

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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The Grange Visitor

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Making Good Butter.

Butter is finished in the dairy, but not made there. The stamp of the dairy woman puts the gold in market form; but the work must be commenced in the field or in the feeding stables; and this leads at once to the consideration of feeding for butter. During the early summer months, when nature is profuse of favors there is little to be done beyond accepting her bounty. The tender grasses are full of the needed nutrition, and they afford the constant supply of moisture, with out which the secretion of milk is greatly lessened. Yet, at this season, as well as all others, a pure supply of water is absolutely necessary. It does not meet the requirement if cattle have a wet hole full of surface drainage in the pasture, or a frog pond. While it is not probable that the tadpoles and wrigglers, sometimes found in city milk, have been drunk by the thirsty cow, many infusions do exist in such pools that are hardly eliminated or rendered entirely harmless by the wonderful milk secretions of the animal. The cattle should drink from spring fed boxes; and as often as these, under the hot sun, are seen to produce green growth or floating scum, a pail of coarse salt may be put in, and the current checked until the fresh water growths are killed; the salt water is then drawn off and for a long time the trough will remain pure and the water bright.—Breeder's Gazette.

To secure early lima beans, and an abundant crop of them, train them on comparative low poles, not more than four or at most five feet high, and cut the vines when they reach the top of these poles. This attempt upon the life of the vine stimulates into early and abundant fruiting.

Agricultural Department.

A HOME WITH FOUR SIDES.

A city home has its walls of stone, And its windows clear and fair; Its solemn parlor richly clad, Its hall and its dizzy stair. But it has no sides, where the loving sun May peep here and there all day; Its windows back look on gardens small, And in front look—across the way. But the little home where roses run At will over angles four, And a double share of the sunshine comes To lie on the cottage floor; A home with its fragrant orchard side, And a side toward the forest, too; An outlook over the winding road, And one for the mountain blue. Its trodden paths, quite around the house, Where the patter of childish feet In a mimic hunt, or a quick surprise, Shall be sure the round to meet. Its side lights dim through the trailing vines That brighten the walls within; Its nooks where moonlight peeps awhile, And the crickets softly sing. Ah! twice a home, as it seems to be, Is the country-built nest, Where its windows open north and south, And open, too, to the east and west.

Farming 1800 Years Ago.

"To drive cattle it is not enough to have skill, he must possess hugeness of voice and bulk of body to make him formidable to the cattle. He must be more terrible than cruel, that the oxen be not worn out and hold out for more years. Tailness and strength of body is of very great importance for a ploughman for he leans almost erect upon the plough-tail. Wicked fellows are of a more quick and active spirit. There is nothing that a sober man, of the same nimbleness and activity will not do better than a rogue." Here follows more about plowing and the management of cattle.

"When at work, the oxen should be yoked close to one another, that they may go the more gracefully, with a lofty air, and their heads elate; and that their necks may be the less weakened and the yoke fit the better upon their necks; for this way of yoking is most approved; for that which is in use in some provinces, or fastening the yoke to their horns, is rejected almost by all. Cattle can exert themselves and use greater efforts, with their necks and breasts, than with their horns; they try and strain with the whole bulk and weight of their body." "The ploughman, who governs the oxen, must walk upon the plowed ground, and at every other turning, hold the plough obliquely, and by turns, to furrow with a strait and pull plough, so as not to leave in any place the ground unplowed and unmoved, which is what husbandmen call a balk. When the oxen come to a tree, he must keep them in strongly, and make them step slowly, lest the ploughshare, being driven with greater force against the root, give a shock to their necks, or lest the ox strikes with violence with his horn against the stock of the tree, or touch the trunk with the yoke or break off a branch. Let him rather terrify them with his voice, than with blows; and let strokes be the last remedies when they refuse their work. Let him never provoke a steer with the goad; for it makes him pull back, and gives him a custom of kicking. Nevertheless, let him sometimes put him in mind with his whip. Neither let him stop half way before he comes to the turning; but let him give them a little rest at the end of the furrow, that so the ox, in hopes of resting, may, with greater agility pull the whole length. But to draw a longer furrow than one hundred and twenty feet is hurtful to the cattle; for when it exceeds this measure they are fatigued more than they ought to be."

"As soon as the ploughman has unyoked the oxen from their work let him rub them down while they are quiet and press their backs strongly with his hands and pull their skin once again, and not suffer it to stick fast to their bodies, for this kind of disease is very hurtful to oxen." You see they must not be permitted to get hide bound. "Let him rub their necks strongly and pour pure wine into their jaws if they be extremely hot. It is not proper to tie the oxen to their cribs till they have left off sweating and panting. Feed them a little at a

time, in parts, which when they have eaten up they must be led out to water and enticed to drink (from the goose pond we suppose) by whistling, that they may drink the more willingly." Our ancient agricultural writer gives some quite correct notions about the different kinds of soil. "There is no kind reckoned worse than that which is dry, and likewise dense and low; because it is both cultivated with difficulty, and when it is cultivated it does not so much indeed as thank you, Whether it be tilled, or lies fallow, it will always give the husbandman reason to wish he had never meddled with it."

He speaks of drainage by ditches that are blind or hidden and open. For blind ditches a furrow is sunk three feet deep, and then half filled with stones and gravel or a rope of sprays tied together. He places great stones at the inlet and outlet to prevent the bank from caving in.

He discourses on the time and manner of plowing, the need of reducing the soil to dust by plowing over and over again. There should be no hidden balls. "We must never touch land when it is miry and dirty, nor when it is half wet with small showers, for such lands are not in a condition to be handled the whole year after. In lands that must be plowed let us chiefly follow a middle temperature, that they may neither want juice, nor abound in moisture. He knows that it is easier to plow hilly land "cross the hill." He thinks it best to drag low land when the moon is declining, for this frees corn from weeds. Newly manured land should be plowed at once.

He describes the different kinds of seeds they used; wheat and bearded wheat, red wheat and white wheat, preferring the red as it excels in weight and in brightness. He speaks of four sorts of bearded wheat and names the Clusmia, trimestriar, halicstrum. He speaks of beans, lentil, peas, kidney-beans, tares, hemp seed, millet, panic, sesame, lupinus, linseed barley of six rows and barley of two rows, also for fodder; the clover grass, jenergreek and vetches. He has several chapters on the mode of cultivating each species. Certain seeds were likely to fail but if the seed basket were covered with the skin of a hyena the seeds will grow up and come to perfection.

Here is one idea quite in advance of the common practice of our farmers the present day. The reader must remember in the following quotation that "corn" does not mean Indian corn, but wheat, barley, etc. "When the corns are cut down and brought into the threshing floor we should even then think of making provision of seed for the future. Where the corn crop is but small we must pick out all the best ears of corn and of them lay up our seed. On the other hand when we shall have a more plentiful harvest than ordinary, and a larger grain, we must save the largest grains for seed. They believed that beans consumed the strength of the earth less than other seed, and placed great stress on the influence of the moon in various operations. "We lay it down as a precept from our own experience, viz: At the change of the moon pull your beans before daylight. Then, when they are fully dried, before it be full moon, beat them out of their pods and after they are cooled bring them into the granary. When they are laid up in this manner they shall suffer no damage from the weevil. It is proper that the lentil be sown in the middle of the seedtime when the moon is in her increase till the twelfth day." "Linseed must not be sown unless it brings a great increase and the price it bears invites you, for above all other seeds it is hurtful to lands. Vetches must not be committed to the earth before the twenty-fifth day of the moon, otherwise we commonly find that the snail hurts it after it is sown."

W. J. BEAL.

Wash for Fruit Trees.

The Practical Farmer, speaking of a wash for bodies of fruit trees, recommends the following: One-ounce of copperas to eight or ten gallons of water forms a good wash, and is advised for trial as a preventative against blight. One pound of bleacher's soda and one gallon of water forms a wash that cleans off all insects, and leaves the trees with fresh, young looking, healthy bark.

Ungathered Wealth.

The utilizing of waste farm products is a subject that should claim the attention of all those engaged in wrestling from the hidden storehouse of a rich soil an abundant harvest of grain or fruit or vegetables. The wealth of the farmer does not consist in the abundant crops his land produces, but in proper management of every crop that nothing is wasted or lost, and every product of the farm brought before the market in the most attractive manner. We often see this rule observed in securing one product from waste, while others equally valuable are left an unsightly waste for the revel of pigs, poultry and insects. How common the districts where nature has weighed down the branches of fruit trees with an abundant crop, and man has done so little. He does not even put forth his hand to gather what is thus brought to him, when in the near winter months his own table's supply is almost limited to a prisoner's fare of bread and meat, and the village market is robbed of a supply of enticing fruit which at this time would be eagerly sought after and bring a high price.

We wish to call the attention of the thoughtful farmer to the great waste of fruit. There may have been a time when it was thought the only use of fruit was to feed the capacious maw of the distillery, and when no channel appeared to be open to carry off this abundance of summer and fall fruit, and change these wasting apples into "apples of gold" to the credit column of the producer. But this time has passed, and through the application of invention the problem is solved and a way opened for us to utilize our waste fruit and gather a rich harvest. How slow we are to grasp opportunities to accumulate wealth which are often thrown in our way and pass by unimproved. We cannot in our short article speak of the treatment of each variety of fruit or vegetable, but will only mention the apple because most common and useful, and will attempt a comparison between its treatment and what can be accomplished with the same supply of fruit if properly handled.

We hear the fruit grower exclaim, "What shall I do with this fruit? I cannot afford to have it waste, but the market is so low it will not pay for handling. The season is too early for cider, besides in the bustle of saving the wheat and corn the apple cannot be attended to or a few of the best might be gathered for drying on boards or strings to give us some for the coming winter, and in a few short months we hear the provident housewife say, "What shall we have for dinner? Nothing but bread, meat and potatoes, and we hear the farmers say that the orchard must be cut away to furnish room for a more profitable crop. This we find the rule in many places and has been for years.

Is it possible that this most valuable of all fruit shall continue to be a useless waste, or used for a base purpose, or shall we abandon the time-honored pursuits of fruit growers, because for want of attraction we have not found it profitable. Let us reflect, turn over a new leaf, search for information in books and papers and learn from the experience of our most enterprising neighbors what they are doing.

The time has come when an abundant fruit crop can be made to pay a large dividend on the investment and the inquiry is, how shall I save my wasting fruit.

The evaporator is fast coming into general use to save crops as well as the surplus. In 1880 there was a full crop of fruit east, west, north and south, in Canada and in Europe, so much fruit everywhere that apples were almost of no value in the orchard. The farmer could find no market that would pay more for apples than cost of gathering and marketing.

rating, there was a net of 70 cents per bushel for the crop of 1880.

In 1881 evaporator men paid 30 cts per bushel for apples to evaporate; received same fall at from 12½ to 14 cts per pound. If they had held their fruit (as they did the year before) till 1882 and received 16 to 18 cents, say an average of 17 cents, equals \$1.19 or 79 cents per bushel net profit.

In 1882 evaporator men in Michigan paid from 15 to 25 cents per bushel for apples to evaporate, and sold their evaporated fruit at 15 cents per pound at home. A child can figure their net profit. The cores and skins are worth enough when dried to pay cost of evaporating the fruit. They are used for jelly, champagne, vinegar and apple brandy.

The world is the market and the fruit producing part is small as compared with its whole. The demand for evaporated fruit is increasing every year and will continue to increase. There was more fruit evaporated in 1880 than in 1879, more in 1881 than in 1880, more in 1882 than in 1881, and still there is no surplus. Every pound will be used before more is made.

Extravagant Praise.

