickling and preserving. She told her friends that she was going to make a large quantity of pickles and preserves of different kinds, and that she wanted to sell them. Knowing what an excellent housekeeper she was, they knew that anything that was made under her supervision would be sure to be good, so she had no trouble in selling all she made the first year. The second year she made more yet, and was unable to supply the demand. The fourth year she increased her facilities, and her reputation had by this time spread so far that she did a very large business, and even sold to some of the larger stores in New York. Now, a friend of hers told me the other day that her profits from pickles and preserves reach the very comfortable sum of \$6,000 to \$10,000 a year. And she only works from May to November. Auburn being a little far from the New York markets, where fruit can be bought best and cheapest, Miss Martin has come down and taken a place at Glen Cove, to be near her friend, Mrs. S. L. Barlow, as well as to gain the advantage of a nearer residence to New York. One of the secrets of Miss Martin's success is that everything she makes is the very best of its kind. All the ingredients she uses in her pickles and preserves are the best in the market, and, though she employs a number of men and women, she super-

-New York Letter. We have heard negroes singing "I'm bound for the promised land" while stalking along the street at night. But they couldn't fool us that way; they were bound for somebody's hen roost.-Park City Times.

intends everything herself; and, while

her articles are all in the shops, they

have a home-like taste that is unmis-

takable. All the jars bear her initials,

written in fac-simile of her autograph,

Miss Martin, on seeing her success, east

Massachusetts citizens have petitioned the Legislature to pass a uniform telephone law. They object to the arbitrary and discriminating rules which the telephone companies are compelling them to sign

Canned Goods.

The consumption of all kinds of canned goods has increased rapidly of late years both at home and abroad, though our exportations are restricted by an apparently unfounded prejudice in Europe against the American article. Canned salmon and oysters are our principal exportations in this line. A comparatively small amount of corn is exported, though some goes to London and to Germany. The home consumption of canned corn, however, is very large, and it is thought that canned goods generally, corn included, will ultimately be among the most important of our exportations. One of the largest dealers in New York estimates the total annual production of canned corn in the United States at 800,000 cases of two dozen cans each, or in all 19,200,000 cans of corn. Each can contains one and onehalf pounds of corn. Yet a larger quantity of tomatoes is consumed. Another dealer says that about one-half of the canned corn is packed in Maine from Maine corn.—New York World.

Long Distance Telephones.

Experiments in talking over long distances were made recently in the office of the Mutual Union Company, 135 Broadway, New York, where conversation was carried on easily, first with a ground circuit and a Hopkins telephone etween New York and Westfield, Mass., by way of Danbury, Hartford and Springfield, a distance of 160 miles. Another wire by way of Albany was in-troduced, and instead of grounding the wires a metallic circuit was used, thus getting rid of induction disturbances.— With a circuit measuring 400 miles in distance, conversation was carried on with equal ease. Experiments are to be made with a wire between New York and Buffalo, giving, with return wire, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles.—Utica Observer.

Aid of Machinery to Labor. Labor is a natural burden upon hu-

manity; yet it is the key which unlocks the storehouse of wealth, convenience, and luxury. By the use of invented and applied machinery muscular work is greatly relieved, and results cheaply and extensively obtained. In all this, however, intelligent skill is not supplanted; but rather there is a wider field created for the same, and more and more does it come into demand as the facilities for production multiply. Man, of course, may exist as our forefathers did, living in a rude and limited way on the necessaries of life, and even these secured only at the expense of oppressive toil; but as improvements are made, and varied and enlarged benefits flow therefrom, he rises in the scale of being, and the sphere of life is extended. The easy supply of want in any direction only begets efforts in others; and as matters thus progress, instead of the demand for useful industry being diminished, there is more and more inducement to laborers to employ themselves with the exercise of every faculty.

It is a mistaken view, therefore, to imagine that there is the least tendency in the use of machinery to supersede the necessity of workmen, and take from them all opportunity to labor. Their skillful hands, discerning eyes, and intelligent brains are surely destined to find an ever widening field. Of course, the worker must not remain stationary, content to live and die an antiquated fossil, while all the world about him is changing and progressing. What he once did painfully and slowly with the hands alone he must now more abundantly accomplish through the agency of labor-saving devices and tools. Society has need of more production, and will only be satisfied with even more and more. With its prosperity and progress the laborer shares, and to-day he has more of the comforts and luxuries of life than were enjoyed by kings a hundred years ago. The prejudice against improvement, and the jealousy against capital and associations in their efforts to manage and direct production into more efficient and beneficial channels should disappear. As changes occur, old ruts should be promptly abandoned, By adapting himself to circumstances that are thrust upon him, there is not a man who cannot succeed and find a market for his labors far beyond his ability to supply. - Dubuque Trade

An Underground City.