A leading journal says: "One of the great evils of the day is extravagant praise." There are certain people who, whenever they have a new variety of grain, fruit or plant, go into the superlative in describing the superior excellencies of the particular article they wish to sell. From a new kind of strawberry to "improved stock" they are extravagant in extolling the merits of whatever they wish "to put into the market." Their statements are often found to be gross exaggerations. Take the catalogue of some of our seedmen, and all that the farmer has to do, if the statement is true, to double his crops, is to get some new variety of corn, oats or potatoes that are advertised in their columns. One advertises his corn as "the most carefully bred Indian corn in existence." Another has "the earliest dent corn growing in the land; ordinary yield 80 to 100 bushels per acre." Another has "corn that will yield 15 to 20 bushels more shelled corn per acre than any other variety in the country." And another has a kind of potato "by far the most productive now in existence." Consider one moment. Did you ever find such statements to be true? Who has found corn ordinarily yielding 80 to 100 bushels per acre? Or who has a kind of corn that will yield 15 to 20 bushels per acre more than any other corn in existence? An enthusiast in strawberry culture speaks of a new variety that is "infinitely ahead of any other kind that grows." This is full as reasonable as the boy's statement about the cedar fence; "it would last a thousand years, for his father had tried it twice!" Now it is much better to tell the truth about strawberries and cedar fences; for although you may be misled by these hyperbolic statements, the first experience you have in the matter will bring you to the real truth in the case, and convince you that these things that are praised so wonderfully high are very often nothing but common products, that have received an undue importance by exaggerating their qualities. "I bought a remarkable productive variety of corn," says a farmer, "according to the seedman's estimate of it; but I found, on planting, that the corn was honest and told another story; and though it was a very good kind of corn, it proved that he lied, for it did not produce one-half as well as he declared it would."

It is true that some varieties of grain and plants are better than others; and that great good comes from competition and the desire to improve grain and seed generally. That is right and most desirable. But, on the other hand, much evil comes of this excessive praise and false statement in advertising, particularly any new or excellent variety of grain or product we may wish "to put on the market." With this class plain truth will not do. They must start with the superlative, and, as a matter of course, end with most extravagant exaggeration. A good kind of potato, or corn or fruit, will tell its own story the best. They do not need falsehood or exaggeration to bring out their merits and make them known to the public. Just tell the simple truth about them and

leave all the rest to them—the crop will do its best praising. V. B. Galesburg, May 16, 1883.

Feeding Chickens—Question.

J. T. Cobb.—Will some reader of the GRANGEVISITOR tell me what to do for my chickens. I put about 25 with one hen and fed them mostly on meal. For a while they did well then two or three at a time would act as if they were choking, and would gape around a day or two and then die. Out of the 25 I have only got about six or eight left. I let them run at large and do not feed them but very little now. What is a sure remedy for the gaps? M. C. NYE. Dowagiac, May 11, 1883.

Value of the Sunflower.

It is the egg-producing food known for poultry, keeping them in a thriving condition and largely increasing the production of eggs. Every poultry raiser who tries it will find that this seed is the best food known for glossing the plumage of fowls, and is almost indispensable to those who want to fit their birds for exhibition to the best advantage. The Russian sunflower is easily raised, requires very little care, can be grown in fence corners or other places difficult to cultivate. Its production of seed is immense, yielding often at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre. It should be planted in hills four feet apart, any time from the 10th of May to the first of July. Three quarts of seed will plant an acre.—Iowa Home-stead.

SORCHUM CULTURE.

Its Use in Improving Sandy Soils. Prof. Kedzie of the State Agricultural college communicates the following to the farmers of our state:

I wish to call the attention of farmers on light sandy soils to the amber cane, or sorchum, as a plant of full promise in this direction. It is a plant that grows well on soils too light to produce a good or paying crop of corn, will withstand the effect of summer drought far better than corn, so that it will grow and ripen in circumstances where corn will burn up, and its value as a source of syrup and sugar, and as a forage crop is only beginning to be appreciated. While sorchum will make a large and vigorous growth on heavy soils and those containing abundance of organic matter, the value of the sugar products from such soils is less than on sandy soils which are deficient in vegetable matter. The syrup made from amber cane raised on such light soils is lighter in color and superior in flavor to the amber cane raised on rich soil. The roots of the cane penetrate deeply in sandy soils and it is thus able to withstand dry weather in summer much better than corn.

As a forage crop, it is of great promise because it is a very nutritious, and is eagerly consumed by stock of all kinds. The seeds of cane are equal in value, pound for pound, to oats or corn. The plant being so well adapted to sandy soils, and of so much value in itself, it remains to be determined whether it can be successfully raised on light sandy soils, and especially on "the plains." I do not ask anyone to make a large outlay to determine this question, but ask as many as will to raise one or two square rods of sorchum, on various kinds of sandy soil and especially very light sandy soils, and let me know the result at the end of the season or when the seeds are ripe. Let me know how many pounds of stalks grow on the square rod, and let me have two or three joints of the stalk for analysis, that I may determine the value for sugar-making, and I will publish the result of the whole inquiry, giving each one credit for his work.

I want the canes to be raised without manure, except the use of a small handful of wood ashes or cast hill, or a tablespoonful of superphosphate to the hill. In the report I want it distinctly stated what manure, if any, was used.

The seed should be planted by June 1, if possible, in hills three feet apart each way, and four stalks left in each hill. Plant shallow, and cultivate the same as corn. When the stalks are ripe and the seeds black, cut off the stalks close to the ground, cut off the heads with about one foot of the top of the stalk, and weigh the canes in this state.

If it can be shown that amber cane will make a good growth on these very light and unpromising soils; if we can raise a forage crop when the grasses fail; and if we can turn these glittering sands into bright crystals of sugar, we may sweeten the lot of the pioneer in more senses than one. Let each one contribute something to this end and definitely settle, if we can, the possibilities of these unpromising soils.

A FRENCH authority gives the following old receipt for testing the age of eggs. Dissolve four and one-half ounces of common salt in a quart of water. An egg placed in this solution on the day it is laid will sink to the bottom; an egg three days old will swim in the liquid, while one more than three days old will swim on the surface.

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Secretary's Department.

J. T. Cobb, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT

MONOPOLY IN THE NORTHWEST.

The tyrannous exactions of railway corporations on the Pacific coast is a matter of history, and it is such history as will associate with the names of its railway kings a greed as heartless and grasping as its enterprise was bold and successful. With such an example it is not perhaps a matter of surprise that to-day the new Northwest finds itself at the mercy of railway corporations that hold absolute dominion over the material interests of settlers.

In northern Dakota the Northern Pacific and the Manitoba companies have ruled the country as if they owned it all and until quite lately the people have seemed to acquiesce, almost without a complaint. These corporations have indeed been regarded as, in a certain way, the rightful owners of the soil. The development of the country depended largely upon their energy in extending new lines of track into the unsettled portions. They were the owners in fee of vast tracts of land, and it was only by their permission that any town could prosper or accumulate wealth. The people have seemed to regard all their wealth and prosperity as if not a free gift from these two companies at least wholly dependent upon them, and such has been the loyalty of the public that the most extravagant rates of transportation have been paid without a murmur.

The press and the people of Northern Dakota have been kept quiet also by other considerations. They have been in a constant state of exultation over the cheapness and fertility of their lands and their marvelous growth in population and wealth. It was therefore natural to conceal any facts that might tend to darken the picture of their prosperity. The rigors of their arctic climate were seldom referred to. From Fargo northward, down the Red River Valley, is the coldest place in the United States, and, in fact, one of the coldest regions in the inhabited part of the world. The winter temperature of Grand Forks is probably lower than that of St. Petersburg and the severity of the climate is surpassed only by a few remote towns in Northern Liberia and by the places farther north in the same valley. The whole Red River country is a part of the great Arctic slope which extends northward to the frozen ocean, and as it is wholly removed from the influences of the oceans on the east and the west, its climate in winter is only a slight modification of that which prevails in the solitudes of the Frigid Zone.

Such disadvantages as these, however, are mere trifles, when it is known that the summer, though short, is sufficient to develop enormous crops of wheat, and that the soil while in its virgin state seems almost inexhaustible, and above all that the railroads furnish ready transportation to the markets of the world. The latter consideration, regarding transportation, is the foundation of the whole structure. No matter how cheap the lands, or fertile the soil, all advantages are valueless without the railroads. A climate like that of Greenland is hardly noticed by people who are making themselves rich.

Such a country is peculiarly dependent upon cheap transportation. Its agricultural wealth is all that it possesses and that is largely concentrated in one crop. Almost the entire product of labor and capital must be transported over great distances and nearly all supplies except what is derived from the one crop must be shipped back over the same route. In many parts of the country even the wheat which the producers consume must undergo a double

transportation before it can be made available for use. Many of these difficulties will doubtless be obviated in future years. The newspapers of the territory answer all objections about the lack of fuel by pointing to their undeveloped coal mines. The absence of lumber is sometimes to be made up by brick made from their clay-beds, and perhaps by artificial boards made from straw. Flouring mills are to be built and steam produced by means of their latest supplies of coal, is to take the place of water-power which the sluggish prairie streams do not afford. So every evil has its antidote in the minds of the real estate and newspaper men, except what may arise from the greed of the railway corporations. For such difficulties no remedies have been proposed, and the ingenious journalist contents himself by ignoring them as long as possible in the vague hope of relief by means of competing lines.

Within the last few months the Fargo Republican and other leading journals have been forced to discuss this subject. The thriving city of Fargo showed ominous signs of reaction and even of business collapse. The burden of extortionate freight and passenger rates had become simply unendurable. The Republican had frequently boasted of the increasing wealth of the Northern Pacific as an indication of the country's greatness, but it discovers now that these excessive profits have been obtained at the expense of the people and that the gains secured by business men are merely a kind of restituum which the Northern Pacific has been pleased to leave as a temporary encouragement to them, while it has absorbed to itself the substantial product of the country's growth. Grand Forks is in a still worse position. The rates are had enough to Fargo, but from Fargo to Grand Forks they amount almost to confiscation of the goods transported.

As a last resort a southern line has been proposed, connecting with Chicago without touching St. Paul. It is claimed now that this project will be a success and that Fargo and Grand Forks may thus escape destruction at the hands of their railroads. In the meantime the Fargo Republican sorrowfully acknowledges that the boom is over and advises the people not to attempt to deceive themselves longer. Rents and real estate must get down from their stilts in order to save the life of the city.

After all, it is the same old story. The quick settlement of a new and fertile country must produce an immense addition to the world's wealth but, under our present railway system, the greater part of that wealth must be absorbed by the transportation companies and it will finally form a part of those colossal fortunes which are so dangerous to the peace of the country.

THE FAIR AT SCHOOLCRAFT.

We put in a little time at the Schoolcraft Fair and were much pleased with the fine exhibit of agricultural implements. The prominent makes of reapers with binding attachments were on the ground and at work each having its friends. Of threshing machines only the Three River make was on the ground. A new compact device was attached to this machine for measuring, registering and bagging the grain as fast as threshed. The best thing of its kind that we have seen. A Beardsley cloverhuller was on the ground. Of its merits we know nothing but whenever we see one of his machines we always think of the extortion he practiced on farmers who chanced to own or use any of his old hullers a few years ago. I think if I ever put any money in a clover huller it won't be a Birdsall. B. F. Swain representing a company that manufactures goods at Bryan, Ohio, had a good show of plows including sulky iron and steel plows. We have elsewhere referred to the Keller Drill and for a tooth drill we don't see how it could be improved. The Champion creamery manufactured at Bellows Falls, Vermont, and the Acme creamery manufactured at this place were objects of especial interest to the ladies, and we were glad of it for it is a fact if farmer's wives don't make better butter than a large proportion of the article sold at the village store for butter, we do not wonder that the inventive Yankee will force a substitute on to the market as butter that never saw a cow. This poor butter business is not all to be charged up to the farmer's wife by any means. We are glad to see creamers and wont even find fault with new kinds of churns. The whole subject needs agitating by churning or otherwise until less of the product of the cow is ruined by butter-makers. A new fruit evaporator, the American, gave us a favorable impression as practical for farmers' use on comparatively a small scale. We have referred to churns but not in a descriptive way, and shall not only to say there were two, quite unlike the old dash churn that we used to work under protest in our boyhood. One of these was a swing churn, and the other a sort of spring churn, and if the owners want us to say anything more about them they will, of course, advertise with us. There were many other things that we cannot stop to mention. Among the rest an Auto-

matic Gate that we thought a good thing, but then if we quit using fences we shall need fewer gates.

We expect to attend the implement trial at Grand Rapids on the 5th and 6th of June, and hope to see a good many of our friends from that part of the State.

THE DRIVE WELL CASES.

Wm. D. Andrews & Bro., of New York, are the parties known to the public as responsible more than any other party for sending out an army of cheeky fellows to collect royalty on Green's patent for driven wells. Their business in Michigan was brought to a close more than a year ago and for about that length of time we have not heard of one of them in the State. The case brought before the United States District Court at G and Rapids after two or three adjournments has not been heard from. After the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court, although the evidence of the judges furnished little comfort to claimants of royalty, we thought the complainants in this case might conclude to go on with their case. But the Iowa decision has given these persecuting prosecutors such a setback that we now incline to the opinion that the case will not be called by plaintiffs' attorneys at all. At all events they are likely to wait until the case from New Jersey referred to by Judge Harlan, in his opinion has been passed upon by the Supreme Court. It is a matter of great satisfaction to know that at last this matter came before a District Court that had more regard for the rights of the people whose interests were involved, than for the courtesy which assumed that judges of concurrent jurisdiction must not presume to render a decision adverse to one already rendered where the same question was involved. No matter how much additional testimony might be produced or offered in later cases it will go for nothing. The first decision must be respected even if obviously true that such first case was made up by the plaintiff and conducted by an arranged program to win the case. This Iowa case was no doubt tried on its merits with no regard for previous decisions of courts of concurrent jurisdiction. The testimony used by the defence in the Iowa case has been offered us to strengthen a mass of testimony collected last year preparatory to the trial now on the calendar of the United States District Court at Grand Rapids. With all the accumulated evidence collected for the defence and with no probable embarrassment for want of funds the users of driven wells in Michigan we think may feel secure from farther annoyance on account of the claims of Col. Green, or any other person or persons assuming to control or derive advantage by ownership of Green's patents.

THE OSBORN TWINE-BINDER.

It will be recalled that one of the binders that entered the field trial on the farm of Martin L. Sweet, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, was the "Osborn Twine Binder. The place in which the trial was held, had every variety of surface soil and condition of ground. The machines traversed up and down or along steep side hills through tall, short lodged and tangled grain and through beds of sand. It was admitted that any machine that would cut and bind in that field would cut and bind anywhere that grain could be sown. The Osborn cut and bound well under all these circumstances. These binders together with a full line of reapers and mowers are manufactured by D. M. Osborn & Co., Auburn, N. Y., with extensive ware rooms in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and all other important points in this country.

The Osborn has in the last year made several important improvements in the binding apparatus that has overcome the several annoyances to which all machines have heretofore been subject. Their new Appleby Binder has been improved and perfected by the various appliances and inventions of Mr. Osborn. Thus by a simple movement of a single lever the binder is shifted back and forth. The driver in his seat while the twine is in motion is able to change the binder in an instant so that it will bind long or short grain in the middle of the bundle any grain that can be elevated.

Another great advantage is that the space at which the bundle is discharged, is greater than that at which it is received, making the discharge easy and unobstructed. In case there should be any clogging at that point from extraordinary circumstances, the packer, acts as a second trip, at any degree I presume greater than that required to operate the trip proper. Another advantage, a spring is so arranged that if any obstruction prevents the point of the needle from reaching the position necessary to the perfect binding of the bundle, the spring will so relieve the pressure that the needle will readily reach the required position and will not fail to bind.

One difficulty with all machines has

been that under certain circumstances the heads of the grain hang and prevent the timely discharge of the bundle, to avoid this the Osborn has an adjustable discharge arm and table that will without a possibility of failure cause the heads to escape as freely as the butts of the bundles.

In short the Osborn seems to have overcome every possible imperfection heretofore annoying the operators of self binders, and it seems that with these improvements it must do all the work desired and do it perfectly.

The Osborn will be on exhibition at the great West Michigan Farmers Club Exposition June 5th and 6th where representatives will explain to farmers more clearly all the latest improvements. They will also exhibit their No. 8 reaper and Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7 front and rear cut mowers. The No. 7 cuts with the cutter bar in every position from perpendicular to horizontal. These goods can all be seen and purchased at any time at No. 79 Canal street, Grand Rapids.

PICNICS.

The season for farmer's picnics is near at hand. There will be preparation of one kind or another. There will be enough to eat—enough to drink, but in no case will the vile compounds that fly to the brain have place in these meetings. Good order will prevail, and generally the exhilarating influences will be most wholesome in character. These meetings grow out of the Grange. They are the overflow of commendable enthusiasm in the good work the Order was planned to serve. They relieve the tedium of plodding labor. When managed without jealousies or selfish purposes—as they are almost without exception—they do a great deal of good. Sometimes they are too costly, but they should not be so planned as to put hardships on any persons concerned. When too large cost is made it is to induce a passion for display. Let this be pressed as useless, or even worse—unwholesome. Music is greater matter than instrumental brief speeches, if desired, are admissible, and home talent is the best usually. Let those who doubt try it. Bring out the neighbors who have something to contribute.—Hus bandman

This is a good sized advice. You can have a good picnic without sending to town for a lawyer to talk to you, or even without sending a hundred miles or so for a talking Granger. The Grange is pre-eminently a social organization, and more—it is that kind of a social organization that generally has an educational direction given to its social feature.

THERE is much of valuable truth, boiled down, in these few sentences which we find in an exchange.

"Grange meetings offer opportunities that, used to the fullest advantage, may have great value in promoting the welfare of all who participate. 'For sake not assembling yourselves together' was the injunction to a people whose spiritual good was the object sought. So in temporal affairs, conference, counsel, suggestion proceeding from the association of persons whose pursuits run to a common end, make the way open, plain and easy.

The chief use of the Grange is to expand thought, and in these meetings the humblest member may have some idea quite as useful as any contributed by the highest in position. There is in the Grange no aristocracy of thought. Each person has free and equal opportunity to add something to the common stock of knowledge, and all are free to draw therefrom, for the taking does not impoverish, nor diminish the stock. Thought expands by exercise, and knowledge is the sure product."

The Master of a Grange, whose thoughts are not sufficiently expanded to comprehend the object of the Order, and possibilities for improvement embraced in its purposes, is not likely to very much aid in the educational development of members. Success in such a case must depend on other members who are unwilling that time and opportunity shall be lost. Never lose sight of the fact that the farmer has much to learn about his own special work in its several departments. To the thoughtful man, the great unexplored field in this domain of discovery stretches out to the horizon of sight, and the Grange presents an open door through which all are invited to enter and by an exchange of ideas contribute to the improvement of the individual, the Order, and the State.

THE Newark Machine Company represented by H. B. White general agent, had on exhibition at the Schoolcraft fair May 24 and 25 the improved Keller drill. This is a very complete machine, sows seed as small as onions to the size of beans without change of gear. It has a force feed and its most remarkable features are simplicity of construction and effectiveness of work. There is also a fertilizing attachment that must be valuable for the purpose designed. The same company had on exhibition a hayrake that looked like a good implement. The Victor clover huller that is recognized as the best machine of its kind is manufactured by this company, and with Grubes patent seed cleaner a new attachment seed is cleaned fit for market as fast as threshed.

ON our first page is an article from Prof. Kedzie of the Agricultural College that, like the season, is a little late. We did not see it in print until after our issue of the middle of May. The lateness of the season may justify planting sorghum later than the first

of June this year. At all events if later planting is not as well it will determine to a considerable extent the practicability of planting cane on the sandy soils of Northern Michigan. We hope many farmers who read this will send for a little seed and try a small patch. By doing so they will reach some conclusions that will be of advantage in determining what to do next year. We predict that in 1890 Michigan will make sugar enough for all her people. Every man who plants a little sorghum whether he succeeds or not contributes something to this end. Try it.

THE JUNE ATLANTIC.

It is but a poor compliment to say, that the Atlantic for June is a good number, for every reader of this popular monthly knows that while one number may be better than another, none are poor. We give a brief extract on another page from an article by Oliver Johnson that has our cordial endorsement.

We find upon our table the Biographer. Journalism is always seeking something new. This monthly has certainly found unoccupied ground where there is room. The Biographer is a promising venture in, monthly periodical literature. It gives a large number of concise, but by no means dry, biographical sketches of men and women eminent in all departments of activity. Subjects are chosen with the view to gratify the public curiosity for particulars of the life and career of people whose names are appearing in the public prints. In a word, their selection is timely. The sketches are ably written, and their interest is heightened by accompanying faithful and well-executed portraits. In quality of paper and printing and tastefulness of appearance, the Biographer is among the best periodicals we have seen. We anticipate that its enterprising publisher will be rewarded with a large sale of his unique magazine, which supplies a need hitherto felt. The Biographer is sent to any address at 25 cents a copy, or \$2.50 a year; and to foreign addresses for \$3 a year. New York, 23 Park Row.

THURLOW WEED'S Autobiography is announced for early publication, by subscription, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston. This can hardly fail to be a work of permanent value and of engrossing interest. Mr. Weed knew everybody of prominence; he was a man of remarkable personal fascination, even for those whom in politics he opposed most energetically; he was the trusted advisor of presidents and governors; and his career was peculiarly American.

From the autobiographical papers which he published from time to time we infer that his "Autobiography" will be strikingly rich in anecdotes and reminiscences of the growth of the country and of its public men. It must be every way an attractive work, and one for which agents will find ready purchasers.

We take pride in calling the attention of Patrons to the advertisement of Messrs Spring & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., in this issue of the Visitor. They are doing a magnificent business, and offer to families the opportunity of purchasing as fine fabrics at as moderate prices as can be purchased, and the attention of their army of assistants is most polite and thoughtful. That goods can be ordered by sample and by mail at the same prices, as at the counter, is a feature that our friends from abroad will fully appreciate.

A CARRIAGE maker of established reputation authorizes us to say that he will supply the Patrons of Michigan with his goods at his very lowest wholesale prices. Covered or open vehicles with springs of different styles as desired will be furnished. For circulars of styles and prices write to me. Orders under a Grange seal will be recognized as good. We are confident the goods will be as represented and are glad to aid our friends in this way. Any information in relation to this matter furnished on application.

THE wool circular of Fenno and Manning of May 19, presents no new features. Stocks in the hands of dealers are reduced to a small compass. The late spring has delayed shearing, so that but very little new wool had been sent forward. The advice with regard to putting wool up in good order and forwarding as early as possible, with a prospect of striking the best market is again repeated, and it would seem to us to have some good reasons for its support.

A FRIEND has suggested that a new department be added to the VISITOR, The Postal Card Department. We like the suggestion. Send us not later than the 10th and 25th of the month on postal cards, crop prospects; little items of general interest, such as experiments and results; what we are doing, and how we do it; smart sayings of Brothers and Sisters in the Grange, postal card essays on political economy etc. This department; with 50 to 100 contributors; devoted to facts, fancy, and more especially to reliable retrospective, and prospective crop reports will be valuable.

Do not forget that the West Michigan Farmers' Club will hold their Second Grand Exposition on the fair grounds at Grand Rapids, June 5th and 6th. It is expected that this will be one of the finest exhibitions of this kind ever held in the State. Senator Palmer delivers the address on Tuesday, June 5th, and a race of Traction Engines on Wednesday, the 6th, will be a novel spectacle. Governor B-gole and Representative Horr are expected to talk on Wednesday. These field trials and exhibitions in their seasons certainly give our farmers better opportunities to examine and select the best implements for their future use. We shall expect to meet many of our old friends from distant parts of the State at the exposition on that occasion.