New York, as every one knows, is situated upon a narrow island. It can not spread out in one direction because of the surrounding waters. As a consequence an enormous business is being done upon a small surface of land, to utilize which there have been built within the last twelve years immense office buildings and apartment houses, each of which accommodates as many people as live in an ordinary village. Under this narrow stretch of land are built sewers, basements and cellars, in addition to gas-pipes, water-mains and other underground constructions. To relieve the surface of the streets of their enormous vehicular traffic, it is proposed to build.underground streets and subways to accommodate the sewers, water, gas and steam pipes, and eventually telegraph and telephone wires. Nor is this all. Advantage will be taken of these subways to run cars, and open passages for vehicles. It is not improbable that by the twentieth century the principal thoroughfares will be underby a second travel and traffic. New York has tried one experiment on a very great scale; no less than three companies are laying steam pipes all over the city, which can be used not only for power but for heating and cooking purposes. It is believed that the time will shortly come when furnaces, stoves and other heating apparatuses will be dispensed with, and that heat will be supplied from the outside as water and gas now are. It is said that every process of cooking, including broiling, can be done by steam. How this can be accomplished is a mystery to the uninitiated .- Demorest's Monthly.

# Grange Seal Stolen.

## Sign of Caution-An Impostor Exposed!

Patrons, Some one unknown to me entered the apartment where the Seal of the Knickerbecker Grange was, and stole impressions of said seal on sheets of writing paper and one E. A. Quarterman has been using said sheets of paper with stolen seal on signing himself "Yours fraternally." He was not a member of the Order even. The seal is used by bim in various ways, to impose an inferior paint on Patrons, making them think they are buying the Patron's Ingersoll Rubber Paint. We have letters from several who have parted with their money for a worthless Paint in this way. Masters, Lecturers and Secretaries will please make this fact know to the Order by reading this letter aloud in Granges and public meet-Fraternally,

O. K. INGERSOLL. 76 Fulton St. New York, P. M. Knickerbocker Grange.

# Alabastine

Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durahe finish for walls, as it is not held on the wat with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone ement that hardens with age, and every as ditional coat strengthens the wall. Is ready for use by adding hot water, and easily as plied by anyone.

produce better work than cap be done

beautiful tints. Manufactured only by juyl-tf. M. B. Church, Manager, AI ABASTINE Co.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain, Mouse River Country, NORTH DAKOTA.

Tributary to the United States Land Office a CRAND FORKS, DAKOTA SECTIONAL MAP and FULL par-ticulars mailed FREE to any address by H. C. DAVIS,

Assistant General Passenger Agent. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. ST. PAUL, MINN.

# The State Agricultural College.

This institution is thoroughly equipped, having a large teaching force: also ample facili-ties for illustration and manipulation including Laboratories, Conservatorie, Library, Museum, Classroom Apparatus, also a large and well stocked farm

FOUR YEARS are required to complete the course embracing Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, English Languages and Literature, and all other branches of a college course except For-

eign Languages.

Three hours labor on each working day except Saturdays. Maximum rate paid for RATES.

Tuition free. Club Boarding. CALENDAR. For the year 1883 the terms begin as follows: Summer Term.....May 22
AUTUMN TERM.....September 4 Examintion for Admission, February 20 and September 4. For Catalogue apply to T. C. ABBOTT, President, or R. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

EGGS FROM all varieties of Poultry.

Circulars free. Send 10c for New Book on Poultry. OAK LANE, Dwight P. O., Mass

## VANDENBURG MANUFACTURER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Harnesses, Whips, Trunks, Blankets, etc. 92 Monroe Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, -I take pleasure in presenting to your favorable consideration my CASH PRICE LIST of Harness Work—HAND MADE—all of my own manufacture, also to return thanks for the liberal patronage I have received from the different Granges throughout Michigan. I shall do in the future as in the past—furnish the best goods for the least money.

Farm Harness, White Trimmed Breeching. Round Lines, Snaps, Rum Straps

and spread rings, complete, \$29 00 The same without Breeching, 26 00 Single Buggy Harness, with round lines,

ALL ORDERS RECEIVED UNDER SEAD OF THE GRANGE will be shipped at once, and may be returned

at my expense if not entirely satisfactory.

Address all orders to Yours very respectfully,

CHAMPION

A. VANDENBERG. 92 MONEOR STERRY, GRAND RAPIDS.

CREAMERY. First Premium, Illinois, Michigan and Kansas State Fairs, 1882:
All sizes for dairy or factory use. For convenience of handling, raising the cream quickly and thoroughly, and ease of cleaning, are unsurpassed.

Send postal for circulars and testimonials. Dairy Implement Co.,

# DAVIS SWING CHURNS.

Bestand Cheapest. No inside fixtures. Always right side up. No danger cover falling off letting cream on the floor. Easiest to use. Nine sizes made. Three sizes Nesbitt Butter Printer. Every churn and printer warranted. One of each at wholesale where we have no agents. Send for circulars. Agents wanted. A full line of Dairy Implements for farm or factory.

VT. FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

# Price List of Supplies Kept in the office of the Secretary of the

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Its Annual Meetings occur at the same time and place as the annual session of the State Grange. This feature was for the express purpose of providing for a large representation of the members of the Society at its sentation of the members of the Society at his most important meeting of the year, when its officers are elected, and without special notice any amendment to the laws and rules govern-

ing the Society may be made.

The MUTUAL PLAN adopted by this Society provides that an Assessment shall be made ONLY when a member dies, and the amount of that assessment is fixed when a person becomes a member, and cannot be increased at any subsequent period. This as-sessment is graduated according to age, which is an important and listinctive feature Society—one which should commend it to the favorable consideration of Patrons,

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