Thurlow Weed's First Shilling.

My father was a hard-working man, with a kind heart, and an earnest desire to do the best he could for his children. He was withal a strictly honest man. But he was doomed to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, in its most literal sense. He was bred a farmer, but in 1786 removed from Cairo to Catskill, and became a carman. But everything went wrong with him. Constant and hard labor failed to better his condition. If at times he succeeded in getting a little ahead, those for whom he worked would fail to pay him, or his horse would get lame, or fall sick, or back off the dock into the river. The consequence was that we were always poor, sometimes very poor. This, however, was the misfortune rather than the fault of my parents; for they were always struggling to promote the welfare of their children. They were very anxious that I should enjoy the advantages of education. I cannot ascertain how much schooling I got at Catskill, probably less than a year, certainly not a year and a half, and this when I was not more than five or six years old.

I felt the necessity, at an early age, of trying to do something for my own support. My first employment, when about eight years old, was in blowing a blacksmith's bellows for a Mr. Reeves, who gave me six cents per day, which contributed so much towards the support of the family. I stood upon a box to enable me to reach the handle of the bellows. My next service was in the capacity of boy of all work, at a tavern in the village of Jefferson, two miles from Catskill, kept by a Captain Baker, who had, I remember, made a great mistake in exchanging the command of a ship for a tavern. After the sheriff took possession of Captain Baker's wrecked hotel, I got a situation as cabin boy on board the sloop Ranger, Captain Grant. This gratified a desire I had to see the City of New York. I was then (1806) in my ninth year. I remember, as if it were but yesterday, after carrying the small hair trunk of a passenger from Coenties Slip to Broad street, finding myself in possession of the first shilling that I could call my own. I remember, too, how joyfully I purchased with that shilling three two-penny cakes and three oranges for my brother and sister, how carefully I watched them on the passage back, and how much happiness they conferred.

From the autobiographical papers which he published from time to time we infer that his "Autobiography" will be strikingly rich in anecdotes and reminiscences of the growth of the country and of its public men. It must be every way an attractive work, and one for which agents will find ready purchasers.

Dr. Loring's Mistake.

Dr. Loring owes his place as commissioner of agriculture in Washington to political influences, and as evidently uses it for political ends. When he went into the department he found Prof. Peter Collier at the head of the chemical department, and he is one of the most skilled, competent and thorough practical chemists in the land. We knew him personally when he occupied the chair of chemistry in the University and Agricultural College of Vermont. He was at that time also secretary of the Vermont board of agriculture, when the body was second to none in the country, and so small amount of its efficiency and popularity was owing to Prof. Collier's energy, ability and skill. While on the board he made many analyses of commercial fertilizers offered for sale in the State, published his reports, and saved the farmers of Vermont thousands of dollars by preventing the sale of spurious or adulterated fertilizers. As a popular lecturer at farmers' meetings on all topics pertaining to agriculture, he was clear, instructive and popular. The report that Prof. Collier was to lecture would fill any hall in any town in the State.

When he resigned his professorship in the State University, largely from the meagre salary attached to it, Senator Edmunds, who knew him and his worth, commended him to Gen. Le Duc who made him chemist, which position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of everybody, till he was summarily dismissed a few weeks ago by Dr. Loring, and we understand Prof. Collier knew nothing of the change till he heard the announcement of his successor. Dr. Loring's mistake was in forgetting that while President Arthur cannot prevent Dr. Loring dismissing Prof. Collier, or any subordinate officer of the department, President Arthur can dismiss Dr. Loring unless he restore Prof. Collier to his position, and that is what every agricultural paper and farmer in the land should demand. We do not want politics mixed up with these national agricultural matters, least of all the machine kind which Dr. Loring seems to have introduced. The farmers have a right to Prof. Collier in his old place, which he fill'd so well, or to have a new man in Loring's place. The Department of Agriculture was organized for the farmers of the country, and we only demand that it shall be so used, and not to forward the political ambition of any man, for so far as we know Dr. Loring has not given any valid reason for dismissing Prof. Collier. Dr. Loring has the floor.—Farmers Review.

BEWARE of the man of many promises. Promises to pay, and paying according to promise have no necessary connection with each other. The former frequently exists independently of the latter.

Boys, remember that the farm has been the nursery of most of our great men.

Youths' Department.

THE LADDER OF LIFE.

Heaven is not gained at a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise...

We rise by things that are tender foot; But what we have mastered of good and gain...

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust; And think that we mental things...

Wings for angels, but for men; We may borrow wings to find the way...

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown; From the weary earth to the sapphire walls...

Heaven is not reached by a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise...

Extracts From Aunt Prue's Note Book.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:—I accidentally brought to light, the other day a long forgotten note book...

We talk of the sensible manners and customs of our ancestors, sometimes perhaps envy their simplicity...

In winter her dress was linsey wolssey, in the summer canonic with a white muslin for best...

Her library consisted of a volume of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Aesop's Fables."

"Well, neither have I" returned the student, "but I have determined that from this time forward I will..."

My father you know, is an honest hard working farmer. He began life without capital like your humble servant...

"Yes" replied his companion, "I have never known any other."

"Well, neither have I" returned the student, "but I have determined that from this time forward I will..."

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Communications.

A Michigan's Idea of Iowa.

April 26 found our correspondent on one of the docks at Chicago, with his notebook on the head of a barrel...

On the 27th we left the city, already running over with emigrants, passed through fine country which grew very rough as we approached the Mississippi...

Arrived at Waterloo, Iowa, at 11 A. M. The country is rolling prairie, diversified with the ever present slough. They (the sloughs) run in all directions...

The rest is coal, although nothing is wasted. You see no twigs, branches, cobs nor anything of the kind lying about, everything is used...

May 14th, 1883.

Long Stories.

Editor Visitor: I am a young member of the Grange. I have a great desire to see my name and some literary production of my own in print...

When made a story, one of the most peculiar of wild or domestic animals is the sheep. Their modes of life, their utter helplessness in case of attack...

Who has not in attempting to get a flock through a strange gateway, immediately found themselves confronted by the faces of these timid animals...

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THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Wheat, No. white dull, 88 1/2; new western winter, steady; 88 1/2...

DETROIT, May 29.—Flour, \$4.85@5.00; wheat, steady; No. 1 white, \$1.12; July, \$1.14...

CHICAGO, May 29.—Regular—Wheat, fairly active, lower; \$1.13 1/2; May, \$1.13 1/2; July, \$1.15...

CLOSING—LOWER, DECLINING. CHICAGO, May 29.—Wheat, \$1.15 1/2; Aug, \$1.16 1/2; Sept, \$1.17 1/2...

CHICAGO, May 29.—Butter, dull, weak; new, 10 1/2; Eggs, fair, 10 1/2; Corn, 62 1/2...

CHICAGO, May 29.—Hogs, receipts, 17,500; slow, prices easy but steady; 10 1/2...

THE REAPER DEATH. HADDOCK—Died May 5th 1883, Brother FRANCIS J. HADDOCK, aged 56 years...

HUMMER—Died at Grandville, Kent Co., Mich., May 19, 1883, Bro. GEORGE HUMMER. Appropriate resolutions were adopted...

HAYNES—WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has again visited Rockford Grange, No. 110, and taken another of our members, Brother CHARLES HAYNES; therefore...

SACKETT—WHEREAS, By the dispensation of our Divine Master, a kind and beloved Sister MRS. ALONZO SACKETT, after a long and serious illness, was met by the silent messenger, and removed from her family and friends...

NOTICES OF MEETINGS. Hillsdale county Pomona Grange, No. 10, will hold its next meeting Wednesday, June 6th, 1883, at the Fayette Grange Hall...

PROGRAMME. Music by the choir. Questions for discussion: Cutting, curing and storing hay. Time of cutting, manner of curing...

The next meeting of St. Joseph county Grange will be held at the Grange hall in the village of Burr Oak on Thursday, June 7th...

The next meeting of the Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will be held on July 7, at the hall of Montour Grange No. 49 at Scotts...

The next regular meeting of Traverse District Pomona Grange No. 17 will be held with Williamsburg Grange, June 20 and 21, commencing at 10 o'clock P. M. of the first day...

The next meeting of Branch Co. Pomona Grange will be held at Coldwater on Thursday, June 14, at 10 o'clock P. M. A rich literary treat will be presented...

One day is worth three to him who does everything in order.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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HADDOCK—Died May 5th 1883, Brother FRANCIS J. HADDOCK, aged 56 years. A worthy charter member of Union Grange, No. 292...

HUMMER—Died at Grandville, Kent Co., Mich., May 19, 1883, Bro. GEORGE HUMMER. Appropriate resolutions were adopted...

HAYNES—WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has again visited Rockford Grange, No. 110, and taken another of our members, Brother CHARLES HAYNES; therefore...

SACKETT—WHEREAS, By the dispensation of our Divine Master, a kind and beloved Sister MRS. ALONZO SACKETT, after a long and serious illness, was met by the silent messenger, and removed from her family and friends...

NOTICES OF MEETINGS. Hillsdale county Pomona Grange, No. 10, will hold its next meeting Wednesday, June 6th, 1883, at the Fayette Grange Hall...

PROGRAMME. Music by the choir. Questions for discussion: Cutting, curing and storing hay. Time of cutting, manner of curing...

The next meeting of St. Joseph county Grange will be held at the Grange hall in the village of Burr Oak on Thursday, June 7th...

The next meeting of the Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will be held on July 7, at the hall of Montour Grange No. 49 at Scotts...

The next regular meeting of Traverse District Pomona Grange No. 17 will be held with Williamsburg Grange, June 20 and 21, commencing at 10 o'clock P. M. of the first day...

The next meeting of Branch Co. Pomona Grange will be held at Coldwater on Thursday, June 14, at 10 o'clock P. M. A rich literary treat will be presented...

One day is worth three to him who does everything in order.

Communications.

DON'T LOSE YOUR GRIP.

Don't tell the world when your pocket is empty. If you're favor would hold; 'Tis sad to admit, but every one knows it. We're measured to day by our gold. No, tell not the world, though hunger oppresses you. But keep a stiff upper lip; If it's known you are down, 'twill ring through the town. 'That chap is losing his grip.' Then keep a stiff upper lip, my boy; Yes keep a stiff upper lip; For men with a crown will say when you're down, Why didn't he hold his grip? Though work be scarce and the hearthstone cold. Don't tell the world your sorrow. But heat your own iron and strike it when hot. It may mould into gold on the morrow. No, tell not the world, though the adversity stream Threatens to wreck your ship; If men know you are down, 'twill ring through the town. 'That chap is losing his grip.'

Co-operation: What is it?

Any number of persons united to work together for the accomplishment of a given purpose. All great achievements are the work of co-operation, it was by co-operation that the thirteen colonies severed their connection with Great Britain, and established the Government of the United States. It was by co-operation that the Slave Holders' rebellion was put down by the most gigantic war that history gives any record of. If we make a little effort we shall readily find cause for co-operation in the above named cases, and if we note what is taking place daily through the length and breadth of the land, we shall find cause for more earnest, persevering effort for co-operation, than has ever been made by the agricultural population of the United States. Taking the cases above named, as an example of what can be done by united effort, and perseverance, there is every encouragement for the Grange to persevere, and work together to carry out the principles of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, estimated the acreage of the corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, hay, cotton, and tobacco, for the year 1881, at 164,710,567 acres, and the valuation at \$2,181,951,567. We must add to his the estimated value of beef, pork, fruit, potatoes and forest products, \$500,000,000 more, another \$190,000,000 for horses, mules, and other items not mentioned in the above list, and it gives a valuation about \$2,781,957,579. Now the farmers by their labor produce all this life sustaining material, and we would ask the question, does the producer receive the proportion of profits that are right and just for his labor, or do others walk off with the lion's share. We know the motto of the railroad managers is to take all the article will bear for carrying it to market, the motto of the merchant is, to get it for as little as he possibly can. It is a fact, though every one may be entirely independent of every other one, they are all united in fixing the price of your produce. Thus with railroads united to take all your produce will bear, for carrying it to market, the merchants united to pay about what they please for it when it gets there. What will you do about it. Must you always toil through the heat of summer, and the cold and storms of winter, that others in comfortable quarters may enjoy the fruits of your labor. The remedy is simple.

CO-OPERATION WILL DO IT.

Toad Lane, Rochdale, England, is one of the least of those small ungracious streets, low brick houses, petty shops crowded upon the steep and narrow road, the visitor wonders what can have made the lane so famous. Something less than forty years ago a few poor weavers agreed to club together to buy their groceries and other necessities of life, at wholesale prices, to sell them out the same as other dealers, and divide the profits among themselves. They hired a room in Toad Lane; they were their own salesmen, and did their business in the evening after their day's work in the mills, they persevered and prospered, improving their system as experience taught them how. To day they have one of the best store buildings in England, at the corner of Toad Lane and St. Mary's Gate, and a good number of branch stores in different parts of the city. Let us look at some items of their business to judge of what has been accomplished.

On the door post of one of the stores is a large poster which reads thus: TOAD LANE, ROCHDALE. ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEER SOCIETY—LIMITED.

NOTICE.

Members wishing to receive their interest and dividends, are requested to fetch the same and their rule books, from the office of the new central store Toad Lane, Rochdale, in the following order: From 1 to 3,000 Thursday, July 6th, Friday 7th, and Saturday 8th. From 3,000 to 6,000 Monday, July 10th, Tuesday 11th, and Wednesday 12th. From 6,000 to 10,000 Thursday, July 13th, Friday 14th, and Saturday 15th. For the convenience of members, who cannot attend on these days, interest and dividends will be paid on Monday July 17th and Tuesday 18th, dividends not drawn on the above days will be posted to the member's share capital. By order of the committee. July 6th, 1876.

We will now glance at the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Saturday afternoon a half holiday in the mill, the street swarms with work people of every age and condition, gathering at the open doors of the Leeds Industrial, struggling in and out, pressing up to the counters. One door leads up to a grocery store; the next to a drapery store, next up stairs to the house furnishing and outfitting department, and boot and shoe store. The staple goods are put up in convenient packages, and dealt out with wonderful rapidity, taking the money, making a note in the salesbook, tearing off the voucher handing it with the change to the customer. Near the doors sits a young girl in a tiny office, where each one presents the fly-leaf or voucher, and receives a tin or brass token, representing the amount of the purchase, which is the guide for estimating the profits next dividend day. These busy shoppers, are a few of the 16,000 share holders, the owners of the building, also of the 30 branch stores, the shoe manufactory, and the great flouring mill, and each one shared in that handsome dividend of £16,406 17s. 8d last quarter day, besides the interest of five per cent on the united share capital of £122,332 17s 11d. Let us now look at a report and balance sheet of the directors.

The directors say: We have pleasure in submitting the report, and balance sheet, the society continues to progress. It will be seen the sales and profits have materially increased, the influx of members and capital still proceeds after paying £3,963, 13s 1d interest on capital. The net profits in the departments are:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Flour 4,576 15 1/2; Grocery 9,674 19 7; Cosis 956 12 3; Drapery 712 11 9/8; Outfitting 231 1 8; Boots and shoes 354 17 3.

And we recommend a bonus of 2s 6d per bag on flour, and 2s 2d per pound on all other purchases. This report explains itself, and is worthy of careful consideration. The society's liabilities are almost wholly held by members in the form of shares and its assets include mills, stores, cottages, canal boats, horses and stock in trade, more than enough to redeem every shilling with interest.

I must now return to Toad Lane Rochdale for a few moments, they are the Pioneers of Co-operative Societies. They are in advance of all other societies of which we have any knowledge. The value of their stock in trade is two hundred and sixty-six thousand shares of one pound each. They set aside two and a half per cent of all net profits, for educational purposes, Adjoining the reading room, is the Central Library containing 10,169 standard volumes. We will examine their 125th quarterly report. The quarterly financial statement. The sales of the quarter amount to £77,957, being an increase of £1,218 over the corresponding quarter of last year, the share capital of the members, has increased £12,000 since our last report, in addition to a butcher's shop opened this quarter in connection with our Norden branch. We have this week commenced a clothing department, our subscription to the Devonshire hospital at Buxton entitles us to give recommendation papers to deserving cases. The balance disposable will be a dividend to the members of 2s 8d in the pound, on member's purchases, when the usual deductions have been made.

From the cash accounts it appears the society received from all its departments, a total of £77,957 3s 7d in cash. In addition to this it received for rents £400. 13s 10d, for dividends and interest on railway and manufacturing stock, £1,839 4s 10d, for contributions to share capital £17,770 9s 2d, building department, £2,187 9s 10d, children's savings bank, £240 18s 5d, loans received, £1,865 8s 0d. Agents for wholesale co-operative society, £44, 387 18s 10d, withdrawn from bank, £59,301 0s 7d, making with a few minor sums a grand total of £206,013 18s 10d for the quarter.

I have here endeavored to show how a few poor operatives started, what at the time was considered a hopeless undertaking and how by careful management and perseverance they have built up a most gigantic and profitable business. Would not co-operation be of vast importance to the farmers of Michigan. There are some things you must purchase, and pay a great deal more for than is necessary. If I am rightly informed you must pay 40 per cent over and above the wholesale price for all articles of clothing, and probably the same percentage for many

other articles. And be assured that for all produce you may have to dispose of you will be squeezed to the utmost to get it for the least possible sum.

Now if a few poor weavers could start a business on the principle of co-operation, buying in the cheapest market, dividing the profits among themselves, which in less than forty years, transacts a business of £206,013 18s. 10d or \$997,254 25 per quarter, and the committee of management tells the members, that after all necessary deductions are made, the balance disposable will be a dividend to the members of 2s 8d in the pound, or 13 and one 3d per cent, and five per cent on share capital in addition, cannot something of the kind be done here? Is there a better location for a co-operative society than Iowa? Are the farmers of Iowa county as capable of doing business as the poor operatives of Yorkshire and Lancashire, England? The writer believes they are as capable of buying in Boston or New York, or where ever it may be necessary, also of selling in Boston or Philadelphia or if need be in Liverpool or London or wherever the best market may be found.

SAMUEL WOOLDRIDGE.

Communism in the United States.

To the Editor of the Grange Visitor:—Communism in the United States is the title of an article in the May number of the North American Review, by Prof. Alexander Winchell, of the Michigan University. The article is marked by the author's peculiar, scolding style. He makes a blind and headlong attack upon what he conceives to be the various forms and manifestations of communism in this country, and in so doing he discusses subjects of which he is evidently in entire ignorance. It is to be observed in all of the Professor's discussion of public questions that he is out of all patience with the stupidity of those people who persist in refusing to see things as they are. He decides in a few sentences and beyond appeal most of the great and agitating questions of modern times. He announces the absolute and final determination of such questions as the employment of convict labor in our state penitentiaries, the issue of paper currency by the government, the free coinage of silver dollars and the taxation of banking institutions. It is curious that these questions are still subjects of controversy among apparently intelligent people while the professor knows all about them and is ready to set forth the true doctrine in every case. He does not propose to waste many words upon those who have the temerity to dispute his conclusions. "Reasoning," he says, "takes no hold on them. They are scolded as the alligator-gar, they are vulnerable to no argument." * * * As well demonstrate the Binomial Theorem to a mule. Yet such lunatics cast ballots and labor by every means to secure a numerical majority and force their hair brained, thrice-explored projects on the intelligence and the business interests of the nation.

In the same confident manner, the learned author takes up the subject of "Grangerism," as he terms it, a topic of which he knows about as little as he knows of the philosophy of a republican form of government. "Grangerism," he says, "is mild trade unionism on the farm. It has its fancied wrongs to right and its crude methods for righting them. Its leading effort has been, through gross weight of numbers, to force legislation in its own interests. It seeks to impose burdens on railroads, banks, and manufacturing corporations. It establishes so-called agricultural colleges, conceiving such institutions to be simply high schools for the education of farmers' boys as a class. It guards with jealous eye all expenditures for higher learning, for science, art and public enterprises. Fear of its numerical strength overawes public officers, and whips into subservience the aggregate wisdom of our Legislatures. It has the hue of communism. It is unwilling to leave business to spontaneous adjustment through the operation of its own laws. It frames its demands under the promptings of greed, and not on the basis of economical science. It is deaf to the wisdom of philosophers and statesmen, and enforces its will by the accident of a majority. This is the spirit of American communism. These assuredly are not the controlling motives of most of our farmers; but they are the motives which prompt the Granger spirit in the class." These are certainly serious charges to be made in such an off-hand manner and with no attempt at specifications or proof. Such assertions are reckless and foolish in the extreme and it is shameful that the author should attempt to give instruction to the intelligent readers of the North American Review, upon a subject which he can no more understand than he can appreciate the genius and progress of modern free institutions. It is not very clear what he means in his complaints about "so-called agricultural colleges." He has no word of fault to find with so-called law colleges or so-called medical colleges; but to establish an agricultural college appears to him the most rank and unreasoning

communism. This learned bigot denounces the Grange and compares its members with the murderous communists of Europe, because, among other sinister and dangerous projects, they desire to secure the application of science to agriculture by establishing colleges and experiment stations and by giving their sons special training just as they would do if they expected them to enter any one of the professions.

As to "imposing burdens on railroads," the Grange is perhaps a very vicious and dangerous institution. Gould and Vanderbilt and other railroad monarchs have been great sufferers from the ravages of "Grangerism". It is curious to notice, however, that the courts with few exceptions, from the lowest to the highest, have sustained the theories of the Grange relating to railroads. The professor may be learned and proficient in his own particular department, but when a man is possessed of such ideas as his about the practical affairs of life, outside of college walls, it would seem that reasoning could have no effect upon him. Demonstrating the Binomial Theorem to a mule would be an intelligent and pleasing recreation compared with the attempt to teach such a man common sense.

READER.

The Grand Traverse Fruit Region.

J. T. Cobb: The Reputation of the Grand Traverse region as a fruit section, having been fed by numerous newspaper articles and words of praise from the lips of pomological teachers, has become a child of no inconsiderable size. This would naturally lead a young pomologist to expect to find here a Jumbo in the line of fruit business, and for this reason I have been wandering about the Grand Traverse bay for the past week. The promised sight was however all ways a little further on. I do not wish to detract from what has been said in praise of this section, as a fruit region, for it is a grand place to grow fruit. Yet what has been said and the manner in which it was said would lead one to form enormous ideas about this fruit region. It is not a perfect Eden here for the fruit grower, nor will one find here a wilderness of fruit trees.

First there have been somewhat enlarged stories told as to the size of the orchards and the amount of fruit here raised. Judge Ramsdell near Traverse city has an orchard of about fifty acres, composed mainly of apple, peach, and plum trees, with some cherry and pear trees. In about half the orchard the land is too uneven for the trees to do very well. The New Mission fruit farm, which was sold last week for seven thousand dollars, although it contains about 440 acres has only about sixty acres of apple trees the most of which are young. At Old Mission the Geo. Parmelee place was said to be the great wonder of the age in the fruit line, and all along my route to this place I was told that I would there find 100 acres out to fruit, and that every kind of fruit that could be grown, was there raised. But on arriving there found only 116 acres of fruit 100 of apples, 13 of pears and about three acres of cherries.

There are several other orchards on the same peninsula of about 30 acres, and quite a number of smaller ones. The Geo. Parmelee place which was fitted up at a cost of from 40 to 50 thousand dollars was sold a few weeks ago for 17 thousand. Comparatively little small fruits are raised. Several farmers had about five acres of strawberries and these were the old sour Wilsons. I saw no raspberries or blackberries growing and but very few grape vines.

As to the climate of this region it can get cold enough when it tries hard, to do some damage. The winter wheat is nearly half killed on the two small peninsulas. Some wheat fields are about half killed on high grounds. The reason assigned for the killing of wheat, and the strawberry vines, is that the snow blew off last winter.

About six years ago many peach orchards were killed by a hard winter and have not been replanted. Five acres of the apple orchard on the Old Parmelee place have black trunks and very small tops, while in the nine acre pear orchard nearly one-fourth of the pear trees have been destroyed from various causes. Forty of the best apple trees in the center of a 30 acre apple orchard on one of the Lardie places were killed last winter. These were on the highest ground of the orchard, the bark of the trees loosened near the ground.

Insects have to be fought here as well as in other parts of the State. Plum trees must be shook thoroughly for about two weeks. Extreme vigilance for the curculio is the price of a plum crop here. The borers trouble the peach trees very much and the trunks of the trees have to be closely watched. Judge Ramsdell is now placing boxes about the trunks of his peach trees, and filling them with a mortar of ashes to keep them from the borers. Birds relish cherries here as elsewhere.

As to markets and profits on the crops various stories are told but taking the word of those who are not trying to sell places to be the nearest the truth, we find that the apples were sold

on the trees at Old Mission for a dollar and a half a barrel last year. Pears from eight to fifteen dollars per barrel, cherries for eighteen cents per quart. These three kinds of fruit were mostly shipped by boat to Chicago markets.

Strawberries and other small fruits are either sent in the daily boats to Petoskey and other summer resorts or are shipped from Traverse city on the cars to markets further south. Strawberries average about 7 cents per quart, a cent a quart is paid out of this for picking. There is also an extra charge for hauling berries from 5 to 12 miles to Traverse city. Boats do not run regularly enough to Chicago or Milwaukee to carry small fruits, and until enough go into this business to keep a daily line of boats running, this part of the country has no very great advantage over the southern part of the State in growing small fruits. For apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries, there are good profits here for one who understands the fruit business and expects to work for what he gets. I would not advise any who have good fruit farms in the southern part of the State to sell out and come north. I think you can do as well where you are. But to one who wishes to start in the business, the Grand Traverse region offers many inducements, yet do not get too high ideas, or expect to find all perfect.

Yours fraternally, WM. S. SNYDER.

Traverse City, May 15, 1883.

The Liquor Question Once More.

There is some consolation in knowing that the present session of our Legislature must come to a close. It cannot continue always. It has "dragged its slow length along" for nearly five months. "The mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse" in the shape of local option (in a horn) for corporations. It is a law, and not yet a law which these solons unwittingly passed and afterwards endeavored to smuggle away. If it is any satisfaction to those members who defeated submission and force, rum and ruin upon us for two years longer, they are welcome to it. They well knew that prohibition would sweep this State like "wildfire" if submitted to the voters. If they had believed otherwise, do we suppose they would have opposed it? Nay, verily! They well knew they had a gag in the mouths of the voters, so they could not speak, and they proposed to keep it there. It might be well for all good citizens, regardless of party, to "chalk down" for future reference the names of those members who voted to continue this terrible evil, this traffic in human life, and the future happiness of their fellow beings. But my object in writing this article is to review H. Bishop's article which appeared in the Visitor of March 15th, and to discuss the liquor question from his standpoint.

He contends that a prohibitory law to be effectual should be uniform throughout the United States. He fears if we had a prohibitory law, and other States not, they would become wealthy out of the traffic at our expense. Then drug stores would be increased, and liquor sold under the name of different kinds of bitters. Therefore he concludes that a prohibitory law, however severe the penalty for infringing may be, will not promote the cause of temperance any better than the present mode of taxing the seller, with perhaps some other safeguards thrown around it. I think his objection is not well taken, that for fear the people of other States will smuggle the vile stuff among us, and get rich out of it at our expense, we will furnish it ourselves. Mr. Bishop's mode of dealing with the liquor question reminds me of a story which illustrates his theory very well. A quack doctor, on being called to attend a sick man, was asked if he could cure the patient. The doctor replied that perhaps he could not directly, but he had a medicine he would give him that would throw him into fits, then he could cure the fits, for he was hell on fits. Mr. B. is of the opinion that inasmuch as we cannot cure the patient by attacking the disease directly, or remove the cause by prohibition, we had better continue the dealing out of this fit medicine, and then through the agency of inebriate asylums, police justices, tax officers, medical attendants, and taxing the dealers, endeavor to make good the damage, or cure the fits—the medical attendant to treat the patients with a view of destroying their appetite for liquor. Mr. B. would have all paupers made so by liquor supported by the tax, and all damage done by intoxicated persons made good out of the tax. In short, he would have all expenditures properly chargeable to the sale and use of intoxicating liquors paid by the dealers, and the amount of tax imposed on the seller should be governed by the amount required to pay it. Very well. Now I would ask Mr. B. if he does not consider an "ounce of prevention better than a pound of cure." If it is not safer to guard against contagious diseases than to run the risk of curing them after being attacked? Is he not aware how difficult it is to cure a drunkard, and how many such can he call to mind now? Can the damage caused by intoxicating liquors be esti-

mated in dollars and cents? Can the better tears that liquor causes to flow be measured and a price fixed thereon? Can the anguish of the drunkard's wife and children be weighed, valued and made good in money? Can they be fed, clothed, and their broken hearts healed by taxing the traffic? Can the time spent by young and old men who hang around these rum-holes, squandering their money, ruining their health and making beasts of themselves, be made good by taxing the dealers? Can criminals made so by whisky be prosecuted, convicted and supported in our jails and State prisons out of this fund? Can all the papers made so by this legal traffic be supported in the same way? Can the shattered intellect and prostrated system of the inebriate be restored by taxing the rum-seller? Will taxing saloon keepers pay for one single human life? Will it pay for the thousands it consigns to drunkards' graves every year? Can all the tax collected for licensing this outrageous wrong, this terrible curse, buy back a single immortal soul sent to perdition through this legalized traffic? No, it is preposterous. We might as well attempt to "count the leaves of the forest" or "the sand on the seashore" as to estimate the damage done by this demon, whisky. Right here is a nut for Mr. B. or any other advocate of a tax law to crack. Because our laws against gambling and houses of ill fame are not effectual to entirely suppress all such places, why not tax them, and with the tax pay the damage done and endeavor to reform the gamblers and inmates of these disreputable houses? If one of these evils is to be allowed and protected, why not the others? They belong to the same firm, only whisky is at the head. Mr. B. would be "glad to have the liquor tax kept separate" from the other taxes. If that could be done it would speedily bring about a revolution in the liquor business.

For an illustration we will suppose Mr. A. goes to the tax collector to pay his taxes. He finds them on the roll about as follows: State tax \$5.00, county \$8.00, township \$9.00, school \$4.00 and liquor tax \$15.00. Total \$41.00. Mr. A. stares at the figures in astonishment and demands an explanation. He desires to know what that means. He says why have I a \$15.00 liquor tax to pay. I never use it. It is not allowed in my house or on my farm. It is an outrage to tax me for what is no benefit whatever to me. The tax collector in explanation says do you not remember that murder caused by whiskey which cost this county one thousand dollars. Do you not know that it costs this county one thousand more to pay the cost of arresting, trying and boarding drunkards and making good the damage done by them. Are you not aware that the cost of caring for paupers in this county is signi? ten thousand dollars a year? You ought to know that three-fourths of all the crimes committed is caused by whiskey. And the same proportion of pauperism can be traced directly to the same source. Now why do not tax payers look at this matter from a financial standpoint if from no other and why will they suffer themselves to be robbed of their hard earnings in this way.

Why will they permit, yes, authorize a business so disreputable, a case with not even one good feature or redeeming quality. A business degrading to all connected with it. It should be outlawed and treated as the worst enemy of God and mankind. Why will not every good citizen rouse up and assist in beheading this monster who spares neither age, sex or condition.

Only a few days ago in an adjoining State a drunken husband and father returned home from one of these licensed hells and murdered his wife and child. And in our village only the other day one of our most promising young men (but for whiskey the son of a widowed mother took his own life or rather the liquor he obtained at one of our fashionable rum holes on Sunday did the job. Now who is responsible for this suicide? These are not isolated cases by any means, our public journals are teeming with similar tragedies. And where is our remedy. Mr. B. says tax the dealers and make good the damage caused by the liquor they sell. Can he fix a price upon this young man's life? Will taxing the dealer heal the lacerated heart of this widowed mother? or restore to life a murdered wife and child?

D. WOODMAN.

Warts.

The following treatment is said to be effective: Cut a hole in a piece of leather sufficiently large to pass the wart through, then mix the following on a piece of glass. Take a small quantity of flour of sulphur, mix with equal parts of water and sulphuric acid to a thick paste. Then place the leather over the wart and apply the ointment with a stick; be careful not to get it on your fingers. After the application remove the leather. In ten or twelve minutes apply a little lard or sweet oil. One application usually is sufficient to remove any ordinary wart.—U. S. Veterinary Journal.

PERSUADING a customer to buy goods when he does not need them is an unprofitable operation to both parties.—Feltner's Talks to Clerks.

EAST RIVER BRIDGED.

A STUPENDOUS ENGINEERING WORK.

FINISHED PRODUCTION OF 14 YEARS LABOR.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIDGE.

The Most Magnificent Architectural Structure in the Sister Cities and the Greatest Engineering Achievement of the Century. Dedicated Thursday.

On Thursday the East river bridge, the achievement of 14 years of labor, directed by the greatest mechanical and engineering skill, was formally dedicated and presented to the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and Friday this magnificent structure was thrown open to use as a public thoroughfare between the two cities.

The bridging of East river between New York and Brooklyn was advocated by an engineer named Pope in 1819, in a volume on bridge architecture. There was considerable agitation on the subject in the newspapers in 1849. In 1865 John A. Roebling was building the Cincinnati Covington bridge when O. R. Ingersoll of Brooklyn applied to him for estimates on an East river bridge.

Henry C. Murphy introduced a bill in the legislature to incorporate the New York bridge company, the company to furnish one-third the capital and the cities of New York and Brooklyn the remainder. Work was prosecuted under this arrangement in 1874, when, owing to difficulties of management the entire undertaking was vested in the two cities, the capitalists being reimbursed for their investment and interest.

THE CAISSON WORK.

The work of construction began January 3, 1870. The greatest difficulty was to secure a firm foundation for the towers. To build these foundations below the bed of the level of the river was a work of great magnitude. Wooden caissons were used to support the towers of the bridge.

When it was sunk on the river bottom the water was forced out of the caisson by compressed air, and men could go in and work. One pound of air pressure equals two feet of tide water, so for every two feet the caisson was lowered one pound had to be added to the air pressure inside.

MAKING THE CABLES.

After the towers were completed the next engineering problem was to get the wires over them. The cables could not be made and then lifted into place. The first wire was carried across by a scow on August 14, 1876. It was lifted into place over the towers and fastened to the anchorages.

THE TOWERS AND ANCHORAGES.

The towers, built of granite brought from Maine, are 276 feet 9 inches above high water mark. The Brooklyn tower reached its full height in May, 1875, and the New York tower in July, 1876.

show-out which covered the adjoining buildings and ships with a coat of mud and mud... The Brooklyn caisson could be flooded with water. In December, 1870, a careless laborer placed a lighted candle on a shelf in close proximity to the caisson...

The towers, built of granite brought from Maine, are 276 feet 9 inches above high water mark. The Brooklyn tower reached its full height in May, 1875, and the New York tower in July, 1876.

The cables are fastened in anchorages 930 feet distant from the towers. The anchorages are built of stone and are 129 by 119 feet at the base and 89 feet high. Over the top of them run the roadways.

OPPOSITION TO THE UNDERTAKING.

Like all great local enterprises the bridge has met stout opposition. A memorial signed by 200 leading citizens was sent to the legislature in 1879 asking that the work be stopped.

THE DEDICATION.

The dedication of the bridge Thursday was the occasion of a great gala day in the two sister cities. Decorations were almost universal in both cities.

ONE OF THE BRIDGE FRAUDS.

In the course of the delivery of the wire in the bridge yard it was carefully tested and what failed to come up to the standard was rejected. It was afterward found that some of the rejected wire had again been delivered and was admitted into the work.

THE TOWERS AND ANCHORAGES.

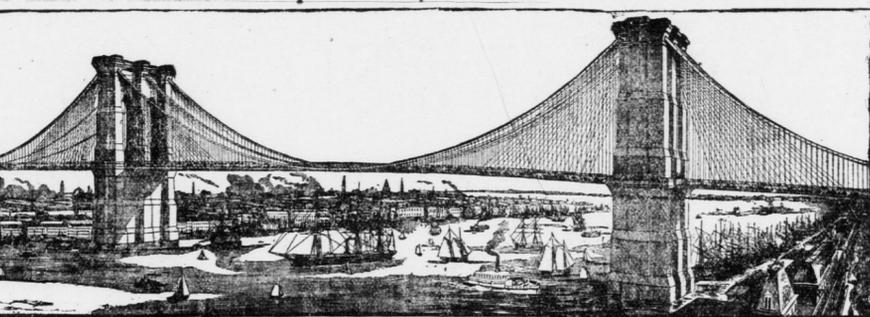
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THE TOWERS AND ANCHORAGES.

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GREAT SUSPENSION BRIDGE, FROM NEW YORK TO BROOKLYN. Total length, 5989 ft. Height of Towers, 278 ft. Width in centre, 85 ft.

cars move at the rate of 200 feet per minute, of allowing 45,000 persons to pass over every hour. The roadway will admit the passage of 1,440 vehicles per hour of an average weight of 3 1/2 tons each, estimating three moving vehicles in every 100 feet.

The cars are to be propelled by an endless chain, but when they reach the centre of the main span they will run to the end by their own gravity and momentum, being under the control of brakes. Passengers will get in at one end and will be unable to get out until they reach the other end of the bridge.

The total length of the bridge is 5,989 feet. The length of the river span is 1,535 feet, and at the center it will be 135 feet above high water in summer, and 128 feet in winter, the difference being caused by the effect of the heat and cold on the steel.

OPPOSITION TO THE UNDERTAKING.

Like all great local enterprises the bridge has met stout opposition. A memorial signed by 200 leading citizens was sent to the legislature in 1879 asking that the work be stopped.

THE DEDICATION.

The dedication of the bridge Thursday was the occasion of a great gala day in the two sister cities. Decorations were almost universal in both cities.

ONE OF THE BRIDGE FRAUDS.

In the course of the delivery of the wire in the bridge yard it was carefully tested and what failed to come up to the standard was rejected. It was afterward found that some of the rejected wire had again been delivered and was admitted into the work.

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ded to a fine display from The Tribune office. In addition to the ordinary electric illumination in the composing room, which is always conspicuous from Brooklyn, The Tribune was lit up by half a dozen electric lights, which ornamented the building finely, and were a source of great admiration.

OUR NEW ADVERTISERS.

Grand Rapids: Since our last issue it has been our pleasure to again visit this interesting and important industrial center. Our visit was short but long enough for us to notice some of its vast diversity of industries.

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the back, or the left side by the weight of a heavy person getting in upon the right. The power of the spring is instantaneously adjusted to accommodate any weight of any number of persons.

Another industry we visited was the steam dye house of Charles D. Rose, whose work it is admitted is superior to any other in the city, besides his prices are such that the farmers can well afford to have their clothes cleaned, colored or repaired since Mr. Rose does not charge the price of new for repairing the old.

At Granger and Hamlin's stables the farmers teams will be fed precisely as ordered. It has been a great annoyance to some who have ordered their teams fed at some stable that when they paid their bill as well as at any time they chanced to look in the manger there were no indications of the horse or team having had either hay, grain or water.

Our old friends Phillips Boynton and company are engaged in the sale of a fine line of agricultural tools, implements and machinery, and a more genial, pleasant and accommodating firm are not of our acquaintance.

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Important Patent Decisions.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision just rendered, declares the process of producing flour, by crushing it between rollers, known as the "patent flour," is void for want of novelty, the process which the patentee claims as his invention, having been clearly described as early as 1847, in a publication called "Anglo-Day American and Swiss Science Milling," by Christian Wilhelm Fritsch, of Leipzig.

This decision is important to the milling interest since it throws open to the whole trade a process for which a high royalty has heretofore been exacted.

Another decision hardly less important to the milling interest, is that against the validity of the "Denchfield patents," a process for drawing away the steam and fine dust from the stones to a settling room where it can be cooled and returned to the bolting room effecting a saving of material otherwise lost, and removing the danger of explosion from the ignition of this dust, when the air becomes thoroughly saturated with it.—Exchange.

GRIT.—The force of will is a potent element in determining longevity. This single point must be granted without argument, that of two men, every way alike and similarly circumstanced, the one who has the greater courage and grit will be the longer lived. One does not need to practice medicine to learn that men die who might as well live if they resolved to live, and that myriads who are invalids could become strong if they had the native or acquired will to vow they would do so.—Dr. G. M. Beard.

ALL that is necessary to do a good work in the Grange is for several members to resolve that it must be done, and then go to work and do it. A little careful planning and a little faithful working, a little plodding perseverance will accomplish wonders.

Lewis Combination Force Pump.

Three Machines combined in One.



As a Hand pump there is no Superior.

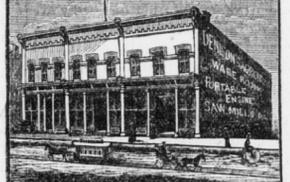
With the Injector and the spray attachment we have a combination of useful articles needed by every farmer whether his specialty is stock, grain, fruit or vegetable raising.

The insect exterminator will save three-fourths your material and very much of your labor. In treating potatoes from three to five acres can be effectively treated in a day.

Agents wanted in every locality of the State. Write us for illustrated circular and terms. A good canvasser can make some money selling an article that will do farmers good.

Address, Gailford & Dickinson, Sole agents for Michigan, NASSAU, MICH.

HEADQUARTERS



FARM AND MILL MACHINERY, Portable and Stationary Engines, Pony and Standard Saw Mills, Reapers, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Tedders, Plows and Harrows.

BUGGIES AND WAGONS, At Denison's Agricultural Ware room, 88, 90 and 92 So. Division St., GRAND RAPIDS, W. C. DENISON. Mention "Grange Visitor."

GRANGER & HAMLIN,

LIVERY, SALE AND BOARDING STABLES, Nos. 42 and 44 Davis St., Grand Rapids Mich. Farmers Teams Fed and Cared for as Ordered. We make a specialty of the sale of horses. We guarantee every horse we sell to be as represented. Our stock cannot be excelled. Our stable is a first class, and is one of the best in the State. Mention this paper.

ISAAC W. WOOD,

PROPRIETOR OF GLOBE MILLS, Manufacturer of Pastry Flour, Meal, Rice, At Wholesale and Retail. Mill Street near Bridge, Grand Rapids, Mich. Custom grinding of all kinds promptly done. A fine supply of seed wheat and seed grains of all kinds always on hand. Mention Grange Visitor.

J. MINER,

PALACE HAT STORE, 27 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Largest Stock in the City of HATS, CAPS, LAPP DUSTERS, &c., All goods warranted as represented. Mention Grange Visitor.

"GRANGERS!"

The Cheapest place in Grand Rapids to buy all kinds of household furniture for "spot cash" and at REASONABLE RATES on installment is of COMPTON BROS., No. 26 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1111661. Mention Grange Visitor.

A Sound Business Principle.

Blow Loud and Long if you wish to make a demand for an ordinary article, but if you have something of superior merit no noise is needed. Intelligent people will surely find it out in time. This fact is demonstrated by the quiet but constant growth of ZOA-PHORA.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT EVAPORATOR. TREATISE ON EVAPORATING FRUIT sent free. AMERICAN MFG CO., Waynesboro, Pa.

GREENWOOD SPOCK FARM. I have for sale a few CHOICE YOUNG SOWS OF PURE POLAND CHINA BLOOD That I have bred with care.

ZOA-PHORA Began life 12 years ago under the name of WOMAN'S FRIEND.

Without puffery, simply on the good words of those who have used it, it has made friends in every State in the Union. NOT A CURE ALL But a gentle and sure remedy for all those complaints (no naming needed), which destroy the freshness and beauty, waste the strength, mar the happiness and usefulness of many Girls and Women.

J. O. FITCH. 25 South Division Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Manufacturer of and Dealer in the Most Durable and Neatest Carriages.

Brearely's Excursions "From Detroit to the Sea." Via St. Lawrence River. Thousand Island, the famous rapids, Montreal, Quebec and the White Mountains.

McIntyre & Co. PIANO MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 North Ionia St., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

CHARLES D. ROSE, Steam Dyer Scourer & Repairer, 31 Kent St., and 32 South Division St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

R. BUTTON, After 33 years' experience as a successful Dentist, and for 13 years occupying the same office, over Star Clothing House, No. 38 Canal St., has recently moved directly across the street, into Butterworth's block, where he will be pleased to see his old friends, and all who may wish good work in Dentistry done on very reasonable terms.

CHAS. SCHMIDT & BROS., Marble & Granite Monuments, Headstones, CURBING, POSTS, ETC., 93 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GOOD NEWS!

As the Season is rather backward and we have a large stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps on hand we have already commenced making reductions in all departments.

- \$12 50 Blue Serge fast-colored Flannel Suits only \$9 85. \$10 00 Suits only \$7 95. \$12 00 Suits only \$9 95. \$20 00 Suits only \$18 00. \$25 00 Suits only \$20 00.

Boys' and Children's Suits.

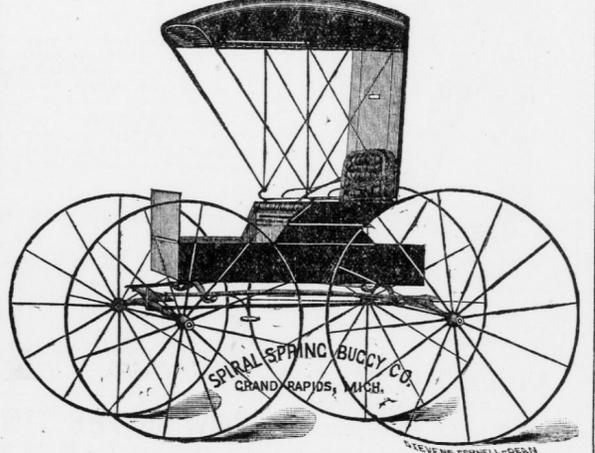
Children's suits, \$2, 2.50, 3.50, 5, and \$10. Boys' Suits, \$3, 5, 7.50, 10, 12, and \$15. Kilt suits, 2.50 to \$10.

HATS. HATS. HATS. Straw Hats, 50c, 75c, \$1, 1.50, and 2.50. Straw Hats, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, & 5c.

FURNISHING GOODS. Under Shirts, 25c to \$1 50. Socks, 3c to 50c. Trunks, 75c to \$10.00.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, 36, 38, 40, and 42 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

THE WONDERFUL SPIRAL.



THE EASIEST RIDING CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD.

The Spiral Improved and Perfected. Absolutely free from tilt or side sway, and the only Buggy in the World that the Spring can be adjusted to ride as easy for one man as three.

A. A. CRIPPEN, DEALER IN HATS, CAPS, FURS And Fancy Robes, No. 51 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEONARD A. WARD, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, 26 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

CHAS. SCHMIDT & BROS., Marble & Granite Monuments, Headstones, CURBING, POSTS, ETC., 93 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Farmers Take Notice! PLOWS. PLOWS. We will furnish to the Grange or any one of more of its members one or more of our New Improved Chilled Plows.

JONESVILLE IRON WORKS, Jonesville, Mich. Try Them and be Convinced. C. G. Luce, of Giles', Mich., says: "The Plow I purchased this spring of the Jonesville Iron Works, Jonesville, Mich., gives good satisfaction, and I cheerfully recommend it to all who want a plow."

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS ONLY \$49.75. Latest Style, No. 1526. Dimensions—Height, 74 ins., Depth, 35 ins., Length, 50 ins., Weight, boxed, about 400 lbs. Regular Price \$95.00 Without Stool, Bench and Music.

Farmers, Read This! FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY! GREAT BARGAINS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES. Phillips, Boynton & Company's Agricultural Warerooms, Cor. Summit and Island Sts., Grand Rapids, Mich.

"MYSTIC" CARPET SWEEPERS. Which is acknowledged to be the Best Carpet Sweeper made. It will sweep a heavy padded Carpet, a light padded Carpet, or a Carpet without padding. It will sweep a loose carpet or a tight carpet, or a floor without carpet.

All is not Gold that Glitters, But you can buy Furniture cheaper in Grand Rapids than in any other city in the United States. I sell at retail bedroom suits made of hard wood, imitation walnut, wood top, three pieces, \$18 00, \$19 50, \$22 50, \$25 00, \$26 00, \$30 00, \$32 00, \$34 00, and upwards, all well made and nicely finished.

1000 REWARD. Double dollar. For any machine making and cleaning \$1 for market value above \$1000. VICTOR NEWARK MACHINE CO. NEWARK, O. WILLIAM T. ADAMS, AGENT FOR WILLIAM DEERING, Manufacturer of Deering Twine Binder, Deering Light Reaper, Deering Light Mower, Headquarters 38 and Waterloo St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Alabastine

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

Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINE will cover 50 square yards of average wall with two coats: and one coat will produce better work than can be done with one coat of any other preparation on the same surface.

For sale by paint dealers everywhere. Send for circular containing the twelve beautiful tints. Manufactured only by ALABASTINE CO.

M. B. CHURCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich. juyl-1f.

A NOTABLE BOOK.

Thurlow Weed's Autobiography. Agents are wanted in all parts of the country to canvass for the forthcoming AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THURLOW WEED. This is a most interesting work, embracing numerous anecdotes of Mr. Weed's early life, and, later, giving many curious facts respecting the inner political history of the country during the half century when his influence was so powerful. An immense sale is expected. Send for circulars and terms to agents.

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TREE BEAN.



PRICES (Small Papers by mail postage prepaid. 15c.) Seed 1 Pt sufficient to plant one-fourth acre, 60 cents. Postage 15 cents extra. Seed, 1 Qt sufficient to plant one-half acre, \$1.00. Postage 30 cents extra. Seed, 2 Qts., sufficient to plant 1 acre, \$1.50. Postage 60 cents extra.

GEORGE W. HILL, DETROIT, MICH.

SUGARCANE MACHINERY.

Our list of Sugar Machinery comprises the largest line of Cane Mills, Evaporators, etc., made by any establishment in the world, embracing HORSE & STEAM POWER MILLS of all kinds and sizes. SUGAR EVAPORATORS, including the AUTOMATIC COOK EVAPORATOR Steam Sugar Trains, and all apparatus for Syrup or Sugar making. Circulars sent on application.

BLINYER MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O.

Manufacturers of Sugar Cane Mills, Roller Cane Mills, Cook Sugar Evaporator, Steam Engines, etc.

New Harness and Trunk Store.

T. KININMENT & CO., Manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in Harnesses, Trunks, Blankets, WHIPS, Etc., 117 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. All work our own make and guaranteed all Hand Made.

Farm Harness, white trimmed, Breaching, Round Lines, Rum straps, Spreaders, etc. complete \$29.00. Same without Breaching 26.00. Same with Flat Lines 28.00. Same without Breaching 25.00. Double Light Buggy Harness, white trimmed \$25.00 to \$30.00. The same nickeltipped, \$30.00 to \$50.00. Single Buggy Harness, with round lines, white trimmed 12.50. The same with Flat Lines 12.00. Nickle Trimmed, \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$25, to \$60. We also make a fine Nickle Trimmed Farm Harness, stitched 6 to the inch, stock all selected, an extra fine article, Breaching, Round Lines, complete 36.00. Same without Breaching 32.50.

Mr. T. Kininment for the past five years has been foreman for Mr. A. Vandenberg, and now in order to build up a trade offers special inducements to the Grangers of Michigan, guaranteeing a better class of work than was ever given to them by anybody.

T. KININMENT, 117 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. ljtully

CHAMPION CABINET CREAMERY.

First Premium, Hillsdale, Michigan and Grand Rapids 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., Bellows Falls, Vt. lmar4t

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This institution is thoroughly equipped, having a large teaching force; also ample facilities for illustration and manipulation including Laboratories, Conservatories, 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 Foreign Languages. Three hours labor on each working day except Saturdays. Maximum rate paid for labor, eight cents an hour.

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

M. H. SMITH'S



Works Established at Lawton in 1860.

Patented March 29, 1870; Improved in 1882 and 1883.

My mill is well known by the Side Spouts and being marked "Patented March 29, 1870; Improved 1882 and 1883." None genuine unless it has the side spouts and so marked. Farmers! you will have an opportunity to purchase these genuine mills, improved this year of my agents, at a low price, when they are next, it is unquestionable evidence that it is a fraud, gotten up on purpose to mislead. Farmers! do not be deceived and purchase the Restard Mill of responsible parties, but purchase the Genuine "Grain Grader and Seed Separator, patented March 29, 1870," with spouts leading through the side of the mill, of my agents.

Yours truly, MYRON H. SMITH, Lawton, Van Buren Co., Mich.

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THE "BEDETTE."

The "BEDETTE" is a soft, easy spring bed without springs or mattress, which is not true of any other spring bed, whether folding or otherwise, whether cheap or expensive. It is a delightful warm weather bed, there being no iron or steel in it, and it is not true of any other spring bed, whether folding or otherwise, whether cheap or expensive.

It is a well-known fact that a mattress absorbs heat through the day in hot weather and gives it off through the night as the temperature becomes cooler, thus making it uncomfortable to lie on, causing restlessness and often causing disease. "Not so with the "BEDETTE"; by leaving all clothing from under the sleeper, he will be comfortably cool in the hottest weather. This cannot be done with other beds as they must have something on to make them soft.

The "BEDETTE" is unequalled for sick rooms, as the temperature can be regulated from below as well as from above, thus obviating the necessity of cooling the room by the use of ice in cases of fevers, etc. No family should be without one at least. It can be folded up to six inches square by its length and is easily put out of the way when not in use and makes a neat bed in itself when wanted. Weighs only 25 pounds and is strong enough to hold the weight of three heavy men.

Do not punish yourselves and children by trying to sleep on hot, musty mattresses through the warm weather but procure "BEDETTES" and sleep peacefully and healthfully. Price \$3.00. Finished with stain and varnish, 10 cents extra. For sale by furniture dealers everywhere. If not for sale by your dealer we will send to any address on receipt of price. Liberal discount to clubs of one dozen or more.

M. B. CHURCH BEDETTE CO., juant Grand Rapids, Mich.

Farmers' Attention!

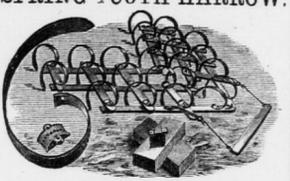
GIVEN AWAY, 51 Acres of Land!

The above choice tract within one minute walk of New State Building Lansing, Mich., and lying less than one mile from New State Capitol Building, at a "give away" bargain, if closed at once, non-resident title perfect, no incumbrance, small first payment, long time, come and see it. Address Post Office Box 782, Lansing, Mich.

26,999 NOW IN USE.

All persons say their goods are the best. We ask you to examine our Positive Free Feed Grains, Seed and Fertilizing Pills and our Hay Rakes. They are the best in the world. Circulars mailed free. Newark Machine Co., Newark, Ohio, Eastern Branch House, Hagerstown, Md.

PATENT IMPROVED SPRING-TOOTH HARROW.



One of the best Farm Tools ever sold. No breakage of Bed Pieces as we do not Cut Them.

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

Adjusted by moving the Nibor lead pushed on the tooth from one depression in the casting to the other. TOOTH CANNOT SLIP.

Simplicity and Durability. We use the best of steel for the teeth, and the best of white oak in the construction of our implements. 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 mows 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 loose condition in so doing it shakes out all grass, thistles and weeds, leaving them on the surface in the sun where they die much quicker than if half covered. This is our fourth year as manufacturers of Spring Tooth Harrows. We have made several improvements whereby our Harrows better than last season. Liberal discount to the trade. For terms, prices, etc., address CHASE, TAYLOR & CO., Manufacturers, Kalamazoo, Mich. 15mar4t

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73 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. HARNESS EMPORIUM.

MANUFACTURERS A FULL LINE OF Horse Clothing, Single Harness, Double Light Dray Harness, and Farm Harness. All hand made, and of good stock. Also a good assortment of Express, Truck, Hack, and Trotting Harness, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Halters, Horse Boots, Surchales, Blankets, Rabby Covers, Whips, Lashes, Harness Oil, Soap, Blacking, Wagon Covers, Buggy Cushions, Whip Sockets, Lap Covers, Fly nets, Carry Combs and Brushes, Sweat Pads, Fine Leather Goods, Collars, Trunks and Travelling Bags in full stock at low prices. Call and examine stock. 15mt6t (Mention Grange Visitor.)

DENNIS L. ROGERS, Successor to Burlingame & Rogers,

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ACME CREAMER and BUTTER COOLER

A combination by which all farmers can make Creamery Butter as well as keep it in a nice condition until it is marketed. It saves two-thirds the labor. No ice is required to keep it strictly a refrigerator. The cream is taken from the top and clear of sediment. The most complete arrangement for the Farmer and Dairyman in existence. Agents wanted. Send for circulars. MCCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich. laptit

OVER TEN YEARS AGO we commenced

manufacturing WIND ENGINES in this State. To-day they are doing better work than many of the so-called improvements. We still contract to force water from wells or spring to any point. All of our work put in by experienced mechanics. Buyers can have the practical benefit of a living spring put into their house, thence to different points for stock by means of valve tanks. Write for lithographs, illustrations of different jobs, tating kind of work you want done. B. S. WILLIAMS & CO., lmay6m Kalamazoo, Mich.

German Horse and Cow POWDERS.

This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is its secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them when moulting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 50-lb. boxes (loose), price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 5-lb. packages), TEN CENTS per lb.

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STEKETEE'S PIN WORM DESTROYER

In Capsules.

This medicine is put up by the undersigned in bottles and capsules. It is put up in capsules for the reason that many cannot take medicine in a powdered form. In this way it is very easy to take, being tasteless. It can be taken according to directions the result of the medicine will have the same effect.

This medicine destroys all kinds of worms, including Pin Worm, and is the only eradicator of the Pin Worm known. It is also one of the most powerful Blood Purifiers known. No physic is required after taking this medicine. Also used as a physic instead of pills, being very mild in its operation. In Capsules sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. In powdered form at 25 cents. Post age stamps may be sent as payment.

CEO. C. STEKETEE, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

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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 assessment is graduated according to age, which is an important and distinctive feature of this Society—one which should commend it to the favorable consideration of Patrons.

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